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THE WINSTON SIMPLIFIED DICTIONARY

PRIMARY EDITION

WITH EVERY WORD DEFINED
SO THAT ITS USE AND MEANING
CAN BE EASILY UNDERSTOOD

Edited by

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THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY
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PREFACE

The extraordinary success of the Winston Simplified Dictionary convinced the publishers that a briefer dictionary of the same nature was needed for use in the earlier school grades and for general readers. This edition has been made to meet such a need.

Clear and Complete Definitions. One of the most important qualities of a dictionary should be that the definitions be clear and complete. Many dictionaries have been made by condensing larger ones. This plan is likely to result in definitions that are harder to understand than those of the larger dictionary. For example, a reader may look up *contagious*, and find that it means "communicable or spreading by contagion." This is practically self-definition; so he looks up *contagion*, the key word, which he finds to be "transmission of disease." Under *transmission*, some hundreds of pages away, he finds "the act of transmitting; state of being transmitted." He may look below to the verb *transmit* and find the ultimate key to his problem; or he may satisfy himself with a guess long before he has run the definition down by such repeated references.

The Winston Simplified Dictionary makes every entry clear. At considerable expense of space it explains every word in such simple language that only a single reference will be needed. For example, in closely related words like the noun *transmission* and the verb *transmit*, the definition of each word is complete in itself.

Verbal Illustrations. Thousands of words are much more easily understood from their context in sentences than from formal definitions. For this reason, the Winston Simplified Dictionary gives many more illustrative sentences and phrases than any other similar dictionary.

Pictorial Illustrations. In a similar way the meanings of many words can be immediately made clear by pictures. The illustrations in this dictionary are new pictures prepared for their teaching value in clarifying the meanings of words that need pictorial illumination.

Typography. The type used for each entry in the Winston Simplified Dictionary is large and clear, thereby assisting in the quick location of any word. It is the result of careful tests, the most modern facilities of the type-maker's art having been employed to produce the most legible page. The use of initial capitals has been limited to proper names, or words derived from them which are ordinarily capitalized. The seeker thus finds each word as it appears in general usage.

Pronunciation. The pronunciation of words is indicated by a phonetic respelling with diacritical markings. These diacritical marks will be easily understood. The system is a simplified adaptation of the one in most common use in school and college textbooks. As a further aid in obtaining quickly the pronunciation of each word, a Key to Pronunciation is available at the foot of each page.

Vocabulary. The selection of the vocabulary of the Winston Simplified Dictionary has been made with particular care. It includes not only all the words in ordinary use, but also the vocabularies in use in the science, history, civics, and current events classes now to be found in both elementary and secondary schools. Particular attention has been given to the extensive new vocabulary that has grown out of the World War, radio, aviation, and the advance of general science.

This Edition of the Winston Simplified Dictionary has been made by the elimination of the less common words, and of certain other material not needed in the lower grades of school or by the casual reader. In other respects it is closely modeled upon the larger editions.

The Winston Simplified Dictionaries Represent Original Work. This is based upon careful scholarship and extensive pedagogical experience. We believe that the editors and their assistants have done their work well, and are entitled to high praise for their accomplishment. The Winston Simplified Dictionaries are offered to the schools of America and to the general public, in full confidence that they will be of genuine value to all who use them.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THIS BOOK

I. GENERAL DIRECTIONS

The Main Listing shows the spelling and syllabification, but not accent nor pronunciation, which, in the interests of simplicity, are given separately.

Hyphens. In the main listing, in which accent is not indicated, a light hyphen is used to mark division into syllables, and a heavy hyphen to separate the parts of a compound word; as, **self—ev-i-dent.** In the pronunciation, the light hyphen is omitted under an accent, and a double hyphen, retained even under an accent, is used in compound words; as, sĕlf″-ĕv′ĭ-dĕnt. In variants and derivatives, printed in boldface, usually without pronunciation, the heavy hyphen is used in compound words, even under an accent; the lighter hyphen is used between syllables, except under an accent.

Foreign Words which are so frequently used as to be a part of the educated person's vocabulary, though still felt to be foreign, are included in the main text of the Dictionary, marked with an asterisk [*]. Words that have come to be regarded as English, even though of foreign form, are included in the vocabulary with no special mark, as *abattoir, wigwam, acropolis, kindergarten, stucco, bonanza.*

Homographs. Words spelled alike but from different sources and, usually, of different meanings, are given separate listings, each preceded by a small numeral, as ¹*bark*, the outer covering of a tree, ²*bark*, the cry of a dog, and ³*bark*, a kind of boat.

Pronunciation. Every main listing is followed immediately by its pronunciation in parentheses, except in the case of expressions consisting of two or more words each of which is listed elsewhere. The pronunciation of inflectional forms and derivatives is given whenever not completely regular. After a pronunciation has been given in full, an alternative pronunciation or the pronunciation of an inflectional form or derivative is sometimes abbreviated by omitting a part of the word which is pronounced the same way in all the forms; as, **em-bar-go** (ĕm-bär′-gō), [*pl.* ĕm-bär′goes (-gōz)].

Grammatical Information. The part of speech of each word is given by the appropriate abbreviation immediately following the pronunciation. The plurals of nouns, comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, and principal parts of verbs are given in light brackets whenever they are in any way irregular; but see the following section for fuller details.

Expressions and Word Groups which have acquired a special meaning not immediately obvious, as *wave length, New Testament*, are given in boldface following that word in the expression which appears most likely to be looked up. In many doubtful cases such expressions are given under more than one word, as *heir apparent.* Some expressions, conventionally printed as two words, are in practical use treated as one, and are listed in the vocabulary as independent words, as *pier glass, spinning wheel, steam engine.*

Derivatives. Important derivative words frequently met with are as a rule listed in the main vocabulary with full definitions. The meanings of some derivatives, however, can be easily and directly inferred from the definition of

the basic word, as *rapidly* from *rapid*, *whiteness* from *white*. Such words are given in boldface, without separate definition, following the definition of the basic word, with syllabification, accent, and, in case of need, pronunciation. Derivatives which have developed special meanings of their own, as *contractor*, *adorable*, *suspenders*, are listed and defined separately.

II. SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION OF INFLECTIONAL FORMS

Plural of Nouns.

1. Add *-s* (pronounced s) if the singular ends in the sound of *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, or *th* as in *bath*—that is, any sound with which the sound of *s* readily combines; as, *puffs*, *rakes*, *tops*, *hopes*, *hats*, *births*.

2. Add *-s* (pronounced z) if the singular ends:

(*a*) In a vowel sound; as, *trees*, *laws*.

(*b*) In the sound of *b*, *d*, *g*, *ng*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*, or *th* as in *bathe*—that is, any voiced consonant sound with which the sound of *z* readily combines; as, *cabs*, *odes*, *bags*, *tongs*, *bells*, *plumes*, *tins*, *fires*, *Slavs*, *tithes*.

3. Add *-es* (pronounced ĕz, ĭz) if the singular ends in a sibilant, or hissing sound, whether voiced or unvoiced—that is, in the sound of *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *z*, *zh*, or *j*—and has no final silent *-e;* as, *dresses*, *marshes*, *matches*, *topazes*.

4. Add *-s* if the singular ends in a sibilant sound and has a final silent *-e*, the final *e* combining with the *s* to form an additional syllable (pronounced ĕz, ĭz); as, *laces*, *mustaches*, *avalanches*, *breezes*, *garages*, *edges*.

Plurals formed according to the rules stated above are considered regular, and are not given in the Dictionary unless required for some special reason.

The following classes of plurals are noted here for reference, but the examples are not exhaustive:

5. Nouns ending in *-y* preceded by a consonant form the plural by changing the *y* to *i* and adding *-es* (the *-ies* being pronounced ĭz); as, *lady*, *ladies;* but nouns ending in *-y* preceded by a vowel add *-s* (pronounced z); as, *turkey*, *turkeys*.

6. Nouns ending in *-o* preceded by a vowel form the plural in *-os* (pronounced ōz); as, *cameos*, *folios;* nouns ending in *-o* preceded by a consonant usually form the plural in *-oes;* as, *echoes*, *heroes*, *mosquitoes*, *mottoes*, *negroes*, *potatoes*, *tomatoes*, etc.; but musical terms ending in *-o* add *-s* only, whether a vowel or a consonant precedes the *o;* as, *altos*, *adagios*.

7. A few nouns ending in the sound of *f* change the *f* to *v* and add *-es* (pronounced z); as, *loaf*, *loaves;* *wife*, *wives*.

8. A few plurals are formed without the addition of *-s*. Such are *geese*, *mice*, *children*, *oxen*, *deer*, *sheep;* foreign plurals, as *theses*, *alumni*, *phenomena*, *cherubim*, *dice* (in which the *s* of *dies* has been changed to *c* and transposed), and other scattered cases.

Third Person Singular of Verbs.

The third person singular indicative active of all regular and most irregular verbs is formed according to rules 1–4 for the plural of nouns; as, *gets*, *hears*, *wishes*, *rises*.

Principal Parts of Verbs.

1. Regular verbs add *-ed* to the infinitive to form the past tense and past participle, and *-ing* to form the present participle. The *-ing* is always pronounced as an additional syllable.

2. If the infinitive ends in *-d* or *-t* not silent, the *-ed* is pronounced ĕd; as, *ended*, *heated*.

3. If the infinitive ends in the sound of *b*, *g*, *ng*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*, *z*, *zh*, or *th* as in *bathe*—that is, any voiced consonant except *d*—, or in a vowel sound, the *-ed* is pronounced d; as, *hurled*, *hurrahed;* but note rules 5 and 6 below.

4. If the infinitive ends in the sound of *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *th* as in *bath*—that is, any unvoiced consonant except *t*—,

the *-ed* is pronounced t; as, *amassed, attacked, marched;* but note 5 and 6.

5. (*a*) Final *-e*, whether silent or not, is dropped before *-ed;* as, *agreed, judged.*

(*b*) Final silent *-e* preceded by a consonant is dropped before *-ing;* as, *racing, judging;* but observe a few special cases, as *singeing, dyeing,* in which the omission of the *e* would cause confusion. In words where final silent *-e* is preceded by a consonant and *l* or *r*, those letters unite with *-ing* to form a single syllable; as, *tum-bling* from *tumble, cen-tring* from the British spelling *centre.*

(*c*) Final *-y* preceded by a consonant is changed to *i* before *-ed,* but is retained before *-ing;* as, *cried; flying; replied, replying.*

(*d*) Final silent *-e* preceded by *i* is dropped and the *i* is changed to *y* before *-ing;* as, *dying, lying.*

6. Monosyllabic verbs, or polysyllables accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before *-ed* or *-ing;* as, *plan, planned, planning; prefer, preferred, preferring.*

Principal parts derived according to the rules stated above are considered regular, and are not given in the Dictionary unless required for some special reason.

7. A considerable number of verbs have entirely irregular parts; as, *buy, bought, buying; bear,* past tense *bore,* past participle *borne,* present participle *bearing.* A few are defective, as *can* (no infinitive form), past tense *could.*

8. In British usage, verbs ending in unaccented *-el* double the *l* before *-ed* and *-ing;* as, *travelled, revelling.* These forms are not preferred in American usage, and are not recorded in this book.

Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs.

1. Adjectives of one syllable are regularly compared by adding *-er* and *-est* to the positive degree to form respectively the comparative and superlative; as, *old, older, oldest.*

2. A final silent *-e* is dropped before these endings; as, *fine, finer, finest.*

3. Adjectives of more than two syllables are regularly compared by using the words *more* and *most* with the positive; as, *beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful.* (See chart on next page.)

4. Adjectives of two syllables are compared by adding *-er, -est* (but see rule 2), if the resulting form is easily pronounced; as, *corrupt, corrupter, corruptest;* otherwise they are compared by the use of *more* and *most;* as, *spacious, more spacious, most spacious.* Usage varies according to individual taste; but the table given on the next page shows the general tendency.

5. Adverbs are usually compared by the use of *more* and *most,* though a few use *-er* and *-est;* as, *near, nearer, nearest; often, oftener, oftenest.* Some adverbs are not compared; as, *here, there, now, then.*

6. Monosyllabic adjectives or polysyllables accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before *-er* and *-est;* as, *big, bigger, biggest.*

7. Adjectives ending in *-y* change the *y* to *i* before *-er* and *-est;* as, *happy, happier, happiest.*

Comparatives and superlatives formed in accordance with the rules stated above are considered regular, and are not given in the Dictionary unless required for some special reason.

The following cases of irregular comparison are noted here for reference, but the examples are not exhaustive:

8. A number of the commoner adjectives, and a few adverbs, are entirely irregular; as, *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; ill* (the adverb), *worse, worst; far, farther, farthest.*

9. Many adverbs which may function also as prepositions have an adjective function when compared, forming the comparative in *-er* and the superlative by adding *-most* to the positive or comparative; as, *in, inner, inmost* or *innermost.* Some adverbs have only the superlative; as, *fore, foremost.*

Adjectives ending in unaccented	Use in comparison	As in the following examples:
-y, -ly	usually suffixes *-er, -est*	hardy, lovely;
-en, -ful, -some	either method; more often the suffixes	rotten, wooden, helpful, handsome;
-al, -ile, -et	usually *more* and *most*	formal, facile, dulcet;
-ous, or other suffix containing a sibilant	usually *more* and *most*	gracious, peevish;
-like, -ine, or other suffix containing a long vowel	usually *more* and *most*	lifelike, bovine;
-ed, -ing, forming participial adjectives	almost always *more* and *most;* sometimes suffixes if the participial sense is lost	refined, stirring; conceited.

III. GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

Symbols for English Sounds

ā as in *a*te, p*a*le, f*a*vor, prev*a*il, w*ei*gh, pl*a*y, st*ea*k, v*ei*l, th*ey*, su*e*de (long *a*): in accented, sometimes in unaccented, syllables.

ȧ as in fol*i*age, s*e*nate, legislative: usually the equivalent of a long *a* sound in an unaccented syllable.

â as in r*a*re, p*a*rent, prep*a*re, th*e*re, *ai*r, h*ei*r: usually in an accented syllable before *r*.

ă as in c*a*t, g*a*rret, c*a*nteen (short *a*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ä as in *a*sk, c*o*mmand (intermediate *a*).

ą as in c*a*lm, f*a*ther (broad or Italian *a*).

å as in l*o*cal, *a*ffect, *a*pply: usually equivalent to short *a* in an unaccented syllable ending in a consonant.

ȧ as in b*a*n*a*n*a*, p*a*r*a*de, s*o*f*a*, c*o*mm*a*, retaliatory (indeterminate *a*): usually equivalent to intermediate *a* in an unaccented syllable not ending in a consonant.

ē as in *e*ven, sc*e*ne, str*ea*m, m*ee*t, s*ei*ze, p*eo*ple, k*ey*, mach*i*ne, y*ie*ld, Cæsar, cœliac (long *e*): in accented and sometimes in unaccented syllables.

ĕ as in *e*vent, *e*reate: usually the equivalent of long *e* in an unaccented syllable.

ĕ as in d*e*fect, *e*dge, *e*nded, æsthetic (short *e*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ȩ as in n*o*vel, r*e*cent: usually equivalent to short *e* in an unaccented syllable.

ẽ as in wr*i*ter, th*e*, conf*e*rence, elix*i*r, alt*a*r, act*o*r: frequently occurring before *r;* sometimes final; always in an unaccented syllable.

ī as in f*i*ne, del*i*ght, *i*dea, fl*y*, *ai*sle, *ay*e, h*ei*ght, *ey*e, t*ie* (long *i*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ĭ as in s*i*t, d*i*ssect, m*y*th: used also for final *y*, as in lov*e*ly, seem*l*y, and for *ie* in such forms as lad*ie*s, hurr*ie*s: in accented and unaccented syllables.

ō as in h*o*pe, *e*cho, f*oa*m, d*oe*, bl*ow*, s*ew*, b*eau*, th*ough*, d*oor*, y*eo*man (long *o*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ŏ as in p*o*tato, *o*bey, c*o*ronet: usually equivalent to long *o* in an unaccented syllable.

ô as in c*o*rd, *a*dorn, c*all*, l*aw*, c*augh*t, f*ough*t (intermediate *o*): in ac-

cented, sometimes in unaccented, syllables.

ô as in *dog, soft, oblong, gone* (open *o*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ŏ as in *coral, hot, oblation, what* (short *o*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

o͝o as in *compare, connect*: usually equivalent to short *o* in an unaccented syllable.

ū as in *cure, unit, yew, you, curfew, feud* (long *u*): in accented and sometimes in unaccented syllables.

û as in *unite, circulate, humane*: usually equivalent to long *u* in an unaccented syllable.

û as in *burn, occur, fur, myrtle, word, refer, learn, mirth, amateur*: usually in an accented syllable, before an *r* in the same syllable.

ŭ as in *hurry, upset, cut, honey, enough* (short *u*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

u͝ as in *focus, support, succeed*: usually equivalent to short *u* in an unaccented syllable.

o͞o as in *boot, fool, do, true, rule, threw, rheumatism, soup*: in accented, sometimes in unaccented, syllables.

o͝o as in *foot, put, tearful, could*: in accented and unaccented syllables.

g as in *get, gold, ghost* (hard *g*).

j as in *joy, gentleman, age, edge, cordial* (soft *g*).

y as in *yet, year, you, onion*.

ng as in *song, tongue, uncle, finger*.

ch as in *chin, catch, question, righteous*.

sh as in *show, sure, action, tension, tenacious, cetacean, machine*.

th as in *thin, bath, ether* (voiceless).

ŧh as in *then, bathe, either* (voiced).

hw as in *when, why, where*.

zh as in *azure, measure, rouge*.

b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, z, are used with their ordinary English values.

c, q, x, are not used in indicating pronunciation. The letter *c* in the conventional spelling is generally equivalent to **k** or **s**; *q*(*u*) = **k**(**w**); and *x* = **ks** or **gz**, or, initially, **z**.

Sounds in Foreign Languages

kh for the guttural *ch* in German *ach* (äkh) or Scottish *loch* (lŏkh): used also for the very similar sound in German *ich* (ĭkh).

ń for the French nasal, as in *enfant* (äń″fäń′), *bien* (byäń), *nom* (nôń).

ö for the sound of umlauted *o* in German (written ö or, sometimes, *oe*), as in *schön* (shön), *Goethe* (gö′tĕ); also for *eu* final and before *s, x, z, t* in French words, as in *feu* (fö), *danseuse* (däń″söz′), *eût* (ö). French *eu* in other cases is pronounced like **û** in the key, as in *peur* (pûr), *danseur* (däń″sûr′).

ü for the sound of umlauted *u* in German, as in *für* (für), *Lübeck* (lü′bĕk), and of *u* in French, as in *lune* (lün), *du* (dü).

The symbol **ē** is used in English for the neutral unaccented vowel, as in *writer* (rīt′ēr) or in the definite article when unstressed (*thē*); for the unstressed final *e* so common in German, as in *habe* (hä′bē); and for certain cases of French mute *e*. In pronouncing French, however, the ē should be reduced to almost nothing. Thus *tout de suite* (to͞o″ dē süēt′) is pronounced almost as to͞od″ süēt′.

The short open *o* so common in German and French, as in German *doch, sollen*, French *homme, accorder*, is represented by the key symbol **ô**, as in *dôg*, usually to be pronounced more briefly than in English *dog, gone*, etc.

The apostrophe [′] following an **r, l, m,** or **y** in French pronunciations indicates that the letter so marked is to be pronounced almost as ēr, ēl, ēm, yē, but so closely with the preceding sound as not to make an additional syllable; as, *être* (ȧtr′: not as two syllables), *simple* (sȧnpl′), *rheumatisme* (rü″mȧ″tēsm′′), *Espagne* (ĕs″pȧny′′).

In the phonetic respelling of French words, one should observe carefully the combinations vowel + **y** and **ü** + vowel, as in *canaille* (kȧ″nȧy′′), *suis* (süē). If the manner of printing shows that the two letters are within the same

syllable, the y and ü should be pronounced somewhat like vowels, but should not be given full syllabic value. The English words *yes* and *we*, for example, consist of ĕ + ĕs, and o͞o + ē, each run into one syllable; and similarly ȧ and y, as in the French pronunciation of *canaille* (kȧ″nȧy″), and ü and ē, as in the pronunciation of *suis* (süē), must be run together into one syllable.

In French, all full syllables are pronounced with nearly equal stress; but there is usually a rising inflection or slight stress on the last syllable, which has somewhat the effect of the English accent. In this book, French words are shown with a primary accent on the last syllable, representing this rising inflection or slight stress, and with secondary accents on all other full syllables.

IV. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

An asterisk [*] indicates that the word so marked is felt to be foreign.
Small figures, ¹, ², etc., are placed before homographs for convenience of reference.
Figures are used in illustrations and captions to indicate relative size; as, 1/2, or ×2, indicates that the cut is one half, or twice, natural size.

abbr.	abbreviation	*fem.*	feminine	*Port.*	Portuguese
A.D.	*anno Domini* = in the year of our Lord	*Fr.*	French	*poss.*	possessive
		Ger.	German	*p.p.*	participle, past
adj.	adjective	*Gk.*	Greek	*p.pr.*	participle, present
adv.	adverb	*illus.*	illustration	*prep.*	preposition
Ant.	antonym(s)	*interj.*	interjection	*pres.*	present
B. C.	before Christ	*It.*	Italian	*pron.*	pronoun
Br.	British	*Jap.*	Japanese	*p.t.*	past tense
C.	centigrade	*Lat.*	Latin	*ref.*	reference
cf.	*confer* = compare; see	*lit.*	literally	*Rom.*	Roman
Colloq.	colloquial(ism)	*masc.*	masculine	*Russ.*	Russian
comp.	comparative	*n.*	noun	*Scot.*	Scotch
conj.	conjunction	*neut.*	neuter	*sing.*	singular
def.	definition	*nom.*	nominative	*Span.*	Spanish
Dial.	dialect; dialectal	*obj.*	objective	*specif.*	specifically
dim.	diminutive	*Obs.*	obsolete	*St.*	Saint
Du.	Dutch	*opp.*	opposite	*Syn.*	synonym(s)
Eng.	English	*orig.*	originally	*U. S.*	United States
esp.	especially	*p.adj.*	participial adjective	*v.aux.*	verb, auxiliary
etc.	*et cetera* = and so forth	*Pfd. S.*	preferred spelling	*v.i.*	verb, intransitive
F.	Fahrenheit	*pl.*	plural	*v.t.*	verb, transitive

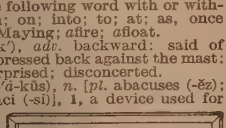
THE WINSTON SIMPLIFIED DICTIONARY

[1]a (*ā*; when stressed, ā), *indefinite article*, a contracted form of *an*, used before words beginning with a consonant sound or a sounded *h* (as, *a* man, *a* unit, *a* house): **1**, one; any; **2**, (orig. a prep.: see [2]a), to, for, or in each; as, once *a* year: A **1** (ā wŭn), excellent; first-class.

[2]a (*ə*), *prep.*, often felt to be the article, or joined to the following word with or without a hyphen: in; on; into; to; at; as, once *a* year; to go *a*-Maying; *a*fire; *a*float.

a-back (*ə-băk'*), *adv.* backward: said of sails pressed back against the mast: **taken aback**, surprised; disconcerted.

ab-a-cus (ăb'*ə*-kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* abacuses (-ĕz); abaci (-sī)], **1**, a device used for counting, consisting of beads or balls strung on wires or rods set in a frame; **2**, in architecture, a flat plate, as of stone, forming the top section of the capital of a column or pillar (see *architrave*, illus.).



One Form of Abacus (def. 1)

a-baft (*ə-băft'*), *adv.* at, toward, or in the direction of, the stern; astern:—*prep.* toward the stern from; behind.

ab-a-lo-ne (ăb"*ə*-lō'nē), *n.* any of various sea mollusks, used for food in the Orient, whose shells are used for making buttons and beads.

a-ban-don (*ə-băn'dŭn*), *v.t.* **1**, to give up entirely; **2**, to desert; forsake; **3**, to yield (oneself) without restraint, as to an emotion or impulse; **abandoned**, *p.adj.* **1**, unrestrained; as, *abandoned* mirth; **2**, shameless; wicked.—*n.* **a-ban'don-ment.**

a-base (*ə-bās'*), *v.t.* **1**, to humble; degrade; dishonor; **2**, to lower or cast down as in rank.—*n.* **a-base'ment.**

a-bash (*ə-băsh'*), *v.t.* to put to shame; disconcert.—*n.* **a-bash'ment.**

a-bate (*ə-bāt'*), *v.t.* **1**, to lessen; diminish; **2**, to put an end to, as a nuisance:—*v.i.* to decrease; subside; as, the storm *abates*.—*n.* **a-bate'ment.**

ab-a-tis (ăb'*ə*-tĭs; *Fr.* ȧ"bȧ"tē'), *n.* **1**, a barricade or defense of felled trees with sharpened branches pointed toward the enemy; **2**, in modern warfare, a barbed-wire entanglement. Also, **ab'at-tis.**

A bat-ter-y in radio, a battery, of low voltage and high amperage, which heats the filament and thus causes the emission of negative electrons.

a-bat-toir (ăb"*ə*-twär'; *Fr.* ȧ"bȧ"-), *n.* a slaughterhouse.

ab-bess (ăb'ĕs), *n.* the head of a nunnery; a mother superior.

ab-bey (ăb'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* abbeys (-ĭz)], **1**, an institution where a group of men or women live apart from the world in a religious life; **2**, the building in which they live; **3**, their church.

ab-bot (ăb'ŭt), *n.* the head of a monastery; a father superior.—*n.* **ab'bot-cy** (ăb'ŭt-sĭ).—*n.* **ab'bot-ship.**

ab-bre-vi-ate (*ə-brē'vĭ-āt*), *v.t.* to shorten; esp., to shorten (a word) by omitting a part, as *Dec.* for *December*.

ab-bre-vi-a-tion (*ə-brē"vĭ-ā'shŭn*), *n.* a cutting short; esp., the shortened or contracted form of a word.

ab-di-cate (ăb'dĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to give up, as kingly power or right; renounce:—*v.i.* to give up sovereign power.—*n.* **ab"di-ca'tion.**—*n.* **ab'di-ca"tor.**

ab-do-men (ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* the large cavity of the body below the diaphragm, containing the digestive organs.—*adj.* **ab-dom'i-nal.**

ab-duct (ăb-dŭkt'), *v.t.* **1**, to carry off by stealth or force; kidnap; **2**, to draw away (a limb) from the mid line of the body.—*n.* **ab-duc'tion.**—*n.* **ab-duc'tor.**

a-beam (*ə-bēm'*), *adv.* opposite the middle part of a ship's side.

a-bed (*ə-bĕd'*), *adv.* in bed; as, the sluggard lies late *abed*; also, on a bed.

ab-er-ra-tion (ăb"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a wandering from the right or normal way; error; **2**, mental disorder.

a-bet (*ə-bĕt'*), *v.t.* to encourage; incite; aid or assist (a person), esp. in an act of a criminal nature.—*n.* **a-bet'ter; a-bet'tor.**—*n.* **a-bet'ment.**

a-bey-ance (*ə-bā'ăns*), *n.* a holding or keeping inactive for a time.

ab-hor (ăb-hôr'), *v.t.* to shrink from with horror, dread, or disgust; loathe.

ab-hor-rence (ăb-hŏr'ĕns), *n.* a feeling of detestation; loathing.

ab-hor-rent (ăb-hŏr'ĕnt), *adj.* hateful; repulsive; repugnant.

a-bide (ə-bīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* a-bode' (-bōd') or a-bid'ed, *p.pr.* a-bid'ing], to dwell; reside; remain; continue:—*v.t.* **1,** to put up with; tolerate; **2,** to wait for.

a-bid-ing (ə-bīd'ĭng), *p.adj.* staying; steadfast.—*adv.* **a-bid'ing-ly.**

a-bil-i-ty (ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* abilities (-tĭz)], power or capacity to do or act; mental gifts; skill; talent.

ab-ject (ăb'jĕkt), *adj.* cast down; ignoble; mean; hopeless; as, *abject* poverty.—*adv.* **ab'ject-ly.**—*n.* **ab'ject-ness.**

ab-jure (ăb-jōor'), *v.t.* to renounce or give up upon oath; as, to *abjure* allegiance.—*n.* **ab'ju-ra'tion.**—*n.* **ab-jur'er.**

ab-la-tive (ăb'lə-tĭv), *adj.* in grammar, designating, or pertaining to, a case, esp. in Latin, denoting primarily place from which:—*n.* the ablative case; also, a word in that case.

a-blaze (ə-blāz'), *adj.* and *adv.* on fire; well alight; in a blaze; hence, eager.

a-ble (ā'bl), *adj.* **1,** possessed of sufficient power or means; **2,** clever; competent; as, an *able* lawyer.—*adv.* **a'bly.**

ab-lu-tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a washing or cleansing of the body; **2,** a ceremonial washing done as a religious duty; **3,** the liquid used in washing.

ab-ne-gate (ăb'nē-gāt), *v.t.* to refuse (a thing) to oneself; reject; give up or surrender.—*n.* **ab'ne-ga'tion.**

ab-nor-mal (ăb-nôr'măl), *adj.* not conforming to rule or type.—*adv.* **ab-nor'mal-ly.**—*n.* **ab'nor-mal'i-ty.**

a-board (ə-bōrd'), *adv.* on or within a ship or railroad train:—*prep.* on board of; on or within (a ship or vehicle).

[1]a-bode (ə-bōd'), one form of the past tense and past participle of *abide.*

[2]a-bode (ə-bōd'), *n.* **1,** a place of continued residence; a dwelling or abiding place; home; **2,** the act of staying in a place.

a-bol-ish (ə-bŏl'ĭsh), *v.t.* to do away with; put an end to completely.

ab-o-li-tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of destroying or doing away with something; extinction; annulment.

ab-o-li-tion-ist (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* a person who favors doing away with some law or custom; esp., one of those who, during the Civil War, believed that negro slavery should be ended.

a-bom-i-na-ble (ə-bŏm'ĭ-nə-bl), *adj.* hateful; odious; offensive; unclean; vile.—*adv.* **a-bom'i-na-bly.**

a-bom-i-nate (ə-bŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to abhor; detest; loathe.

a-bom-i-na-tion (ə-bŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* detestation; hatred or disgust; also, anything vile or hateful.

ab-o-rig-i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *adj.* original; first; existing from the beginning, or from prehistoric times.—*adv.* **ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly.**

ab-o-rig-i-nes (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nēz), *n.pl.* **1,** the first or earliest known inhabitants of a country.

a-bor-tion (ə-bôr'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a birth which occurs before the normal time; **2,** any failure to complete what has been begun.—*adj.* **a-bor'tion-al.**

a-bor-tive (ə-bôr'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** born too soon; **2,** unsuccessful.—*adv.* **a-bor'tive-ly.**—*n.* **a-bor'tive-ness.**

a-bound (ə-bound'), *v.i.* **1,** to exist or occur plentifully; **2,** to be richly supplied; teem: with *in* or *with;* as, the sea *abounds* with fish.

a-bout (ə-bout'), *adv.* **1,** around; on every side; **2,** near by; **3,** in a reversed position; half around; as, to face *about;* **4,** in rotation; as, turn *about* is fair play; **5,** in a state of action; as, he is up and *about:*—*prep.* **1,** concerning; relating to; as, a story *about* a bear; connected with; as, something wrong *about* the plan; **2,** on all sides of; **3,** near or close to; on the person of; as, I haven't a dollar *about* me; **4,** near to in number, degree, etc.; as, to stay *about* an hour.

a-bove (ə-bŭv'), *adv.* **1,** in a higher place; overhead; **2,** specif., in heaven; **3,** before, esp. in a book:—*prep.* **1,** over; higher than; **2,** superior to; as, to be *above* deceit; **3,** beyond; in excess of.

a-bove-board (ə-bŭv'bōrd'), *adv.* openly; without trickery or concealment:—*adj.* fair and open: a figure taken from card playing.

ab-rade (ăb-rād'), *v.t.* to wear or rub away; injure or break (a surface) by rubbing or friction; scrape off.

ab-ra-sion (ăb-rā'zhŭn), *n.* **1,** a wearing or rubbing away; **2,** an injury, as to the skin, from rubbing or scraping.

ab-ra-sive (ăb-rā'sĭv), *adj.* tending to rub, wear, or scrape away:—*n.* a substance used to wear away or polish.

a-breast (ə-brĕst'), *adv.* **1,** side by side; **2,** equally advanced.

a-bridge (ə-brĭj'), *v.t.* **1,** to shorten or condense, as a book; **2,** to curtail or cut down, as liberties or authority.—*n.* **a-bridg'ment.**

a-broad (ə-brôd'), *adv.* **1,** widely; far and wide; **2,** outside one's house or country; **3,** in or to a foreign country.

ab-ro-gate (ăb'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to abolish, annul, or repeal by authority.—*n.* **ab'ro-ga'tion.**—*adj.* **ab'ro-ga-tive.**

ab-rupt (ăb-rŭpt'), *adj.* **1,** rising or dropping steeply; **2,** sudden; **3,** unceremonious; **4,** disconnected.—*adv.* **ab-rupt'ly.**—*n.* **ab-rupt'ness.**

ab-scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* a collection of pus in the tissues of the body; a boil.

ab-scond (ăb-skŏnd'), *v.i.* to flee or retire in haste, often secretly; disappear.—*n.* **ab-scond'ence.**—*n.* **ab-scond'er.**

ab-sence (ăb'sĕns), *n.* **1,** the state or period of being away; **2,** lack; want; **3,** abstraction of thought; inattention.

ab-sent (ăb'sĕnt), *adj.* **1,** not present; **2,** lacking; **3,** buried in thought:—*v.t.* (ăb-sĕnt'), to withdraw (oneself).

ab-sen-tee (ăb'sĕn-tē'), *n.* one who is or stays away from a given place, duty, or the like.—*n.* **ab'sen-tee'ism.**

ab-sent-ly (ăb'sĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* in an inattentive manner.

ab-sent-mind-ed (ăb'sĕnt-mīn'dĕd), *adj.* inattentive; abstracted; preoccupied; forgetful.—*adv.* **ab'sent-mind'ed-ly.**—*n.* **ab'sent-mind'ed-ness.**

ab-sinth (ăb'sĭnth), *n.* a green, aromatic, alcoholic liquor containing wormwood, anise, etc. Also, **ab'sinthe.**

ab-so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *adj.* **1,** free from any limitation or condition: applied esp. to a government in which the ruler is not restrained by any law; **2,** perfect; complete; as, *absolute* quiet; **3,** positive; real; unquestionable; **4,** unmixed; pure; free from, or independent of, everything else. —*adv.* **ab'so-lute-ly.**—*n.* **ab'so-lute-ness.**

ab-so-lu-tion (ăb'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of releasing from an obligation, or freeing from the consequences of sin; acquittal; **2,** forgiveness of sins in the sacrament of penance.

ab-so-lut-ism (ăb'sō-lūt"ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the principles underlying despotic government; **2,** in theology, predestination; foreordination by God of one's salvation or damnation. —*n.* **ab'so-lut'ist.**

ab-solve (ăb-sŏlv'), *v.t.* **1,** to release or set free, as from an obligation; **2,** to clear of crime or guilt; acquit.

ab-sorb (ăb-sôrb'), *v.t.* **1,** to drink in; suck or swallow up; as, a sponge *absorbs* water; **2,** to engage (the attention) wholly; also, to occupy (a person) fully.

ab-sorb-ent (ăb-sôr'bĕnt), *adj.* having a tendency to suck in or soak up liquids:—*n.* an absorbent substance.

ab-sorb-ing (ăb-sôr'bĭng), *p.adj.* engaging the attention fully; intensely interesting.—*adv.* **ab-sorb'ing-ly.**

ab-sorp-tion (ăb-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the process or act of taking or sucking in, or swallowing up; **2,** the mental state of being entirely occupied or engrossed.

ab-stain (ăb-stān'), *v.i.* to refrain; hold aloof; keep away; as, to *abstain* from the use of tobacco.—*n.* **ab-stain'er.**

ab-ste-mi-ous (ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *adj.* moderate and sparing in the use of food and drink; temperate.—*adv.* **ab-ste'mi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ab-ste'mi-ous-ness.**

ab-sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nĕns), *n.* self-denial; specif., the partial or total giving up of food or of alcoholic drink.—*adj.* **ab'sti-nent.**—*adv.* **ab'sti-nent-ly.**

ab-stract (ăb'străkt), *n.* **1,** a summing up, as of a book; **2,** a quality, idea, or the like, considered as existing alone, having no connection with anything else:—*adj.* **1,** considered apart from concrete facts or a real situation; as, *abstract* justice; **2,** difficult; complicated; hard to understand; **3,** expressing a quality apart from anything having the quality; as, *strength* and *swiftness* are *abstract* nouns:—*v.t.* (ăb-străkt'), **1,** to take or draw away; steal; **2,** to reduce to a summary; abridge; **3,** to turn away the attention of.—*adv.* **ab'stract-ly.**—*n.* **ab'stract-ness.**

ab-stract-ed (ăb-străk'tĕd), *p.adj.* inattentive; lost in thought.—*adv.* **ab-stract'ed-ly.**—*n.* **ab-stract'ed-ness.**

ab-strac-tion (ăb-străk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** absence of mind; abstractedness; **2,** a taking away; theft; **3,** the process of mentally separating a quality from the object of which it is a part; also, the quality so separated; **4,** hence, something unreal.

ab-struse (ăb-strōōs'), *adj.* obscure; hidden; hard to understand.—*adv.* **ab-struse'ly.**—*n.* **ab-struse'ness.**

ab-surd (ăb-sûrd'), *adj.* contrary to reason or sense; ridiculous; silly.—*adv.* **ab-surd'ly.**—*n.* **ab-surd'ness.**

ab-surd-i-ty (ăb-sûr'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* absurdities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being ridiculous; **2,** something that is absurd.

a-bun-dance (ă-bŭn'dăns), *n.* profusion; more than enough.

a-bun-dant (ă-bŭn'dănt), *adj.* ample; plentiful; more than enough.—*adv.* **a-bun'dant-ly.**

a-buse (ă-būz'), *v.t.* **1,** to use improperly; misuse; **2,** to maltreat; treat wrongfully; **3,** to use violent or insulting language toward; upbraid:—*n.* (ă-būs'), **1,** mistreatment; improper use; **2,** violent or insulting speech; **3,** a corrupt practice or vicious habit.—*n.* **a-bus'er.**

a-bu-sive (ă-bū'sĭv), *adj.* given to cruel treatment, or harsh or insulting language; also, of language, harsh or insulting.—*adv.* **a-bu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **a-bu'sive-ness.**

a-but (ă-bŭt'), *v.i.* to border (upon); be in contact: with *on, upon, against* as, the house *abuts* on the hill.

a-but-ment (ă-bŭt'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** that which borders upon something else; **2,** a pier or other structure supporting the end of an arch or bridge (see *arch,* illus.).

a-byss (ă-bĭs'), *n.* a deep or bottomless chasm.—*adj.* **a-bys'mal** (ă-bĭz'măl).

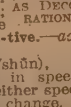
a-ca-cia (ă-kā'shă), *n.* **1,** any of a genus (*Acacia*) of flowering trees or shrubs growing in warm regions and producing tannin, medicines, perfumes, and an intoxicating liquor; **2,** the dried juice from two of these trees: usually called *gum arabic.*

ac-a-dem-ic (ăk"ă-dĕm'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a school, college, academy, or the like, or to learning; **2,** scholarly; hence, theoretical, but not practical; formal; as, an *academic* discussion.—*adv.* **ac"a-dem'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ac"a-dem'i-cal-ly.**

a-cad-e-mi-cian (ă-kăd"ē-mĭsh'ăn), *n.* a member of an academy, or society of learned men.

a-cad-e-my (ă-kăd'ē-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* academies (-mĭz)], **1,** a private school; **2,** a society of learned men.

a-can-thus (ă-kăn'thŭs), *n.* [*pl.* acanthuses (-ēz); acanthi (-thī)], plant of southern Europe, characterized by deeply cleft leaves. In Greek art the leaves are frequently used, in conventionalized form, as a decoration on the tops of Corinthian pillars.



ACANTHUS LEAF.

ac-cede (ăk-sēd'), *v.i.* **1,** to agree or yield; **2,** to succeed, as to a throne.

ac-cel-er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to hasten; cause to move faster; **2,** to cause to occur earlier.—*adj.* **ac-cel'er-a-tive.**—*adv.* **ac-cel'er-a-to-ry.**

ac-cel-er-a-tion (ăk-sĕl"ĕr-ā'shŭn), **1,** increase in speed; **2,** change in velocity, as regards either speed or direction; also, the rate of such change.

ac-cel-er-a-tor (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-ā"tĕr), *n.* one who or that which increases speed; specif., in an automobile, the throttle, or lever which regulates the amount of gasoline fed to the motor.

ac-cent (ăk'sĕnt), *n.* **1,** the stress laid upon a particular syllable of a word by the voice, or upon a certain note of music; **2,** any of several characters used in writing and printing to show which syllable is to be stressed [ˊ, ˋ, ˆ], or to indicate the pronunciation of a vowel [ˊ, ˋ, ˆ, ¨]; **3,** a peculiarity of pronunciation; **4,** in *pl.*, speech; language:—*v.t.* (ăk-sĕnt'; ăk'sĕnt), **1,** to pronounce with special stress; also, to mark with a sign for special stress; **2,** to dwell upon or emphasize, as a passage of music.—*adj.* **ac-cen'tu-al.**

ac-cen-tu-ate (ăk-sĕn'tū-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to emphasize or stress in speaking or writing; also, to mark with accents; **2,** to lay stress upon; make prominent, as opinions.—*n.* **ac-cen"tu-a'tion.**

ac-cept (ăk-sĕpt'), *v.t.* **1,** to take or receive with approval, as a gift or an office; **2,** to agree to; as, to *accept* his terms; **3,** to recognize as true; **4,** to agree to pay, as a draft; **5,** to resign oneself to.

ac-cept-a-ble (ăk-sĕp'tȧ-bl), *adj.* pleasing; welcome; agreeable; as, an *acceptable* gift.—*adv.* **ac-cept'a-bly.**—*n.* **ac-cept'a-ble-ness.**—**ac-cept"a-bil'i-ty.**

ac-cept-ance (ăk-sĕp'tăns), *n.* **1,** the act of taking what is offered, esp. with approval; **2,** the understood meaning; as, the usual *acceptance* of the word; **3,** agreement to pay (a bill or the like).

ac-cep-ta-tion (ăk"sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the meaning in which a word is understood; **2,** reception; acknowledgment.

ac-cep-tor (ăk-sĕp'tĕr; -tôr), *n.* one who accepts; specif., in commerce, the person who receives and agrees to pay a bill of exchange. Also, **ac-cept'er.**

ac-cess (ăk'sĕs; ăk-sĕs'), *n.* **1,** admittance to a person or place; means of approach or admission; **2,** addition or increase, as of land; accession.

ac-ces-sa-ry (ăk-sĕs'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* accessaries (-rĭz)], one who or that which aids in an action; an accompaniment:—*adj.* contributory. See **ac-ces'so-ry,** *Pfd. S.*

ac-ces-si-ble (ăk-sĕs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** easy to reach; **2,** open to influence; as, the judge was *accessible.*—*adv.* **ac-ces'si-bly.**—*n.* **ac-ces"si-bil'i-ty.**

ac-ces-sion (ăk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** a coming (to), as by succession or by right; **2,** increase; addition.

ac-ces-so-ry (ăk-sĕs'ō-rĭ), *adj.* aiding a agent; contributory; aiding in a crime:—*n.* k-sĕs'ō-rĭ; ăk'sĕs-ō'rĭ), [*pl.* accessories (-rĭz)], a thing that aids; **2,** usually in *pl.*, an additional thing; as, toilet *accessories*; **3,** one who, though not the chief actor, aids in a crime. lso, **ac-ces'sa-ry.**—*adv.* **ac-ces'so-ri-ly.**—*adj.* **e"ces-so'ri-al.**

c-ci-dence (ăk'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1,** the difference in the form of a word due to inflection; **2,** the part of grammar dealing with such changes; **3,** the elements or fundamental principles of any subject.

c-ci-dent (ăk'sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* **1,** an unexpected or unforeseen event, generally unfortunate; **2,** something not essential or important; an incidental feature.

c-ci-den-tal (ăk"sĭ-dĕn'tăl), *adj.* **1,** happening by chance or unexpectedly; **2,** of secondary importance; incidental; **3,** in music, designating, or pertaining to, a tone not in the key:—*adv.* **ac"ci-den'tal-ly.**—*n.* **ac"ci-den'tal-ness.**

ac-claim (ă-klām'), *v.t.* **1,** to applaud; **2,** to hail or proclaim by shouting:—*n.* a shout of joy or praise.

ac-cla-ma-tion (ăk"lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a shout of applause; **2,** an oral vote on a resolution.—*adj.* **ac-clam'a-to-ry.**

ac-cli-mate (ă-klī'mĭt), *v.t.* to accustom to different or foreign conditions of climate:—*v.i.* to become used to new conditions. Also, **ac-cli'ma-tize.**—*n.* **ac"cli-ma'tion; ac-cli"ma-ti-za'tion.**

ac-cliv-i-ty (ă-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* acclivities (-tĭz)], an ascent or slope.

ac-co-lade (ăk'ō-lād'; ăk"ō-lād'), *n.* the salutation used in conferring knighthood, formerly a kiss, now usually a tap on the shoulder with a sword.

ac-com-mo-date (ă-kŏm'ō-dāt), *v.t.* **1,** to adapt or make fit or suitable; **2,** to adjust; settle, as differences between persons; **3,** to supply or furnish; do a favor to; **4,** to provide with lodging.

ac-com-mo-dat-ing (ă-kŏm'ō-dāt"ĭng), *p.adj.* obliging; adaptable.—*adv.* **ac-com'mo-dat'ing-ly.**

ac-com-mo-da-tion (ă-kŏm"ō-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** adaptation; as, the *accommodation* of the eye to near objects; **2,** an obliging spirit; **3,** a thing that helps, as a loan of money; **4,** a train stopping at way stations; a way train; also called *accommodation train.*

ac-com-pa-ni-ment (ă-kŭm'pȧ-nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* that which goes with something else; a thing added to the principal thing, esp. for ornament.

ac-com-pa-ny (ă-kŭm'pȧ-nĭ), *v.t.* **1,** to go with; escort; **2,** to supplement or join with; as, she *accompanied* the words with a meaning glance; **3,** in music, to supply an instrumental or vocal background for.—*n.* **ac-com'pa-nist.**

ac-com-plice (ă-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* an associate or companion in crime.

ac-com-plish (ă-kŏm'plĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to bring to pass; as, she *accomplished* her purpose; **2,** to complete; finish

ac-com-plished (ă-kŏm'plĭsht), *p.adj.* polished; skilful.

ac-com-plish-ment (ă-kŏm'plĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the completion of an act or undertaking; fulfilment; **2,** attainment; skill in some art; polish.

ac-cord (ă-kôrd'), *v.t.* to give; grant; as, to *accord* due praise:—*v.i.* **1,** to be in harmony; **2,** to agree; harmonize:—*n.* **1,** agreement; harmony, esp. of sounds; **2,** impulse; with *own*; as, of his own *accord.*

ACCORDION

ac-cord-ance (ă-kôr'dăns), *n.* agreement; harmony.—*adj.* **ac-cord'ant.**—*adv.* **ac-cord'ant-ly.**

ac-cord-ing (ă-kôrd'ĭng), *p.adj.* agreeing; harmonizing; **according to,** in agreement with: on the strength of.

ac-cord-ing-ly (ă-kôrd'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* **1**, in agreement; suitably; **2**, consequently; so; as, *accordingly*, I went.

ac-cor-di-on (ă-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* a small, keyed musical instrument which opens and shuts like a bellows, producing sound by the play of the wind upon metallic reeds (see illus. preceding page).

ac-cost (ă-kôst'), *v.t.* to speak to first; salute; greet; address.

ac-count (ă-kount'), *v.t.* to consider; estimate; as, he *accounts* the cost:—*v.i.* **1**, to give a reckoning; **2**, to answer; as, he must *account* to me; **3**, to give or serve as an explanation:—*n.* **1**, a reckoning; as, to take into *account*; **2**, often in *pl.*, a record of business dealings; **3**, a record; notice; report; as, an *account* of the meeting; **4**, a reason; consideration; as, on this *account*; **5**, importance; as, of no *account*.

ac-count-a-bil-i-ty (ă-koun'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* responsibility for carrying out an obligation or trust.

ac-count-a-ble (ă-koun'tă-bl), *adj.* **1**, answerable; responsible; **2**, capable of being explained; explicable; as, that is quite *accountable*.—*adv.* **ac-count'a-bly**.—*n.* **ac-count'a-ble-ness**.

ac-count-ant (ă-koun'tănt), *n.* one skilled in keeping, examining, and adjusting accounts.—*n.* **ac-count'an-cy**.

ac-cou-ter (ă-kōō'tẽr), *v.t.* to equip; array in military dress or clothing; outfit, as a soldier. Also, **ac-cou'tre**.

ac-cou-ter-ments (ă-kōō'tẽr-mĕnts), *n.pl.* dress; equipment; the outfit of a soldier except for arms and clothing. Also, **ac-cou'tre-ments**.

ac-cred-it (ă-krĕd'ĭt), *v.t.* **1**, to create confidence in; as, he *accredits* me by his friendship; **2**, to send with credentials, as an ambassador; **3**, to accept as true.

ac-cre-tion (ă-krē'shŭn), *n.* growth by natural enlargement, or by external addition; as, the channel was filled by an *accretion* of shifting sand; also, the matter added.

ac-crue (ă-krōō'), *v.i.* **1**, to grow; increase; **2**, to come naturally: used esp. of interest on money.—*n.* **ac-cru'al**.

ac-cu-mu-late (ă-kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to collect; bring together in considerable amount; pile up.—*n.* **ac-cu'mu-la'tor**.—*adj.* **ac-cu'mu-la-tive**.—*adv.* **ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ly**.

ac-cu-mu-la-tion (ă-kū'mū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, an amassing; a collecting together; **2**, a heap; collection.

ac-cu-ra-cy (ăk'ū-rā-sĭ), *n.* correctness; exactness; precision.

ac-cu-rate (ăk'ū-rāt), *adj.* conforming to fact; free from error; precise.—*adv.* **ac'cu-rate-ly**.—*n.* **ac'cu-rate-ness**.

ac-cursed (ă-kûrst'; ă-kûr'sĕd), *adj.* **1**, doomed to destruction; **2**, miserable; detestable. Also, **ac-curst'**.

ac-cu-sa-tion (ăk'ū-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a charge of wrongdoing; **2**, the act of charging with wrongdoing.

ac-cu-sa-tive (ă-kū'zā-tĭv), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, that case which indicates the direct object of a verb or, in English, the object of a preposition; objective:—*n.* the accusative case.

ac-cu-sa-to-ry (ă-kū'zā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to an accusation; containing an accusation or blame; find fault with; as, *accuse* one of theft.—*n.* **ac-cus'er**.

ac-cus-tom (ă-kŭs'tŭm), *v.t.* to make familiar by use; as, to *accustom* oneself, or another, to new conditions.

ac-cus-tomed (ă-kŭs'tŭmd), *p.adj.* frequent; usual; habitual.

ace (ās), *n.* **1**, a unit; a card or die marked with a single spot; **2**, a very small quantity; **3**, an aviator who has brought down at least five enemy airplanes.

a-cerb-i-ty (ă-sûr'bĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* acerbities (-tĭz)], **1**, sourness, as of unripe fruit; sharpness; **2**, harshness or severity.

ac-e-tate (ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* in chemistry, a salt of acetic acid.

a-ce-tic (ă-sē'tĭk; ă-sĕt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, vinegar; sour: **acetic acid**, a colorless, very sour liquid, which gives the sour taste to vinegar.

a-cet-y-lene (ă-sĕt'ĭ-lēn), *n.* a colorless gas, used esp. for lighting purposes and in cutting and welding metals.

ache (āk), *n.* pain, more or less constant:—*v.i.* to suffer, or be in pain, bodily or mental; as, my tooth *aches*; my heart *aches*.

a-chene (ă-kēn'), *n.* in botany, a simple fruit, commonly hard and dry, as in the buttercup or sunflower.

a-chieve (ă-chēv'), *v.t.* **1**, to perform; carry out; accomplish; as, *achieve* a great work; **2**, to gain or bring to successful end by an effort:—*v.i.* to bring about a desired result.

a-chieve-ment (ă-chēv'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, accomplishment; completion; as, the *achievement* of his purpose; **2**, something carried out by boldness or ability; something achieved.

ach-ing (āk'ĭng), *p.adj.* enduring or causing pain; painful.—*adv.* **ach'ingly**.

ach-ro-mat-ic (ăk'rō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* colorless: used to describe a lens that allows light to pass through without separating it into colors.

ac-id (ăs'ĭd), *adj.* sour; sharp or biting to the taste, as vinegar:—*n.* **1**, a sour substance, often liquid; **2**, in chemistry, that which combines with a base to form a salt.

a-cid-i-fy (ă-sĭd'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become, sour or acid.

a-cid-i-ty (ă-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* sourness; tartness. Also, **ac'id-ness**.

a-cid-u-late (ă-sĭd'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to make sour or slightly acid.

a-cid-u-lous (ă-sĭd'ū-lŭs), *adj.* somewhat acid; sourish.

ac-knowl-edge (ăk-nŏl'ĕj), *v.t.* **1**, to admit or own to be true, as a fault; **2**, to admit the authority of; recognize; **3**, to admit the receipt of; as, *acknowledge* a letter; **4**, to own as genuine, as a signature to a note.

ac-knowl-edg-ment (ăk-nŏl'ĕj-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the admission or recognition of a truth; **2**, a thing done or given as a reward; **3**, a confession; avowal; **4**, a declaration made in legal form; **5**, expression of appreciation; **6**, a receipt.

ac-me (ăk'mē), *n.* the highest point; perfection; as, the *acme* of grace.

ac-o-lyte (ăk'ō-līt), *n.* an attendant; an assistant, as the boy who serves priest during religious services.

ac-o-nite (ăk'ō-nīt), *n.* **1,** any of several related plants with blue or purple flowers, esp. the monkshood; **2,** a medicine made from this plant, used to slow the pulse and check fever.

a-corn (ā'kôrn; ā'kẽrn), *n.* the seed of the oak, a small nut with its base held in a natural woody cup.

a-cous-tic (ȧ-kōōs'tĭk; ȧ-kous'tĭk), *adj.* having to do with the sense of hearing or of sound; as, the *acoustic* properties of the room:—**acoustics,** *n. pl.* **1,** used as *sing.,* the science of sound; **2,** used as *pl.,* the qualities of a hall that determine how well sound can be heard in it.—*adv.* **a-cous'ti-cal-ly.**

ac-quaint (ȧ-kwānt'), *v.t.* to notify; make familiar with; familiarize.

ac-quaint-ance (ȧ-kwān'tăns), *n.* **1,** personal knowledge, as of acts of a person; **2,** a person whom one knows slightly.—*n.* **ac-quaint'ance-ship.**

ac-quaint-ed (ȧ-kwān'tĕd), *p.adj.* having personal or mutual knowledge through contact.

ac-qui-esce (ăk"wĭ-ĕs'), *v.i.* to agree by not objecting; quietly comply or submit: with *in.*—*adj.* **ac"qui-es'cent.**—*adv.* **ac"qui-es'cent-ly.**

ac-qui-es-cence (ăk"wĭ-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* the act of submitting; consent assent; patient acceptance.

ac-quire (ȧ-kwīr'), *v.t.* to gain or obtain possession of, as by physical or mental effort; as, to *acquire* a habit.—*adj.* **ac-quir'a-ble.**—*n.* **ac-quir'er.**

ac-quire-ment (ȧ-kwīr'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of gaining, as knowledge, skill, or the like; **2,** attainment; that which is gained through effort.

ac-qui-si-tion (ăk"wĭ-zish'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of gaining possession; **2,** that which is gained.

ac-quis-i-tive (ȧ-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* able or inclined to get or gain for self, esp. property or money; acquiring.—**ac-quis'i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **ac-quis'i-tive-ness.**

ac-quit (ȧ-kwĭt'), *v.t.* **1,** to discharge, as a debt; **2,** to pronounce not guilty; to conduct (oneself); behave.

ac-quit-tal (ȧ-kwĭt'ăl), *n.* **1,** the act of discharging a duty, obligation, etc.; release, as from a debt; **2,** a judicial declaration of "not guilty."

ac-quit-tance (ȧ-kwĭt'ăns), *n.* **1,** a discharge or release from debt, accusation, or other liability; **2,** a receipt in full; quittance.

acre (ā'kẽr), *n.* **1,** a measure of land area containing 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet: about equivalent to the area of a square 208 feet square; **2,** a field; **3,** in *pl.,* lands and landed estates: **God's acre,** a churchyard.

acre-age (ā'kẽr-ăj), *n.* the entire quantity of land in a tract.

acrid (ăk'rĭd), *adj.* **1,** sharp or bitter to the taste, as vinegar; pungent; irritating; **2,** having a sharp temper.—*adv.* **ac'rid-ly.**—**ac'rid'i-ty.**—*n.* **ac'rid-ness.**

acri-mo-ni-ous (ăk"rĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* bitter; sarcastic; caustic, as language.—*adv.* **ac"ri-mo'ni-ous-ly.**

ac-ri-mo-ny (ăk'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* bitterness or severity of temper or speech.

ac-ro-bat (ăk'rō-băt), *n.* one who performs skilled or daring gymnastic feats, such as tumbling, vaulting, etc.—*adj.* **ac"ro-bat'ic.**—*adv.* **ac"ro-bat'i-cal-ly.**

a-crop-o-lis (ȧ-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* acropolises (-ēz); *Gk.* acropoleis (-lĭs)], the highest part or citadel of a Grecian city: **Acropolis,** the citadel of Athens.

across (ȧ-krŏs'), *adv.* from side to side; crosswise:—*prep.* **1,** from side to side of; from one side to another of; as, to swim *across* a stream; **2,** on the opposite side of; as, she lives *across* the street.

a-cros-tic (ȧ-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* a composition in which a given set of letters taken in order, as the first letter of each line, form a motto, phrase, name, or word.

act (ăkt), *n.* **1,** a deed or performance; **2,** the process of doing; **3,** a decree, edict, or law; **4,** a formal writing; as, an *act* of sale; **5,** one of the principal divisions of a drama or play: Acts, a book of the New Testament: called in full *Acts of the Apostles*:—*v.t.* to perform or play, as on the stage: personate; feign:—*v.i.* **1,** to exert force or energy; as, to *act* as driver; **2,** to behave; as, to *act* queerly; **3,** to perform on the stage.

act-ing (ăk'tĭng), *p.adj.* doing the duties of another; as, the *acting* chairman:—*n.* **1,** the performance of a part on the stage; **2,** false or insincere behavior.

ac-tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the doing of something; esp., in *pl.,* conscious acts; conduct; behavior; **3,** the effect of one body or substance upon another; **4,** a suit at law; **5,** the effective or acting part of a mechanism, as in a piano; **6,** a military engagement.

ac-tion-a-ble (ăk'shŭn-ȧ-bl), *adj.* giving grounds for a lawsuit.

ac-tive (ăk'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having or using the power or quality of motion or force; **2,** brisk; lively; **3,** in action; operating; working; as, an *active* volcano; **4,** in grammar, designating, or pertaining to, the voice of the verb which represents the subject as the doer of the action of the verb,—*adv.* **ac'tive-ly.**

ac-tiv-i-ty (ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), (-tĭz)], *n.* [*pl.* activities **1,** the quality of doing or acting; **2,** quickness; brisk movement; **3,** in *pl.,* things done; conduct. Also, **ac'tive-ness.**

ac-tor (ăk'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a doer; **2,** one who takes the part of a character in a play; a theatrical or motion-picture player.

ac-tress (ăk'trĕs), *n.* a woman who performs on the stage or before the motion-picture camera.

ac-tu-al (ăk'tū-ăl), *adj.* existing in fact; real as opposed to possible.

ac-tu-al-i-ty (ăk"tū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* actualities (-tĭz)], **1,** reality; fact; **2,** that which is in full existence.

ac-tu-al-ly (ăk'tū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* really; in truth; as a matter of fact.

ac-tu-a-ry (ăk'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* actuaries (-rĭz)], **1,** one who is skilled in computing insurance risks, premiums, etc.; **2,** *Rare,* a clerk or notary.—*adj.* **ac"tu-a'ri-al.**

ac-tu-ate (ăk'tū-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to move or incite to effort; **2,** in mechanics, to put into motion; move.—*n.* **ac"tu-a'tion.**

a-cu-men (ȧ-kū'mĕn), *n.* keenness of insight; penetration.

a-cu-mi-nate (ə-kū'mĭ-nāt'), *adj.* pointed; having a tapering end, as a leaf (see *leaf*, illus.).

a-cute (ə-kūt'), *adj.* **1,** sharp-pointed; **2,** mentally keen; clever; quick of perception; **3,** severe, as pain or symptoms attending a disease; **4,** high in pitch; shrill; **5,** of an angle, less than a right angle (see *angle*, illus.).—*adv.* **a-cute'ly.**—*n.* **a-cute'ness.**

ad-age (ăd'ăj), *n.* an ancient proverb or pithy saying in current use.

a-da-gio (ə-dä'jō), *adj.* and *adv.* in music, slow; slowly.—*n.* [*pl.* adagios (-jōz)], a piece of music of slow movement.

ad-a-mant (ăd'ə-mănt), *n.* a real or imaginary stone of great hardness; any substance of extreme hardness, such as the diamond.

ad-a-man-tine (ăd'ə-măn'tĭn), *adj.* **1,** very hard and strong; impenetrable; **2,** unyielding; inflexible.

Ad-am's ap-ple a cartilage forming the fore part of the human voice box, or larynx, noticeable, esp. in men, as an enlargement in the front of the throat.

a-dapt (ə-dăpt'), *v.t.* to make suitable; conform; remodel or fit by alteration.—*adj.* **a-dapt'a-ble.**

a-dapt-a-bil-i-ty (ə-dăp"tə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality of being able to conform to conditions.

ad-ap-ta-tion (ăd"ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** fitness; adjustment; **2,** something which has been changed to fit given conditions.

add (ăd), *v.t.* **1,** to join or unite into a whole; esp., to sum up (a set of numbers); find the total of; **2,** to bring (additional items); as, to *add* stones to a pile; **3,** to go on to say.—*adj.* **add'i-ble.**—*n.* **add"i-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **1add'er.**

ad-den-dum (ə-dĕn'dŭm), *n.* [*pl.* addenda (-də)], a thing to be joined or added, as an appendix to a book.

2ad-der (ăd'ẽr), *n.* **1,** any of several harmless American snakes; **2,** the poisonous viper of Europe.

ad-der's–tongue (ăd'ẽrz-tŭng"), *n.* **1,** a kind of fern; so called from the shape of the spore-bearing branches; **2,** the dogtooth violet.

ad-dict (ə-dĭkt'), *v.t.* to devote or give oneself up to: often in a bad sense.—*n.* (ăd'ĭkt), one who is devoted to something, esp. to a drug.—*n.* **ad-dic'tion.**

ad-di-tion (ə-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act, process, or result of summing up numbers; **2,** a thing which is added or joined.

ad-di-tion-al (ə-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* joined; extra; more; supplemental.—*adv.* **ad-di'tion-al-ly.**

ad-dle (ăd'l), *adj.* **1,** rotten: applied to eggs; **2,** muddled or confused: **addle-headed,** or **addle-pated,** stupid; weak-brained; muddled:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or become, corrupt; spoil.—*p.adj.* **ad'dled.**

ad-dress (ə-drĕs'), *v.t.* **1,** to speak or write to; **2,** to direct, as a letter; **3,** to apply or direct (one's energy or skill) to a duty, task, etc.; **4,** to pay court to, as a lover:—*n.* **1,** a speech delivered or written; **2,** manners and bearing; **3,** tact; cleverness; **4,** the place to which one's mail is directed.

ad-dress-ee (ă-drĕs'ē'), *n.* one to whom mail is directed.

ad-duce (ă-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring forward as a reason; present or offer as proof or evidence in support of some statement; cite.—*adj.* **ad-duc'i-ble.**

ad-e-noid (ăd'ē-noid), *n.* usually in *pl.*, a growth of spongy or netlike tissue in the passage leading from the nose to the throat, often causing difficulty in breathing;—*adj.* in the form of a gland.

a-dept (ə-dĕpt'), *adj.* well skilled:—*n.* one who is fully proficient or skilled in an art; an expert.—*n.* **a-dept'ness.**

ad-e-qua-cy (ăd'ē-kwə-sĭ), *n.* suitability for a particular purpose.

a-de-quate (ăd'ē-kwāt), *adj.* equal to requirement; enough.—*adv.* **ad'e-quate-ly.**—*n.* **ad'e-quate-ness.**

ad-here (ăd-hēr'), *v.i.* **1,** to stick fast as if glued; **2,** to be attached or devoted, as to a person or cause.

ad-her-ence (ăd-hēr'ĕns), *n.* **1,** the act or state of holding fast; **2,** steadfast attachment or devotion.

ad-her-ent (ăd-hēr'ĕnt), *n.* a follower or supporter, as of a party.

ad-he-sion (ăd-hē'zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the state of being stuck together or attached; **2,** firmness in opinion; **3,** a place, as in a wound, where tissues which are ordinarily separate have stuck together.

ad-he-sive (ăd-hē'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** holding fast; **2,** sticky; gummed for use; as, *adhesive* tape:—*n.* a sticky substance.—*adv.* **ad-he'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ad-he'sive-ness.**

a-dieu (ə-dū'; *Fr.* à-dyö'), *n.* [*pl.* adieus (ə-dūz'); *Fr.* adieux (à-dyö')], a farewell:—*interj.* good-by; farewell.

a-di-pose (ăd'ĭ-pōs), *adj.* pertaining to fat; fatty:—*n.* animal fat.—*n.* **ad'i-pose-ness.**—*n.* **ad"i-pos'i-ty.**

ad-ja-cent (ə-jā'sĕnt), *adj.* **1,** near; adjoining; **2,** in geometry, designating either of two angles with a common vertex and a common side between them (see *angle*, illus.).—*n.* **ad-ja'cen-cy; ad-ja'cence.**

ad-jec-tive (ăj'ĕk-tĭv), *n.* a part of speech expressing quality or condition; a word used to qualify, limit, or define a noun or pronoun.—*adv.* **ad"jec-tive-ly.**—*adj.* **ad"jec-ti'val** (-tī'văl).—*adv.* **ad"jec-ti'val-ly.**

ad-join (ə-join'), *v.t.* to lie or be situated close together, as two lots of land:—*v.t.* to lie next to.—*p.adj.* **ad-join'ing.**

ad-journ (ə-jûrn'), *v.t.* to put off to another day or time; also, to bring (a meeting) to a close:—*v.i.* to come to a close, or to cease business for a time, as a meeting or session of court.—*n.* **ad-journ'ment.**

ad-judge (ə-jŭj'), *v.t.* **1,** to decide (a dispute) according to law; **2,** to award or assign; bestow; **3,** to sentence; condemn; **4,** to consider; hold; estimate.

ad-ju-di-cate (ə-jōō'dĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to hear, or try, and decide (a case) officially, as in a court of law, or unofficially, on its merits; adjudge.—*n.* **ad-ju"di-ca'tion.**—*n.* **ad-ju'di-ca"tor.**

ad-junct (ăj'ŭngkt), *n.* **1,** something added to another thing, but not a necessary part of it; **2,** in grammar, a qualifying word; modifier.—*adj.* **ad-junc'tive.**

ad-ju-ra-tion (ăj"ōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a solemn charging on oath; **2,** a solemn oath.

ad-jure (ă-jo͝or′), *v.t.* to command on oath under pain of a penalty; charge solemnly; entreat earnestly.

ad-just (ă-jŭst′), *v.t.* **1,** to fit, or bring into harmony; adapt; **2,** to make accurate; regulate; bring to a satisfactory state.—*adj.* **ad-just′a-ble.**

ad-just-er (ă-jŭs′tẽr), *n.* one who regulates, sets right, or fits; esp., one who settles the amounts of claims.

ad-just-ment (ă-jŭst′mĕnt), *n.* the act of regulating or setting right; settlement or arrangement.

ad-ju-tant (ăj′o͞o-tănt), *n.* **1,** a helper; **2,** a regimental staff officer who assists the commanding officer; **3,** a large Old World stork.—*n.* **ad′ju-tan-cy.**

ad-min-is-ter (ăd-mĭn′ĭs-tẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to manage or conduct, as affairs; **2,** to supply or give, as justice or relief; **3,** to cause to take, as an oath; **4,** in law, to settle, as an estate:—*v.i.* **1,** to manage affairs; **2,** in law, to settle an estate.

ad-min-is-tra-tion (ăd-mĭn″ĭs-trā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the official part of a government or the part which enforces or carries out the laws; **2,** the act of managing, dispensing, or giving.

ad-min-is-tra-tive (ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to the management of affairs or government; executive.—*adv.* **ad-min′is-tra-tive-ly.**

ad-min-is-tra-tor (ăd-mĭn′ĭs-trā″tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who manages, directs, or governs affairs; **2,** one appointed legally to manage or settle an estate; an executor.—*n.* **ad-min′is-tra″tor-ship.**—*n. fem.* **ad-min″is-tra′trix.**

ad-mi-ra-ble (ăd′mĭ-rə-bl), *adj.* worthy of wonder and approval; excellent.—*adv.* **ad′mi-ra-bly.**

ad-mi-ral (ăd′mĭ-răl), *n.* **1,** a naval officer of the highest rank; **2,** the chief ship, or flagship, of a fleet.

ad-mi-ral-ty (ăd′mĭ-răl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* admiralties (-tĭz)], **1,** the office of an admiral; **2,** a department having charge of naval affairs; **3,** the court or law dealing with cases connected with the sea.

ad-mi-ra-tion (ăd″mĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** wonder mingled with approval; **2,** a thing exciting wonder.

ad-mire (ăd-mīr′), *v.t.* to regard with delighted approval and surprise.—*n.* **ad-mir′er.**—*adv.* **ad-mir′ing-ly.**

ad-mis-si-ble (ăd-mĭs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** worthy of being allowed to enter; **2,** allowable; permissible.—*adv.* **ad-mis′si-bly.**—*n.* **ad-mis″si-bil′i-ty.**

ad-mis-sion (ăd-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the power or permission to enter; admittance; acceptance; **2,** the price paid for permission to enter; **3,** acknowledgment that something is true; as, he made full *admission* of his guilt; **4,** the point so granted.

ad-mit (ăd-mĭt′), *v.t.* **1,** to permit to enter; **2,** to allow in argument; concede; as, to *admit* a point; **3,** to permit to have certain privileges; as, to *admit* to bail; **4,** to be capable of; allow; as, it *admits* no other meaning.—*adj.* **ad-mit′ta-ble.**

ad-mit-tance (ăd-mĭt′ăns), *n.* **1,** the act of letting in; **2,** the power or permission to enter.

ad-mix-ture (ăd-mĭks′tûr), *n.* that which is added by mixing.

ad-mon-ish (ăd-mŏn′ĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to reprove gently; **2,** to urge; exhort; **3,** to remind.

ad-mo-ni-tion (ăd″mŏ-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* gentle reproof or warning.

ad-mon-i-to-ry (ăd-mŏn′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* giving gentle reproof.

a-do (*ə*-do͞′), *n.* fuss; haste; trouble; as, much *ado* about nothing.

a-do-be (*ə*-dō′bē), *n.* **1,** brick dried in the sun, used in southwest America and Mexico; **2,** a structure made of such brick.

a-do-les-cence (ăd″ō-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* the period during which a person passes from childhood to maturity.

a-do-les-cent (ăd″ō-lĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* growing up; passing from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youthful.

a-dopt (*ə*-dŏpt′), *v.t.* to choose or take to be one's own, as a child, an opinion, or a course of action.—*p.adj.* **a-dopt′ed.**—*n.* **a-dopt′er.**—*adj.* **a-dop′tive.**

a-dop-tion (*ə*-dŏp′shŭn), *n.* the act of taking as one's own, as a child, or of accepting and putting into use.

a-dor-a-ble (*ə*-dōr′ə-bl), *adj.* worthy of worship or the utmost love.—*adv.* **a-dor′a-bly.**—*n.* **a-dor′a-ble-ness.**

ad-o-ra-tion (ăd″ŏ-rā′shŭn), *n.* worship; profound reverence or love.

a-dore (*ə*-dōr′), *v.t.* **1,** to pay divine honors to; honor highly; **2,** to love intensely; admire greatly:—*v.i.* to offer worship.—*p.adj.* **a-dor′ing.**—*n.* **a-dor′er.**

a-dorn (*ə*-dôrn′), *v.t.* to beautify; ornament; decorate; bedeck.

a-dorn-ment (*ə*-dôrn′mĕnt), *n.* ornament; decoration.

a-down (*ə*-doun′), *prep.* and *adv. Archaic* or *Poetic,* down; downward.

ad-re-nal (ăd-rē′năl), *adj.* in anatomy, pertaining to two small ductless glands, called *adrenal glands,* or *suprarenal glands,* situated one near each kidney in mammals:—*n.* an adrenal gland.

ad-re-nal-ine (ăd-rē′năl-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* a powerful drug injected under the skin to stimulate the heart. Also, **ad-re′nal-in.**

a-drift (*ə*-drĭft′), *adj.* and *adv.* floating at random; at the mercy of the wind.

a-droit (*ə*-droit′), *adj.* clever; expert.—*adv.* **a-droit′ly.**—*n.* **a-droit′ness.**

ad-u-la-tion (ăd″ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* excessive praise.—*adj.* **ad′u-la-to-ry.**

a-dult (*ə*-dŭlt′), *adj.* grown up to full maturity:—*n.* one that is grown up.

a-dul-ter-ant (*ə*-dŭl′tẽr-ănt), *n.* something of inferior quality mixed with a substance apparently genuine.

a-dul-ter-ate (*ə*-dŭl′tẽr-āt), *v.t.* to corrupt, debase, or make impure by mixing in a poorer substance; as, to *adulterate* candy.—*n.* **a-dul′ter-a″tor.**

a-dul-ter-a-tion (*ə*-dŭl″tẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* the placing of something inferior in a substance or mixture with the intention of passing it as genuine.

a-dul-ter-y (*ə*-dŭl′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* adulteries (-ĭz)], the act of breaking the marriage vow of faithfulness.—*n.* **a-dul′ter-er.**—*n. fem.* **a-dul′ter-ess.**—*adj.* **a-dul′ter-ous.**

ad-um-brate (ăd-ŭm'brāt), *v.t.* **1**, to outline faintly; **2**, to foreshadow; **3**, to overshadow. —*n.* **ad"um-bra'tion.**

***ad va-lo-rem** (ăd vă-lō'rĕm), [Lat.], according to value: **ad valorem duty**, an import duty or charge on goods at a certain rate based on their value.

ad-vance (ăd-vȧns'), *v.t.* to go forward: —*v.t.* **1**, to cause to go forward; **2**, to propose; as, to *advance* an opinion; **3**, to increase; **4**, to further; aid; **5**, to make a payment of beforehand: —*n.* **1**, a moving forward; **2**, improvement; **3**, an addition or rise in value; **4**, usually in *pl.*, an approach, as toward acquaintance; **5**, a loan; **6**, payment beforehand: —*adj.* being or occurring beforehand. —*p.adj.* **ad-vanced'.**

ad-vance-ment (ăd-vȧns'mĕnt), *n.* furtherance; progress; progression; promotion.

ad-van-tage (ăd-vȧn'tăj), *n.* **1**, a state of advance or forwardness; **2**, superior position; **3**, a benefit; anything that aids or assists; **4**, in lawn tennis, the first point scored after the score is deuce.

ad-van-ta-geous (ăd"vȧn-tā'jŭs), *adj.* beneficial; profitable; favorable. —*adv.* **ad"van-ta'geous-ly.**

ad-vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* a coming or arrival: **Advent**, the period of the year including the four Sundays before Christmas, which prepares for the coming of Jesus Christ.

ad-ven-ti-tious (ăd"vĕn-tish'ŭs), *adj.* happening by chance; casual; accidental. —*adv.* **ad"ven-ti'tious-ly.**

ad-ven-ture (ăd-vĕn'tŭr), *n.* **1**, a bold undertaking; a daring feat; the encountering of risks; **2**, a remarkable experience; **3**, the taking part in an uncertain enterprise, esp. in business: —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to risk; dare. —*adj.* **ad-ven'ture-some.**

ad-ven-tur-er (ăd-vĕn'tŭr-ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who engages in new and dangerous enterprises; **2**, a soldier of fortune; one who lives by his wits.

ad-ven-tur-ess (ăd-vĕn'tŭr-ĕs), *n.* a woman who lives by her wits, often by making a false show.

ad-ven-tur-ous (ăd-vĕn'tŭr-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, inclined to incur danger; rash; **2**, requiring courage.

ad-verb (ăd'vŭrb), *n.* a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

ad-ver-bi-al (ăd-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *adj.* modifying a verb, adjective, or adverb. —*adv.* **ad-ver'bi-al-ly.**

ad-ver-sa-ry (ăd'vĕr-sā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* adversaries (-riz)], an enemy; foe; opponent; antagonist.

ad-verse (ăd'vĕrs), *adj.* opposed; unfavorable; contrary; unfortunate. —*adv.* **ad'verse-ly.** —*n.* **ad'verse-ness.**

ad-ver-si-ty (ăd-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* adversities (-tĭz)], misery; distress; misfortune; lack of prosperity.

ad-vert (ăd-vûrt'), *v.i.* to turn one's attention; refer incidentally; allude.

ad-ver-tise (ăd'vĕr-tīz"; ăd'vĕr-tīz'), *v.t.* to give notice to; turn the attention of others to; announce; inform; publish: —*v.i.* to give notice, as in a newspaper, etc. Also, **ad'ver-tize"**; **ad'ver-tize'.** —*n.* **ad'ver-tis'er**; **ad'ver-tiz'er.**

ad-ver-tise-ment (ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt; ăd'vĕr-tīz'mĕnt), *n.* a printed notice, esp. regarding goods or services desired or offered for sale; an announcement; a bringing into general notice. Also, **ad-ver'tize-ment**; **ad'ver-tize'ment.**

ad-vice (ăd-vīs'), *n.* **1**, an opinion given that is worthy to be followed; counsel; **2**, usually in *pl.*, information given by letter, telegram, etc.

ad-vis-a-ble (ăd-vīz'ă-bl), *adj.* proper to be done; in accordance with good judgment; prudent. —*adv.* **ad-vis'a-bly.** —*n.* **ad-vis'a-ble-ness.** —*n.* **ad-vis"a-bil'i-ty.**

ad-vise (ăd-vīz'), *v.t.* **1**, to counsel, as a change in a course of action; **2**, to notify; inform; **3**, to recommend as wise, prudent, etc. —*n.* **ad-vis'er.**

ad-vis-ed-ly (ăd-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* with caution; purposely; not hastily.

ad-vise-ment (ăd-vīz'mĕnt), *n.* consideration; deliberation.

ad-vi-so-ry (ăd-vī'zō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to advice or counsel.

ad-vo-ca-cy (ăd'vō-kă-sĭ), *n.* the act of urging or supporting.

ad-vo-cate (ăd'vō-kāt), *n.* one who pleads the cause of another, esp. in a court of law: —*v.t.* (ăd'vō-kāt), to defend publicly, as a policy or plan; plead for.

adz (ădz), *n.* a cutting tool, somewhat like a short, heavy hoe, having a blade at right angles to the handle, and used in shaping and finishing timber. Also, **adze.**

æ-dile (ē'dīl), *n.* a Roman official who had charge of public and private buildings, public games, etc.

æ-o-li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the wind: **æolian harp**, an instrument, the strings of which give out musical sounds when the wind blows through them. Also, **E-o'li-an**; **e-o'li-an.**

æ-on (ē'ŏn), *n.* a period of time too long to measure; an age. Also, **e'on.**

a-ër-ate (ā'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to charge with gas, as with air or carbon dioxide; **2**, to expose to the action of air or of oxygen. —*n.* **a"ër-a'tion.** —*n.* **a'ër-a"tor.**

a-ër-i-al (ā-ē'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1**, relating to the air; existing or happening in the air; airy; **2**, hence, high; lofty; **3**, not real or substantial; imaginary; as, *aërial* flights of fancy: —*n.* in radio systems, one or more wires suspended in the air to receive or radiate energy; an antenna. —*adv.* **a-ër'i-al-ly.**

ae-rie (ē'rĭ; ā'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* the nest of an eagle or other bird of prey, as on a lofty crag. Also, **ae'ry**; **ey'rie**; **ey'ry.**

a-ër-i-form (ā'ĕr-ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of air; gaseous.

a-ër-o-drome (ā'ĕr-ō-drōm"), *n.* **1**, a building where flying machines are stored and tested; **2**, a ground or field used for airplane instruction and practice. Also, **air'drome"**, *Pfd. S.*

a-ër-o-gram (ā'ĕr-ō-grăm"), *n.* a message sent by wireless telegraphy.

a-ër-o-lite (ā'ĕr-ō-līt), *n.* a meteorite, or stone that falls to the earth from the sky. Also, **a'ër-o-lith.**

a-ër-o-me-chan-ic (ā"ĕr-ō-mĕ-kăn'ĭk), *n.* one who is expertly trained in the adjustment and repair of flying machines. —*adj.* **a"ër-o-me-chan'i-cal.**

a-ër-o-naut (ā'ĕr-ō-nôt), *n.* an aërial navigator; an aviator or balloonist.—*n.* **a'ër-o-naut'ism.**

a-ër-o-nau-tic (ā"ĕr-ō-nô'tĭk), *adj.* relating to the science or art of flying:—**aëronautics,** *n. pl.* used as *sing.* aërial navigation, as in an airplane; also, the science or art of traveling in the air. Also, **a"ër-o-nau'ti-cal.**

a-ër-o-plane (ā'ĕr-ō-plān"), *n.* an aircraft or flying machine, kept aloft by the reaction of motor-propelled planes upon the air. See **air'plane",** *Pfd. S.*

a-ër-o-stat-ics (ā"ĕr-ō-stăt'ĭks), *n., pl.* used as *sing.* the branch of science that deals with the mechanical properties of air and of gases not in motion.—*adj.* **a"ër-o-stat'ic; a"ër-o-stat'i-cal.**

a-ër-o-view (ā'ĕr-ō-vū"), *n.* a view from an airplane above the earth.

æs-thete (ĕs'thēt), *n.* one who has, or aspires to have, a cultivated taste for the beautiful in nature or art; one sensitive to beauty. Also, **es'thete.**

æs-thet-ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to beauty; 2, appreciating the beautiful; having a cultivated, artistic taste:—**æsthetics,** *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the science or theory of the beautiful in nature or art. Also, **es-thet'ic.**—*adj.* **æs-thet'i-cal.**—*adv.* **æs-thet'i-cal-ly.**

æ-ther (ē'thĕr), *n.* the thin upper air.—*adj.* **æ-the're-al.** See **e'ther,** *Pfd. S.*

a-far (*à*-fär'), *adv.* at, to, or from, a distance; as, the sound came from *afar.*

af-fa-bil-i-ty (ăf"*à*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* friendly, easy courtesy.

af-fa-ble (ăf'*à*-bl), *adj.* easy to approach; courteous in speech and manner; friendly.—*adv.* **af'fa-bly.**—*n.* **af'fa-ble-ness.**

af-fair (*à*-fâr'), *n.* 1, an event; proceeding; 2, that which is done, or is to be done; 3, often in *pl.,* business of any kind.

[1]af-fect (*à*-fĕkt'), *v.t.* to produce an effect upon; modify; influence.

[2]af-fect (*à*-fĕkt'), *v.t.* 1, to pretend to do or have; also, to do or take on for effect; 2, to show a liking for; be fond of.

af-fec-ta-tion (ăf"ĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the assuming of a manner which is not one's own; 2, display; 3, pretense.

af-fect-ed (*à*-fĕk'tĕd), *p.adj.* not natural; assumed.—*adv.* **af-fect'ed-ly.**

af-fect-ing (*à*-fĕk'tĭng), *p.adj.* having power to excite the emotions; pathetic.—*adv.* **af-fect'ing-ly.**

af-fec-tion (*à*-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the state of having the feelings excited; 2, attachment; fondness; 3, disease.

af-fec-tion-ate (*à*-fĕk'shŭn-*à*t), *adj.* having or expressing love; kind; fond.—*adv.* **af-fec'tion-ate-ly.**

af-fi-ance (*à*-fī'*à*ns), *n.* 1, trust; faith; 2, a marriage contract:—*v.t.* to betroth, or bind by promise of marriage.

af-fi-da-vit (ăf"ĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* a sworn statement in writing, esp. one made before a properly authorized officer.

af-fil-i-ate (*à*-fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* 1, to adopt; receive into a family as a son or daughter; 2, to receive into a society or club; 3, to join; as, to *affiliate* oneself with a certain set of people:—*v.i.* to be connected or associated: with *with.*—*n.* **af-fil"i-a'tion.**

af-fin-i-ty (*à*-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* affinities (-tiz)], 1, nearness of kin; 2, relationship by marriage; 3, a natural liking for a person; also, one of two persons naturally drawn to each other; 4, physical or chemical attraction.

af-firm (*à*-fûrm'), *v.t.* to assert strongly:—*v.i.* 1, to confirm, as a judgment, in court; 2, to assert something with confidence; 3, in law, to make a solemn statement, as before a magistrate, but without taking oath.

af-fir-ma-tion (ăf"ĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of asserting or declaring anything to be true; 2, a solemn statement, as in court, made without taking an oath.

af-firm-a-tive (*à*-fûr'mà-tĭv), *n.* that which declares; a statement:—*adj.* 1, positive; confident; 2, answering, or consisting of, "yes"; as, an *affirmative* answer; 3, in a debate, supporting a proposition as stated.—*adv.* **af-firm'a-tive-ly.**

af-fix (*à*-fĭks'), *v.t.* to attach; fasten to:—*n.* (ăf'ĭks), a suffix or prefix.

af-flict (*à*-flĭkt'), *v.t.* to cause prolonged pain to body or mind; distress.

af-flic-tion (*à*-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* distress; prolonged pain of body or mind.

af-flu-ence (ăf'loo-ĕns), *n.* an abundant supply; wealth.

af-flu-ent (ăf'loo-ĕnt), *adj.* 1, having abundance; wealthy; 2, flowing freely:—*n.* a stream or river that flows into another.—*adv.* **af'flu-ent-ly.**

af-ford (*à*-fôrd'), *v.t.* 1, to supply; produce; yield; as, singing *affords* him pleasure; 2, to be able to bear the expense of, as in money or effort.

af-fray (*à*-frā'), *n.* 1, a noisy quarrel; 2, in law, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place.

af-fright (*à*-frīt'), *v.t.* to frighten; terrify; alarm; confuse:—*n.* fear; fright.

af-front (*à*-frŭnt'), *v.t.* 1, to insult intentionally; 2, to front upon; face.

Af-ghan (ăf'găn), *n.* a native of Afghanistan, a small country in Asia: **afghan,** a crocheted or knitted wool blanket:—*adj.* relating to Afghanistan.

a-field (*à*-fēld'), *adv.* 1, to, in, or on, the field; 2, astray; out of the way.

a-fire (*à*-fīr'), *adj.* and *adv.* on fire; as, a house *afire;* to set *afire.*

a-float (*à*-flōt'), *adj.* and *adv.* 1, borne on the water; on shipboard; 2, in circulation, as a rumor; 3, adrift; moving.

a-foot (*à*-fōōt'), *adv.* 1, on foot; 2, astir; stirring; about, as a rumor.

a-fore-said (*à*-fôr'sĕd"), *adj.* said or spoken of before.

a-fore-thought (*à*-fôr'thôt"), *adj.* planned, designed, or thought beforehand; as, malice *aforethought.*

a-fore-time (*à*-fôr'tīm"), *adv.* formerly; previously.

a-foul (*à*-foul'), *adj.* and *adv.* in entanglement or collision.

a-fraid (*à*-frād'), *adj.* frightened; filled with fear.

a-fresh (*à*-frĕsh'), *adv.* again; anew; newly; over again.

Af-ri-can (ăf'rĭ-kăn), *n.* a native of Africa:—*adj.* relating to Africa.

aft (ăft), *adj.* and *adv.* toward the stern or back part of a ship: a nautical term.

aft-er (ăf'tĕr), *adj.* **1,** next; subsequent; later; **2,** behind in place:—*adv.* behind; subsequently in time or place:—*prep.* **1,** in succession to; as, you come *after* me; **2,** later than; **3,** in imitation of; as, do it *after* me; **4,** according to; in the manner of; as, a painting *after* Raphael; **5,** next to in rank or excellence; **6,** in pursuit of; **7,** by the name of; as, named *after* his father:—*conj.* later than.

aft-er-clap (ăf'tĕr-klăp″), *n.* something unexpected happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

aft-er-damp (ăf'tĕr-dămp″), *n.* the suffocating gas found in coal mines after an explosion of fire damp.

aft-er-glow (ăf'tĕr-glō″), *n.* the reflection left in the west after sunset.

aft-er-math (ăf'tĕr-măth), *n.* **1,** a second mowing in a season; **2,** that which follows any condition or circumstance.

aft-er-most (ăf'tĕr-mōst), *adj.* superlative of *after*: last; hindmost.

aft-er-noon (ăf″tĕr-nōōn′), *n.* the time between noon and evening.

aft-er-thought (ăf'tĕr-thôt″), *n.* reflection begun after an act is finished; esp., an idea that comes too late.

aft-er-wards (ăf'tĕr-wĕrdz), *adv.* at a later time; subsequently. Also, **aft'er-ward.**

a-gain (ə-gĕn′; *Br.* -gān′), *adv.* **1,** a second time; once more; **2,** in return; **3,** further; on the other hand.

a-gainst (ə-gĕnst′; *Br.* -gānst′), *prep.* **1,** in contact with; near to; as, *against* the wall; **2,** opposite to; facing toward; in the direction of; as, over *against* Jericho; **3,** in opposition to; **4,** in preparation for; as, savings *against* a rainy day; **5,** in exchange for; as an offset to; as, payment *against* a loan.

a-gape (ə-gāp′; ə-gāp′), *adj.* and *adv.* gaping, as with astonishment.

ag-a-ric (ăg'ə-rĭk; ə-găr'ĭk), *n.* any of a family of mushrooms, esp. the common field and cultivated mushroom.

ag-ate (ăg'ăt), *n.* **1,** a precious stone, with colors in stripes, clouds, etc.; **2,** a boy's playing marble; **3,** a small size of type.

a-ga-ve (ə-gā'vē), *n.* any of a genus (*Agave*) of American plants, including the century plant and some other fiber-producing plants.

age (āj), *n.* **1,** a particular period of time in life or history; **2,** the length of time already lived; **3,** *Colloq.,* a long or weary time:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to grow, or cause to grow, old.

aged (āj'ĕd; ājd), *p.adj.* **1,** old; far on in years; **2,** (ājd), having (a specified number of) years; as, a child *aged* three.

a-gen-cy (ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* agencies (-sĭz)], **1,** operation; action; **2,** the business of one who acts for another; **3,** a place where business is done for another; **4,** means.

a-gent (ā'jĕnt), *n.* **1,** one who acts, esp. for another; **2,** an active power or cause; as, to use a chemical *agent.*

ag-glom-er-ate (ə-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a cluster or heap; accumulate:—*n.* a mixed collection of things.—*n.* **ag-glom″er-a'tion.**

ag-glu-ti-nate (ə-glōō'tĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to unite, as by glue:—*adj.* glued together; adhering.—*n.* **ag-glu″ti-na'tion.**—*adj.* **ag-glu'ti-na-tive.**

ag-gran-dize (ăg'rən-dīz), *v.t.* **1,** to make greater; **2,** to exalt.—*n.* **ag-gran'dize-ment.**

ag-gra-vate (ăg'rə-vāt), *v.t.* **1,** to increase, as a burden; make worse; **2,** *Colloq.,* to annoy; irritate.—*p.adj.* **ag'gra-vat″ing.**—*adv.* **ag'gra-vat″ing-ly.**

ag-gra-va-tion (ăg″rə-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a circumstance that adds to or increases: often used in connection with crimes, offenses, or hardships; **2,** *Colloq.,* exasperation; irritation; provocation.

ag-gre-gate (ăg'rē-gāt), *v.t.* **1,** to collect or bring together; **2,** *Colloq.,* to amount to; total:—*n.* (ăg'rē-gāt), **1,** the entire number; total; **2,** a mass formed by the union of similar particles:—*adj.* formed into a mass or total; as, the *aggregate* amount.

ag-gre-ga-tion (ăg″rē-gā'shŭn), *n.* a collection; assembly.

ag-gres-sion (ə-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* an unprovoked attack or assault.

ag-gres-sive (ə-grĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1,** moving forward with vigor; **2,** quick to attack, or to press or support a cause.—*adv.* **ag-gres'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ag-gres'sive-ness.**

ag-gres-sor (ə-grĕs'ĕr), *n.* one who attacks, offends, or injures another without just cause.

ag-grieve (ə-grēv′), *v.t.* to bear heavily upon; oppress; cause sorrow to; afflict, esp. by unjust treatment.

a-ghast (ə-găst′), *adj.* struck with sudden surprise, horror, or terror.

ag-ile (ăj'ĭl; *Br.* ăj'īl), *adj.* quick-moving; active; nimble.—*adv.* **ag'ile-ly.**

a-gil-i-ty (ə-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* nimbleness; quickness; briskness.

ag-i-tate (ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* **1,** to stir violently; **2,** to excite; disturb; **3,** to discuss; keep constantly before the public.

ag-i-ta-tion (ăj″ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of exciting or arousing; **2,** the motion or interest so produced; **3,** active discussion or promotion, as of a project.

ag-i-ta-tor (ăj'ĭ-tā″tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who makes a political or industrial disturbance; **2,** an implement for stirring.

a-glow (ə-glō″), *adv.* in a glow:—*adj.* glowing; flushed, as with pleasure.

ag-nos-tic (ăg-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* one who denies that man knows the final or essential nature of things; esp., one who neither affirms nor denies the existence of God:—*adj.* **1,** relating to the agnostics or their teachings; **2,** professing ignorance.

ag-nos-ti-cism (ăg-nŏs'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* the belief or doctrine that the existence of God and the essential nature of things are not matters of certain knowledge.

a-go (ə-gō′), *adj.* and *adv.* past; in past time; as, an hour *ago*; long *ago.*

a-gog (ə-gŏg′), *adv.* and *adj.* in a state of eager desire, excited by eagerness or curiosity; astir; alive with interest.

ag-o-nize (ăg'ō-nīz), *v.i.* to suffer extreme pain; make great effort of any kind:—*v.t.* to torment.

ag-o-ny (ăg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* agonies (-nĭz)], **1,** intense suffering; extreme mental or physical pain; **2,** the death struggle.

a-gra-ri-an (ə-grā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* relating to land, or to the right or manner of holding real estate.

a-gree (ȧ-grē′), *v.i.* **1,** to harmonize physically, mentally, or morally; **2,** to yield assent; consent; accede; **3,** to accord; come to one opinion; **4,** to be similar; match; **5,** to be suitable, as food.

a-gree-a-ble (ȧ-grē′ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** pleasing; **2,** conformable; suitable; **3,** *Colloq.*, willing.—*n.* **a-gree′a-bil′i-ty.** —*n.* **a-gree′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **a-gree′a-bly.**

a-gree-ment (ȧ-grē′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** harmony of opinions or feelings; **2,** in grammar, the correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person; **3,** a compact; contract; mutual understanding.

ag-ri-cul-ture (ăg′rĭ-kŭl″tûr), *n.* the science and art of cultivating fields by use of the plow, harrow, etc.; tillage; husbandry; farming.—*adj.* **ag″ri-cul′tur-al.**—*adv.* **ag″ri-cul′tur-al-ly.**

ag-ri-cul-tur-ist (ăg″rĭ-kŭl′tûr-ĭst), *n.* one engaged in farming.

a-ground (ȧ-ground′), *adj.* and *adv.* on the ground; in the situation of a ship whose keel touches the bottom; stranded.

a-gue (ā′gū), *n.* **1,** a malarial fever recurring at regular intervals and attended by chills and sweating; **2,** a chill.

ah (ä), *interj.* an exclamation expressing sudden, but mild, emotion, as pity.

a-ha (ȧ-hä′), *interj.* expressing triumph, surprise, or contempt.

a-head (ȧ-hĕd′), *adv.* to or in the front; forward; onward.

a-hem (ȧ-hĕm′), *interj.* a clearing of the throat to attract attention.

a-hoy (ȧ-hoi′), *interj.* a term used in hailing a vessel; as, ship *ahoy!*

aid (ād), *v.t.* to assist; help:—*n.* **1,** help; assistance; **2,** a person or thing that helps.

aid–de–camp (ād′-dē-kămp″; *Fr.* ād′-dē-kän″), *n.* [*pl.* aids-de-camp (ādz′-; ād′-)], an officer who assists a general; also called *aide.* Also, **aide′–de–camp″** [*pl.* aides-de-camp (ādz′-)].

aide (ād), *n.* orig., an aid-de-camp; hence, any person who assists.

ai-grette (ā-grĕt′; ā′grĕt), *n.* a plume of gems or feathers, worn on helmets or women's hats. Also, **a′gret; e′gret.**

ail (āl), *v.t.* to give or cause pain or discomfort to:—*v.i.* to feel pain; be unwell.

ai-le-ron (ā′lē-rŏn; *Fr.* ā″lē-rôn′), *n.* on an airplane, a small hinged surface, esp. on the edge of the wing, for controlling the horizontal balance (see *airplane*, illus.).

ail-ment (āl′mĕnt), *n.* a slight disorder or disease; sickness; illness.

aim (ām), *v.i.* **1,** to endeavor; **2,** to point a weapon at something:—*v.t.* to point (a weapon or the like) with the purpose of hitting; direct:—*n.* **1,** a purpose; an endeavor; **2,** a target; **3,** the pointing of a weapon.

aim-less (ām′lĕs), *adj.* without definite intention; purposeless.—*adv.* **aim′-less-ly.**—*n.* **aim′less-ness.**

air (ār), *v.t.* **1,** to expose to the air; dry thoroughly, as clothes; **2,** to display; bring into public notice; as, to *air* one's views:—*n.* **1,** the fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; **2,** light wind; **3,** external manner; behavior; as, she had a gay *air;* **4,** in *pl.*, affected manners; **5,** in music, a melody.

AIRPLANE

1, aileron; 2, balancing surface of rudder; 3, chord; 4, cockpit; 5, control stick; 6, control wires; 7, drag wire; 8, position of drag strut reënforcing wing rib; 9, elevator; 10, exhaust pipe; 11, fin; 12, fuselage; 13, gap; 14, horns; 15, landing gear; 16, longéron; 17, propeller blade; 18, propeller hub; 19, propeller root; 20, rudder; 21, rudder bar; 22, spinner; 23, stabilizer; 24, stays; 25, struts; 26, tail skid; 27, tipping; 28, trailing edge of wing; 29, wing rib; 30, wing skid. (See also *monoplane*, illus.)

air base a central station for the storage of airships and their supplies.

air-craft (ār′krăft″), *n.* [*pl.* aircraft], any form of machine for flying.

air-drome (ār′drōm″), *n.* **1,** a building where airplanes are stored and tested; **2,** a field used for airplane instruction and practice. Also, **a′ér-o-drome″.**

air gun a gun from which the projectile is expelled by compressed air.

air hole a local region in the atmosphere in which, as a result of air currents, a flying machine receives little or no support, and drops as if into a hole.

air-ing (ār′ĭng), *n.* **1,** a walk, ride, or drive in the open air; **2,** exposure to the air or fire for warming or drying.

air-man (ār′măn″; -mən), *n.* [*pl.* airmen (-mĕn″; -mĕn)], a man who flies an aircraft; an aviator.—*n.fem.* **air′wom″an.**

air-plane (ār′plān″), *n.* a motor-propelled aircraft or flying machine kept aloft by the reaction of winglike planes upon the air (see illus. above). Also, **a′ér-o-plane″.**

air-port (ār′pōrt″), *n.* a place possessing facilities for the landing, departure, loading, fueling, or repairing of airships.

air pump a machine for pumping air in or out.

air-ship (ār′shĭp″), *n.* **1,** any large machine for navigating the air; **2,** esp., a machine supported by gas-filled bags and mechanically propelled, as a dirigible balloon.

air-tight (ãr′-tīt″), *adj.* so thoroughly closed that no air can enter.

air-y (ãr′ĭ), *adj.* **1**, exposed to, or in, the air; breezy; **2**, unsubstantial; **3**, gay.—*adv.* **air′i-ly.**—*n.* **air′i-ness.**

aisle (īl), *n.* **1**, a passageway leading to the seats in a church or other place of assembly; **2**, an alleylike space, as in a store.

[1]a-jar (ə-jär′), *adj.* and *adv.* slightly turned or opened, as a door.

[2]a-jar (ə-jär′), *adj.* and *adv.* out of harmony; as, his nerves were *ajar*.

a-kim-bo (ə-kĭm′bō), *adj.* and *adv.* with the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outward.

a-kin (ə-kĭn′), *adj.* and *adv.* **1**, of kin; related by blood; **2**, allied by nature, or having the same properties; similar.

al-a-bas-ter (ăl′ə-bȧs″tẽr), *n.* **1**, a white, marblelike mineral, found chiefly in Italy; **2**, a banded, partly transparent mineral used by the ancients for vases.

***à la carte** (ȧ lȧ kärt′), [Fr.], according to the card or bill of fare: used of a meal in which each dish ordered is paid for at a specified price: opp. of *table d'hôte*.

a-lack (ə-lăk′), *interj.* an exclamation expressing blame, sorrow, or surprise.

a-lac-ri-ty (ə-lăk′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* eager readiness; briskness.—*adj.* **a-lac′ri-tous.**

al-a-mode (ăl′ə-mōd″; ȧ″lȧ-mōd′), *adv.* in the fashion:—*adj.* **1**, fashionable; **2**, served in some special manner, as pie with ice cream or beef with vegetables. Also, ***à la mode′** (ȧ lȧ mōd′).

a-larm (ə-lärm′), *v.t.* to arouse to a sense of danger or fear:—*n.* **1**, a call to arms; **2**, a warning of danger; **3**, the fear of danger; **4**, a device to warn, as a fire whistle.

a-larm-ing (ə-lärm′ĭng), *p.adj.* exciting apprehension or fear.

a-larm-ist (ə-lärm′ĭst), *n.* one who excites fear by exaggerating bad news or foretelling calamities.

a-las (ə-lȧs′), *interj.* an exclamation expressing unhappiness.

alb (ălb), *n.* a white vestment worn over the cassock.

al-ba-tross (ăl′bə-trŏs), *n.* **1**, a large sea bird of southern seas and the Pacific Ocean, capable of long-continued flight; **2**, a soft woolen material.

WANDERING ALBATROS

al-be-it (ôl″bē′ĭt), *conj.* although; even though.

al-bi-no (ăl-bī′nō), *n.* [*pl.* albinos (-nōz)], **1**, a person with abnormally white skin and hair, and pinkish eyes; **2**, an animal or plant paler in color than most of its kind.

al-bum (ăl′bŭm), *n.* a blank book in which to insert photographs, stamps, etc.

al-bu-men (ăl-bū′mĕn), *n.* **1**, the white of an egg; **2**, a pulpy tissue forming the bulk of leaves, fruits, muscles and other soft organs, etc.; **3**, albumin.

al-bu-min (ăl-bū′mĭn), *n.* any of a class of protein substances, found in blood, milk, and muscles, and plant tissues: used in sugar refining, calico printing, etc.

al-bu-mi-nous (ăl-bū′mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* containing, or pertaining to, albumen or albumin. Also, **al-bu′mi-nose.**

al-che-mist (ăl′kĕ-mĭst), *n.* one who studied or practiced alchemy, or medieval chemistry.

al-che-my (ăl′kĕ-mĭ), *n.* the chemistry of the Middle Ages, esp. as devoted to the search for a means of prolonging life and of transmuting or changing the common metals into gold.—*adj.* **al-chem′ic.**

al-co-hol (ăl′kō-hŏl), *n.* a colorless liquid made by the fermentation of a watery sugar solution, forming the intoxicating substance in all fermented and distilled liquors: **wood alcohol**, a poisonous liquid, much used commercially as a fuel and a solvent.—*adj.* **al″co-hol′ic.**

al-co-hol-ism (ăl′kō-hŏl-ĭzm), *n.* a diseased condition produced by the use of fermented or distilled liquors.

al-cove (ăl′kōv′), *n.* a recess in a room, as for a bed or bookcases.

al-der (ôl′dẽr), *n.* any of a certain genus of trees and shrubs growing in moist land, the bark of which is used in tanning.

al-der-man (ôl′dẽr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* aldermen (-mĕn)], **1**, in English and Irish municipalities, a magistrate next below the mayor; **2**, in the U. S., one with varied powers and duties, representing a city ward.

ale (āl), *n.* a light-colored beer made from malt.

a-lee (ə-lē′), *adj.* and *adv.* on the lee or sheltered side of a ship.

ale-house (āl′hous″), *n.* a house or place where ale is sold; a saloon.

a-lem-bic (ə-lĕm′bĭk), *n.* formerly, the cover or lid of an apparatus used in distilling; later, the apparatus itself.

a-lert (ə-lûrt′), *adj.* on the watch; active; brisk; ready; vigilant:—*n.* a warning signal: **on the alert**, ready to act; on the lookout.—*adv.* **a-lert′ly.**—*n.* **a-lert′ness.**

ale-wife (āl′wīf), *n.* [*pl.* alewives (-wīvz″)], **1**, the mistress of an alehouse; **2**, a fish related to the herring.

al-fal-fa (ăl-făl′fə), *n.* a deep-rooted plant of the pea family. In the western U. S. it is the staple hay and forage plant.

al-ga (ăl′gə), *n.* [*pl.* algæ (-jē)], a marine or fresh-water simple plant of any of various classes, ranging from one-celled organisms to very long plants, as seaweed, pond scums, etc.—*adj.* **al′gal.**

al-ge-bra (ăl′jē-brə), *n.* a branch of mathematics which extends the field of arithmetic by using letters and other symbols to represent quantities.—*adj.* **al″ge-bra′ic; al″ge-bra′i-cal.**—*n.* **al′ge-bra″ist.**

a-li-as (ā′lĭ-ăs), [*pl.* aliases (-ĕz)], an assumed name:—*adv.* otherwise named; as, Sawyer, *alias* Slippery Sam.

a-li-bi (ăl′ĭ-bī), *n.* [*pl.* alibis (-bīz)], **1**, the plea of having been away from the scene of an offense at the time at which it was committed; **2**, *Slang*, an excuse.

al-ien (āl′yĕn), *n.* **1**, a foreigner; one living in a country not his own, without the rights of citizenship; **2**, a stranger:—*adj.* **1**, foreign; strange; **2**, living in a country not one's own; **3**, different; hostile.

al-ien-ate (āl′yĕn-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to estrange or turn away, as the affections;

2, to transfer to another, as property.—*adj.* **al'ien-a-ble.**—*n.* **al'ien-a-bil'i-ty.**

al-ien-a-tion (āl'yĕn-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a withdrawing or an estrangement, as of feeling or the affections; 2, mental derangement; insanity.

al-ien-ist (āl'yĕn-ĭst), *n.* a doctor who specializes in mental diseases.

a-light (*a*-līt'), *adj.* and *adv.* lighted; in a flame.

a-light (*a*-līt'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* a-light'ed or a-lit' (-lĭt')], **1,** to dismount; 2, to descend and settle, as birds.

a-lign (*a*-līn'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to place, or become arranged, in a straight line; form in line, as troops. Also, **a-line'.**

a-lign-ment (*a*-līn'mĕnt), *n.* the act of arranging in line; also, the state of being so adjusted. Also, **a-line'ment.**

a-like (*a*-līk'), *adj.* resembling one another; similar.—*adv.* in the same manner.

al-i-ment (ăl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* food; nutriment; sustenance.—*adj.* **al'i-men'tal.**

al-i-men-ta-ry (ăl'ĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to food; nutritious or nourishing: **alimentary canal,** the tube through which food is conveyed from the mouth through the stomach and intestines.

al-i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* an allowance made by a court to a wife out of her husband's estate, as after divorce.

al-i-quot (ăl'ĭ-kwŏt), *adj.* contained in something else an exact number of times; as, 3 is an *aliquot* part of 9.

a-live (*a*-līv'), *adj.* **1,** having life; **2,** active; alert; attentive; sensitive; **3,** full of living things; as, *alive* with flies.

al-ka-li (ăl'kă-lī; -lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* alkalies; -līz; -lĭz)], a substance, as soda or potash, which combines with acids to form salts; a base.—*adj.* **al'ka-line.**

al-ka-loid (ăl'kă-loid), *n.* in chemistry, any of a class of alkaline, organic compounds, often very poisonous.

all (ôl), *adj.* **1,** the whole quantity of, as substance, duration, extent, amount, quality, degree; as, *all* men; beyond *all* doubt; **2,** as much as possible; as, with *all* speed; **3,** nothing but; as, *all* work and no play.—*pron.* the whole; the whole quantity.—*n.* **1,** a whole; one's entire possessions.—*adv.* wholly.

al-lay (*a*-lā'), *v.t.* to quiet or calm; assuage; pacify; abate; lessen.

al-le-ga-tion (ăl'ĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of asserting; **2,** that which asserted or offered as a plea or excuse; as, his *allegation* explains his act; **3,** a statement, as in suit, of that which one is prepared to prove.

al-lege (ă-lĕj'), *v.t.* **1,** to produce as argument, plea, or excuse; **2,** to affirm; declare; assert; as, he *alleges* that he was there.

al-le-giance (ă-lē'jăns), *n.* **1,** the tie or obligation of a person to his sovereign or state; **2,** fidelity to a cause or person; **3,** the duty of loyalty.

al-le-gor-i-cal (ăl'ĕ-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* figurative; describing by resemblance, as a parable. Also, **al'le-gor'ic.**—*n.* **al'le-gor'i-cal-ly.**

al-le-go-rize (ăl'ĕ-gō-rīz), *v.t.* **1,** in a story, to represent (a quality or idea) in the likeness of a person or thing; **2,** to interpret symbolically, or give a figurative meaning to: as, he *allegorized* the story.

al-le-go-ry (ăl'ĕ-gō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* allegories (-rĭz)], **1,** the representing of ideas by actual persons or things in a story; **2,** such a story itself. —*n.* **al'le-go-rist.**

***al-le-gret-to** (ăl'lā-grĕt'tō), [It.], *adj.* and *adv.* in music, somewhat fast or lively, between *andante* (slow) and *allegro* (fast).—*n.* in music, a movement played in a moderately fast and lively tempo.

***al-le-gro** (ăl-lā'grō), [It.], *adj.* and *adv.* in music, fast; lively.—*n.* in music, a movement played very fast.

al-le-lu-ia (ăl'ĕ-lōō'yă), *n.* a song or cry of praise and joy. Also, **al'le-lu'iah.** See **hal'le-lu'jah,** *Pfd. S.*

al-le-vi-ate (ă-lē'vĭ-āt), *v.t.* to lighten; lessen; make easier; mitigate; as, to *alleviate* suffering.—*n.* **al-le'vi-a'tion,**—*adj.* **al-le'vi-a-tive.**

[1]al-ley (ăl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* alleys (-ĭz)], **1,** a narrow passage or inclosure; **2,** a narrow way or street in a city.

[2]al-ley (ăl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* alleys (-ĭz)], a large playing marble, often colored.

All Fools' Day April 1, observed by playing harmless tricks.

All-hal-lows (ôl'hăl'ōz), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* All Saints' Day, celebrated on November 1 in honor of all the Saints.

al-li-ance (ă-lī'ăns), *n.* **1,** relation or connection by birth or marriage; **2,** union between nations or parties.

al-lied (ă-līd'), past tense and past participle of *ally.*—**allies,** plural of *ally.*

al-li-ga-tor (ăl'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* **1,** any of a genus (*Alligator*) of reptiles in the crocodile family, with a short, broad snout

ALLIGATOR

and long teeth, living in marshes and along river banks, mainly in the southeastern U. S.; **2,** loosely, any crocodile.

al-lit-er-a-tion (ă-lĭt'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* the repetition of the same initial sound in closely succeeding words, as in *r*ack and ruin, to *d*o or *d*ie.—*adj.* **al-lit'er-a-tive.**

al-lo-path (ăl'ō-păth), *n.* one who favors or practices allopathy.

al-lop-a-thy (ă-lŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* a method of treating disease by giving remedies which will bring on conditions or symptoms different from those accompanying the disease to be cured; a term devised to name the usual or standard practice, to distinguish it from *homeopathy,* which see.—*n.* **al-lop'a-thist.**—*adj.* **al'lo-path'ic** (ăl'ō-păth'ĭk).

al-lot (ă-lŏt'), *v.t.* **1,** to distribute or divide, as by lot; **2,** to apportion, as shares; **3,** to assign for a specific purpose.

al-lot-ment (ă-lŏt'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of dividing or distributing; apportionment; **2,** that which is so divided.

al-low (ă-lou′), *v.t.* **1**, to permit, consent to, or approve (an act); **2**, to grant permission to (a person); **3**, to admit, concede, or acknowledge, as a claim; **4**, to assign, grant, or set apart for a special purpose; as, to *allow* ten per cent for breakage; **5**, to give; yield; grant; let one have:—*v.i.* to make concession or provision. used with *for*.

al-low-a-ble (ă-lou′ă-bl), *adj.* permissible; not forbidden or improper; acceptable.—*adv.* **al-low′a-bly.**

al-low-ance (ă-lou′ăns), *n.* **1**, admission; concession; sanction or approval; **2**, a definite sum or quantity granted:—*v.t.* to limit to a fixed expenditure or consumption, as of money or food.

al-loy (ă-loi′), *n.* **1**, any mixture of metals; **2**, a baser metal used in mixture with a finer one; **3**, an admixture of good with evil:—*v.t.* **1**, to melt together or otherwise mix (two or more metals) so as to form a uniform compound; **2**, esp., to debase or reduce in quality by mixture, as gold with copper.

all-round (ôl′-round″), *adj.* versatile; capable of doing many things.

all-spice (ôl′spīs″), *n.* **1**, the fruit or berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies; **2**, a spice made from it, supposed to combine several spicy flavors.

al-lude (ă-lūd′), *v.i.* to refer indirectly: used with *to*; as, to *allude* to an event.

al-lure (ă-lūr′), *v.t.* to tempt by the offer of something really or apparently good; entice; attract.

al-lure-ment (ă-lūr′mĕnt), *n.* the act of attracting; temptation.

al-lur-ing (ă-lūr′ĭng), *p.adj.* tempting; enticing; fascinating.

al-lu-sion (ă-lū′zhŭn), *n.* **1**, a slight mention of something; a casual reference, as to a person or event; **2**, a comparison or reference for illustration; as, a literary *allusion*.

al-lu-sive (ă-lū′sĭv), *adj.* having reference to something not definitely or fully expressed; suggestive.—*adv.* **al-lu′sive-ly.**—*n.* **al-lu′sive-ness.**

al-lu-vi-al (ă-lū′vĭ-ăl), *adj.* relating to, or composed of, clay, mud, or other material left by running water.

al-lu-vi-um (ă-lū′vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* alluvĭums (-ŭmz); alluvia (-ă)], a deposit of earth left by running water.

al-ly (ă-lī′), *v.t.* **1**, to unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; **2**, to bind, as by friendship; connect, as by resemblance:—*n.* [*pl.* allies (ă-līz′)], one united, related, or associated by these means; a confederate; associate.—*p.adj.* **al-lied′.**

al-ma-nac (ôl′mă-năk), *n.* a yearbook, or calendar, giving the order of the days of the week and month, facts about the heavens, tide tables, church festivals, etc.

al-might-y (ôl-mīt′ĭ), *adj.* possessing all power; of unlimited might: **the Almighty**, the omnipotent God.

al-mond (ä-mŭnd′, ăl′mŭnd), *n.* **1**, the nutlike kernel of the fruit of a small tree somewhat like the peach; **2**, the tree itself; **3**, anything almond-shaped.

al-mon-er (ăl′mŭn-ẽr), *n.* one who dispenses or distributes charity.

al-most (ôl′mōst), *adv.* nearly; very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

alms (ämz), *n.pl.*, often used as *sing.*, **1**, charity; **2**, anything freely given to relieve the poor.

alms-house (ämz′hous″), *n.* a house supported by private or public charity and used as a home for the poor.

al-oe (ăl′ō), *n.* any of several Old World plants with thick, spiny leaves: **American aloe**, the century plant.

al-oes (ăl′ōz), *n.pl.*, usually used as *sing.*, **1**, a bitter drug, made from the juice of the leaves of some kinds of aloe; **2**, the fragrant resin or wood of the aloe tree.

a-loft (ă-lôft′), *adv.* **1**, on high; far above the earth; **2**, esp., at the masthead.

a-lone (ă-lōn′), *adj.* and *adv.* without or apart from another; solitary; single.

a-long (ă-lông′), *prep.* by the length of; lengthwise of:—*adv.* **1**, in line with the length; **2**, onward; as, come *along*.

a-long-side (ă-lông′sīd″), *adv.* by the side; side by side: **alongside of**, beside:—*prep.* by the side of; beside.

a-loof (ă-lōōf′), *adj.* and *adv.* at a distance but within sight.—*n.* **a-loof′ness.**

a-loud (ă-loud′), *adv.* with raised voice; loudly; with a great noise; audibly.

al-pac-a (ăl-păk′ă), *n.* **1**, a sheeplike animal of the Andes; **2**, a cloth made from its long, soft, silky wool.

al-pen-stock (ăl′pĕn-stŏk″), *n.* a stout staff, tipped with a spike, used by mountain climbers.

al-pha (ăl′fă), *n.* the first letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *a*; hence, the beginning of anything.

al-pha-bet (ăl′fă-bĕt), *n.* the letters used in writing a language, arranged in the usual order.

al-pha-bet-i-cal (ăl″fă-bĕt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the alphabet; **2**, in the order in which the alphabet is ordinarily arranged; as, an *alphabetical* list of names. Also, **al″pha-bet′ic.**—*adv.* **al″pha-bet′i-cal-ly.**

al-pha-bet-ize (ăl′fă-bĕt-īz), *v.t.* to arrange, as a list of words, in alphabetical order.

al-ready (ôl-rĕd′ĭ), *adv.* by or before a particular time; beforehand.

Al-sa-tian (ăl-sā′shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Alsace:—*n.* an inhabitant or native of Alsace.

al-so (ôl′sō), *adv.* in like manner; likewise; too; besides.

al-tar (ôl′tẽr), *n.* **1**, a raised place of earth or stone, on which to offer sacrifice or burn incense; **2**, in a Christian church, the communion table.

al-ter (ôl′tẽr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to change; make or become different.—*adj.* **al′ter-a-ble.**—*adv.* **al′ter-a-tive.**

al-ter-a-tion (ôl″tẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* a change, as of form; modification.

al-ter-cate (ăl′tẽr-kāt; ôl′-), *v.i.* to quarrel or dispute in words; wrangle; argue; dispute.

al-ter-ca-tion (ăl″tẽr-kā′shŭn; ôl″-), *n.* a dispute; angry debate.

al-ter-nate (ăl′tẽr-nāt; ôl′-), *v.t.* to cause to occur by turns; interchange regularly:—*v.i.* to act or take place by turns, as day with night:—*adj.* (ăl-tûr′nāt; ăl′tẽr-nāt; ôl-). **1**, taking place by turns; first

one and then the other; **2**, every other (one): —*n.* a substitute; one appointed to act for another in performing some special duty, as of a delegate to a convention.—*adv.* **al-ter'nate-ly.**—*n.* **al-ter'nate-ness.**

al-ter-na-tion (ăl'tĕr-nā'shŭn; ôl'-), *n.* the taking turns or the following in succession, one after another; as, the *alternation* of day and night.

al-ter-na-tive (ăl-tûr'nă-tĭv; ôl-), *adj.* giving the choice of two things, only one of which may be taken, done, etc.:—*n.* a choice between two things or possible courses.—*adv.* **al-ter'na-tive-ly.**

al-though (ôl-thō'), *conj.* though; even if; notwithstanding. Also, **al-tho'.**

al-tim-e-ter (ăl-tĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitude.

al-ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* **1**, space extended upward; height; as, the *altitude* of a mountain; **2**, highest point or degree; as, the *altitude* reached by a balloon.

al-to (ăl'tō), *adj.* high:—*n.* [*pl.* altos (-tōz)], **1**, the part sung by the lowest female voice: contralto; **2**, a person with such a voice, or the voice itself; **3**, the tenor violin or viola.

al-to-geth-er (ôl'tōō-gĕth'ĕr), *adv.* completely; wholly; entirely.

al-tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭzm), *n.* devoted regard for the interests of others: opp. of *egoism.*

al-tru-ist (ăl'trōō-ĭst), *n.* a person devoted to the welfare of others.—*adj.* **al'tru-is'tic.**—*adv.* **al'tru-is'ti-cal-ly.**

a-lum (ă-lŭm'), *n.* a white, transparent, salt-like substance, largely used in medicine and industry.

a-lu-mi-na (ă-lū'mĭ-nă), *n.* a compound of aluminum and oxygen: the main part of all clays.

a-lu-mi-num (ă-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* a bluish white metal noted for its lightness: the most plentiful of all metallic substances, but never found in a pure state. Also, **al'u-min'i-um.**—*adj.* **a-lu'mi-nous.**

a-lum-nus (ă-lŭm'nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* alumni (-nī)], a male graduate of a school, college, or university.—*n.fem.* **a-lum'na** (-nă), [*pl.* alumnæ (-nē)].

al-ways (ôl'wāz; ôl'wăz), *adv.* at all times; ever. Also, *Archaic,* **al'way.**

a-lys-sum (ă-lĭs'ŭm), *n.* any of several plants bearing small flowers: commonly called *sweet alyssum.*

am (ăm), the first person singular present indicative of the verb *be.*

a-main (ă-mān'), *adv.* with force or violence; suddenly; at full speed.

a-mal-gam (ă-măl'găm), *n.* **1**, any metallic alloy of mercury; **2**, a mixture or compound.

a-mal-ga-mate (ă-măl'gă-māt), *v.t.* **1**, to alloy or mix (mercury) with another metal; **2**, to mix to form a compound:—*v.i.* to mix or combine so as to make uniform; as, one race *amalgamates* with another; hence, to join.—*n.* **a-mal'ga-ma'tion.**

a-man-u-en-sis (ă-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* amanuenses (-sēz)], one who writes for another; a secretary.

am-a-ranth (ăm'ă-rănth), *n.* **1**, an imaginary flower said by poets to be unfading; **2**, any of several plants with bright flowers, as the cockscomb.

am-a-ran-thine (ăm'ă-răn'thĭn), *adj.* **1**, never fading; undying; **2**, of a purplish color.

a-mass (ă-măs'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to collect into a heap; gather; accumulate.

am-a-teur (ăm'ă-tûr'; ăm'ă-tûr), *n.* **1**, one who practices any art, study, or sport for pleasure but not for money; **2**, one whose work lacks professional finish.—*adj.* **am'a-teur'ish.**—*n.* **am'a-teur'ish-ness.**

am-a-to-ry (ăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* relating to, or expressive of, love.

a-maze (ă-māz'), *v.t.* to bewilder with fear or wonder; astonish; perplex.—*adv.* **a-maz'ed-ly.**—*n.* **a-maz'ed-ness.**

a-maze-ment (ă-māz'mĕnt), *n.* astonishment; perplexity or bewilderment arising from sudden surprise.

a-maz-ing (ă-māz'ĭng), *adj.* very wonderful; astonishing; astounding; bewildering.—*adv.* **a-maz'ing-ly.**

Am-a-zon (ăm'ă-zŏn), *n.* one of a fabulous race of female warriors: **amazon,** a tall, strong, or masculine woman.

am-bas-sa-dor (ăm-băs'ă-dĕr), *n.* **1**, a government agent of highest rank representing his country's interests at a foreign capital; **2**, any representative or agent of another charged with a special mission. Also, **em-bas'sa-dor.**—*n.fem.* **am-bas'sa-dress.**—*adj.* **am-bas'sa-do'ri-al.**

am-ber (ăm'bĕr), *n.* a yellowish resin, capable of high polish:—*adj.* **1**, made of amber; **2**, yellowish in color.

am-ber-gris (ăm'bĕr-grēs), *n.* a waxy substance coming from the sperm whale: used in perfumery.

am-bi-dex-trous (ăm'bĭ-dĕks'trŭs), *adj.* **1**, able to use both hands with equal skill; **2**, two-sided.—*adv.* **am'bi-dex'trous-ly.**—*n.* **am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty.**

am-bi-ent (ăm'bĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* surrounding; inclosing; as, *ambient* light.

am-bi-gu-i-ty (ăm'bĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ambiguities (-tĭz)], **1**, vagueness; uncertainty; **2**, an expression whose meaning can be taken in two or more ways.

am-big-u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *adj.* doubtful; having two or more possible meanings.—*adv.* **am-big'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **am-big'u-ous-ness.**

am-bi-tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, an eager desire to obtain some object, as wealth or power; **2**, the thing desired.

am-bi-tious (ăm-bĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, eager for advancement; strongly desirous; **2**, determined to succeed; **3**, requiring great skill or effort for success; as, an *ambitious* program.—*adv.* **am-bi'tious-ly.**

am-ble (ăm'bl), *v.i.* **1**, of people, to go at an easy pace; meander; **2**, of horses, to go at a peculiar pace in which the animal lifts the two feet on the same side together; to pace:—*n.* **1**, a certain gait of a horse; a pace; **2**, any easy gait.—*n.* **am'bler.**

am-bro-si-a (ăm-brō'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* **1**, in mythology, the food of the gods; **2**, anything exquisitely pleasing to taste or smell; **3**, ragweed.—*adj.* **am-bro'si-al.**

am-bu-lance (ăm'bū-lăns), *n.* **1**, an inclosed vehicle for carrying the sick and wounded; **2**, a field hospital.

am-bus-cade (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* **1**, an ambush; a place where troops

lie hidden to attack unexpectedly; also, troops so hidden; **2**, a lying in ambush:—*v.i.* to lie in ambush:—*v.t.* to place (troops) in ambush.

am-bush (ăm′bŏŏsh), *n.* **1**, a concealed station from which to attack the enemy unexpectedly; **2**, troops so attacking:—*v.t.*, to waylay; attack from ambush.

a-meer (ə-mēr′), *n.* a prince; governor; esp., the Mohammedan ruler of Afghanistan. Also, **a-mir′**.

a-mel-io-rate (ə-mēl′yŏ-rāt), *v.t.* to make better:—*v.i.* to grow better; improve.—*adj.* **a-mel′io-ra-tive.**

a-mel-io-ra-tion (ə-mēl″yŏ-rā′shŭn), *n.* improvement.

a-men (ā″mĕn′; ä″mĕn′), *adv.* and *interj.* verily; so be it: a word used at the end of a prayer or in solemn assent.

a-me-na-ble (ə-mē′nə-bl), *adj.* **1**, easy to lead; ready to accept advice; **2**, liable; as, *amenable* to the law.—*adv.* **a-me′na-bly.**—*n.* **a-me′na-bil′i-ty.**

a-mend (ə-mĕnd′), *v.t.* **1**, to change for the better; improve; correct; **2**, to change formally.—*adj.* **a-mend′a-to-ry.**

a-mend-ment (ə-mĕnd′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a change for the better; **2**, the alteration or change of a government bill or other formal document.

a-mends (ə-mĕndz′), *n.pl.* payment or satisfaction for loss or injury.

a-men-i-ty (ə-mĕn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* amenities (-tĭz)], pleasantness; geniality; also, a pleasing act.

am-ent (ăm′ĕnt; ā′mĕnt), *n.* a hanging, spike-shaped flower cluster, as of the willow; a catkin.—*adj.* **am″en-ta′ceous.**

a-merce (ə-mûrs′), *v.t.* to punish by a fine or by taking away any right or privilege.—*n.* **a-merce′ment.**

A-mer-i-can (ə-mĕr′ĭ-kăn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or situated in, America; **2**, specif., pertaining to the U. S.; as, an *American* citizen:—*n.* an inhabitant of America; esp., a citizen of the U. S.

A-mer-i-can-ism (ə-mĕr′ĭ-kăn-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, a phrase, word, trait, custom, or object, peculiar to, or originating in, the U. S.; **2**, the spirit of loyalty to American ideals and institutions.

A-mer-i-can-ize (ə-mĕr′ĭ-kăn-īz), *v.t.* to bring into agreement or accord with the manners and customs of the U. S.—*n.* **A-mer″i-can-i-za′tion.**

am-e-thyst (ăm′ə-thĭst), *n.* a violet-purple variety of quartz or rock crystal.—*adj.* **am″e-thys′tine.**

a-mi-a-bil-i-ty (ā′mĭ-ə-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* friendliness; good nature.

a-mi-a-ble (ā′mĭ-ə-bl), *aaj.* friendly; lovable; kindly.—*adv.* **a′mi-a-bly.**

am-i-ca-ble (ăm′ĭ-kə-bl), *adj.* friendly; peaceable.—*adv.* **am′i-ca-bly.**—*n.* **am″i-ca-bil′i-ty.**

a-mid (ə-mĭd′), *prep.* in the middle of; among. Also, **a-midst′**.

a-mid-ships (ə-mĭd′shĭps), *adv.* in the middle of a ship.

a-mir (ə-mēr′), *n.* a prince; governor. See **a-meer′**, *Pfd. S.*

a-miss (ə-mĭs′), *adj.* wrong; faulty:—*adv.* wrongly; out of the way.

am-i-ty (ăm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* amities (-tĭz)], friendship; peaceful relations.

am-me-ter (ăm′mē″tĕr), *n.* an instrument that measures the number of amperes in an electrical current.

am-mo-ni-a (ə-mō′nĭ-ə), *n.* a clear, pungent gas readily soluble in water; also, a solution of this gas in water, for household use.—*adj.* **am-mo′ni-ac.**

am-mu-ni-tion (ăm″ū-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* material used in charging cannon, firearms, etc., as powder and shot.

am-ne-si-a (ăm-nē′sĭ-ə; -zĭ-ə), *n.* **1**, loss of memory; **2**, esp., inability to recall or understand a familiar word.

am-nes-ty (ăm′nĕs-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* amnesties (-tĭz)], a general pardon for political offenses against the government.

a-mœ-ba (ə-mē′bə), *n.* [*pl.* amœbas (-bəz); amœbæ (-bē)], a one-celled, microscopic animal found in ponds: one of the simplest forms of life. Also, **a-me′ba.**

a-mong (ə-mŭng′), *prep.* **1**, in the midst of; surrounded by; in the group with; **2**, by the united action of; as, *among* them all, they succeeded; **3**, in the time of; as, *among* the ancient Greeks. Also, **a-mongst′**.

am-o-rous (ăm′ŏ-rŭs), *adj.* fond of the opposite sex; loving.

a-mor-phous (ə-môr′fŭs), *adj.* **1**, formless; of no definite shape or character; **2**, not crystallized.

a-mor-tize (ə-môr′tīz; -tĭz), *v.t.* to pay off or satisfy (a debt) by means of a sinking fund, or money regularly set aside for the purpose.—*n.* **a-mor″ti-za′tion.**

a-mount (ə-mount′), *v.i.* **1**, to reach; be equal or equivalent; as, his answer *amounted* to a threat; **2**, to add up or be equal, as to a certain sum:—*n.* the total sum.

a-mour (ä″mōōr′), *n.* a love affair; esp., a secret affair.

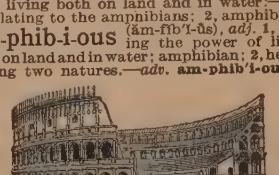
am-pere (ăm′pār′; -pēr′), *n.* the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current.—*n.* **am′per-age.**

am-pere-me-ter (ăm′pār′mē″tĕr; -pēr′-), *n.* in electricity, an instrument for measuring the number of amperes in a current; an ammeter.

am-per-sand (ăm′pĕr-sănd′), *n.* the sign [&] for the word *and*.

am-phib-i-an (ăm-fĭb′ĭ-ăn), *n.* any of a class (*Amphibia*) of animals living both on land and in water:—*adj.* **1**, relating to the amphibians; **2**, amphibious.

am-phib-i-ous (ăm-fĭb′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, having the power of living both on land and in water; amphibian; **2**, hence, having two natures.—*adv.* **am-phib′i-ous-ly.**



AMPHITHEATER: THE COLOSSEUM

am-phi-the-a-ter (ăm″fĭ-thē′ə-tĕr), *n.* **1**, an oval or circular

building with rows of seats rising around a central space (see illus. preceding page); 2, the scene of a contest. Also, **am″phi-the′a-tre.**

am-ple (ăm′pl), *adj.* **1,** full; large; extensive; 2, abundant; sufficient.

am-pli-fi-er (ăm′plĭ-fī″ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which makes larger; **2,** in electricity, a vacuum tube used to enlarge feeble electric impulses, as in radio sets.

am-pli-fy (ăm′plĭ-fī), *v.t.* to make larger or more full; develop; expand.—*n.* **am″pli-fi-ca′tion.**

am-pli-tude (ăm′plĭ-tūd), *n.* **1,** extension in space, esp. breadth and width; scope; 2, largeness of mind; dignity.

am-ply (ăm′plĭ), *adv.* liberally; abundantly; sufficiently.

am-pu-tate (ăm′pū-tāt), *v.t.* **1,** in surgery, to cut off, as a human limb or part of a limb; **2,** to cut off, as a branch.—*n.* **am′pu-ta′tor.**—*n.* **am″pu-ta′tion.**

a-muck (*à*-mŭk′), *adv.* in a frenzied way: **run amuck,** to run wild; rampage.

am-u-let (ăm′ū-lĕt), *n.* a charm against bad luck; talisman.

a-muse (*à*-mūz′), *v.t.* to entertain; as, to *amuse* children with toys.—*p.adj.* **a-mus′ing.**—*adv.* **a-mus′ing-ly.**

a-muse-ment (*à*-mūz′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** that which diverts or entertains; a pastime; **2,** mental diversion.

an (ăn), *indefinite article,* any; each: used before words beginning with a vowel sound or silent *h;* as, *an* egg; *an* hour.

an-ach-ro-nism (ăn-ăk′rō-nĭzm), *n.* a mistake in the date of an event, or the placing of something in a wrong time.—*adj.* **an-ach′ro-nis′tic.**

an-a-con-da (ăn″*à*-kŏn′dà), *n.* **1,** a very large tropical snake which crushes its victims, usually birds and small animals; **2,** a python or boa constrictor.

a-næ-mi-a (*à*-nē″mĭ-*à*), *n.* the condition of not having enough blood, or of having blood of poor quality. Also, **a-ne′mi-a.**—*adj.* **a-næ′mic.**

an-æs-the-si-a (ăn″ĕs-thē′zhĭ-*à*), *n.* a loss of bodily feeling; insensibility, esp. to pain. Also, **an″es-the′si-a.**—*v.t.* **an-æs′the-tize.**

an-æs-thet-ic (ăn″ĕs-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to loss of sensation; **2,** taking away bodily feeling:—*n.* an anæsthetic gas or drug, as ether or chloroform. Also, **an″es-thet′ic.**

an-a-gram (ăn′*à*-grăm), *n.* a word or sentence obtained by changing the order of the letters of another word or sentence, as *live* from *evil.*

a-nal (ā′năl), *adj.* relating to the anus, or lower opening of the large intestine.

an-al-ges-ic (ăn″ăl-jēs′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** paindulling; **2,** insensible to pain.—*n.* **an″al-ge′si-a.**

a-nal-o-gous (*à*-năl′ō-gŭs), *adj.* having resemblance; corresponding in certain ways.—*adv.* **a-nal′o-gous-ly.**

an-a-logue (ăn′*à*-lŏg), *n.* that which has some resemblance to, or corresponds to, something else. Also, **an′a-log.**

a-nal-o-gy (*à*-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* analogies (-jĭz)], partial agreement or likeness between things somewhat different.—*adj.* **an″a-log′i-cal.**—*adv.* **an″a-log′i-cal-ly.**

a-nal-y-sis (*à*-năl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* analyses (-sēz)], the division or separation of a thing into the parts that compose it; as, *analysis* of a chemical compound.

an-a-lyst (ăn′*à*-lĭst), *n.* one who separates things into their parts.

an-a-lyt-i-cal (ăn″*à*-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* separating, or tending to separate, into parts or elements; as, an *analytical* mind. Also, **an″a-lyt′ic.**—*adv.* **an″a-lyt′i-cal-ly.**

an-a-lyze (ăn′*à*-līz), *v.t.* **1,** to separate into parts or elements; **2,** to examine critically. Also, **an′a-lyse.**—*n.* **an′a-lyz″er.**

a-nar-chic (*à*-när′kĭk), *adj.* **1,** relating to anarchy; **2,** in a state of lawlessness or disorder. Also, **a-nar′chi-cal.**

an-arch-ism (ăn *är*-kĭzm), *n.* **1,** the political teaching that all government is unnecessary, and therefore evil; **2,** the support of lawlessness.

an-arch-ist (ăn′*är*-kĭst), *n.* **1,** one who regards all government as evil and believes, as a political ideal, in living without any government; **2,** any person who stirs up violent revolt against established rule.

an-arch-y (ăn′*är*-kĭ), *n.* **1,** the absence or lack of government; hence, a lawless condition of society; **2,** terrorism; disorder; confusion in general.

a-nath-e-ma (*à*-năth′ē-mà), *n.* **1,** the solemn denunciation or curse of the church, esp. in excommunication; 2, a prayer that calamity may fall upon a thing or person; **3,** the thing or person so cursed.

a-nath-e-ma-tize (*à*-năth′ē-mà-tīz), *v.t.* to pronounce a curse against; curse:—*v.i.* to utter denunciations; curse.—*n.* **a-nath″e-ma-ti-za′tion.**

an-a-tom-ic (ăn″*à*-tŏm′ĭk), *adj.* relating to dissection, or to the parts or structure of the body. Also, **an″a-tom′i-cal.**—*adv.* **an″a-tom′i-cal-ly.**

a-nat-o-mist (*à*-năt′ō-mĭst), *n.* one learned in anatomy or dissection.

a-nat-o-mize (*à*-năt′ō-mīz), *v.t.* **1,** to dissect; study the structure of; **2,** to analyze.—*n.* **a-nat′o-mi-za′tion.**

a-nat-o-my (*à*-năt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* anatomies (-mĭz)], **1,** the art or science of dissection or of the structure of plants and animals, esp. of man; **2,** the structure or construction of any living form.

an-ces-tor (ăn′sĕs-tẽr), *n.* a person from whom one is descended; progenitor.—*n.fem.* **an′ces-tress.**—*adj.* **an-ces′tral.**

an-ces-try (ăn′sĕs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ancestries (-trĭz)], **1,** the line of one's descent traced back to a period more or less remote; **2,** the persons of such a line; lineage.

ANCHOR
A, stock
B, shank
C, C, arms
D, crown
E, E, flukes
O, shackle

an-chor (ăng′kẽr), *n.* **1,** a heavy iron implement for securing a vessel to the ground under water; **2,** any similar thing to hold fast a movable object:—*v.t.* to hold fast:—*v.i.* to become fixed.

an-chor-age (ăng′kẽr-*à*j), *n.* **1,** a suitable or customary place for the securing of vessels to the ground under water; place for anchoring; **2,** the hold or grip attained by an anchor on the bottom.

an-cho-ret (ăng'kō-rĕt), *n.* one who leaves for study or meditation; a recluse; hermit. Also, **an'cho-rite.**—*n.fem.* **an'cho-ress.**

an-cho-vy (ăn-chō'vĭ; ăn'chō-vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* anchovies (-vĭz)], a very small herring common in the Mediterranean, used for pickling and as a sauce.

an-cient (ān'shĕnt), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to past times or remote ages; **2,** of great age or antiquity:—*n.* one who lived in times long ago; also, an aged person.—*adv.* **an'cient-ly.**—*n.* **an'cient-ness.**

and (ănd), *conj.* a word connecting a word, clause, or sentence with one of like kind and equal rank that precedes it.

***an-dan-te** (ăn-dăn'tā; ăn-dăn'tē), [It.], *adj.* in music, moderately slow; moving easily and smoothly.

and-i-ron (ănd'ĭ'ûrn), *n.* one of two metal supports or rests for holding logs in a fireplace; a firedog.

an-ec-dote (ăn'ĕk-dōt), *n.* a brief story of an entertaining character; a terse and pithy account of some incident.—*adj.* **an'ec-dot'al.**

a-ne-mi-a (*ā*-nē'mĭ-*ā*), *n.* deficiency, or poor quality, of blood. See **a-ne'mi-a,** *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **a-ne'mic.**

an-e-mom-e-ter (ăn"ē-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* a wind gauge; an instrument which measures the force of the wind.

a-nem-o-ne (*ā*-nĕm'ō-nē; ăn"ē-mō'nē), *n.* any of several plants of the crowfoot family; esp., the windflower, or wood anemone.

an-er-oid (ăn'ĕr-oid), *adj.* not containing a liquid; as, an *aneroid* battery: **aneroid barometer,** an instrument in which air pressure is shown by a pointer controlled by the top of a box from which the air has been partially exhausted.

an-es-the-si-a (ăn"ĕs-thē'sĭ-*ā*; -zhĭ-*ā*), *n.* a loss of bodily feeling. See **an"æs-the'si-a,** *Pfd. S.*

an-es-thet-ic (ăn"ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* relating to or producing loss of sensation:—*n.* a gas or drug which produces insensibility. See **an"æs-thet'ic,** *Pfd. S.*

a-new (*ā*-nū'), *adv.* afresh; over again; in a new manner or style.

an-gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* **1,** a messenger of God; one of an order of spiritual beings pictured in human form, but with wings; **2,** a very kind or lovable person; **3,** an old English gold coin bearing an image of the archangel Michael; **4,** a person of great spirituality.

an-gel-ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** relating to the angels; **2,** pure; saintly. Also, **an-gel'i-cal.**—*adv.* **an-gel'i-cal-ly.**

an-ger (ăng'gĕr), *n.* emotion aroused by a sense of injury or wrong; wrath:—*v.t.* to provoke to resentment; enrage.

¹an-gle (ăng'gl), *n.* **1,** the figure formed by lines or surfaces meeting; **2,** the space between such lines or surfaces (see illus. next column); a corner; nook; **3,** the difference in direction of such lines or surfaces; **4,** a sharp edge; **5,** a point of view; as, he sees it from all *angles*.—*p.adj.* **an'gled.**

²an-gle (ăng'gl), *v.i.* to fish with hook and line; **2,** to use tricks in obtaining something or accomplishing a purpose; scheme; as, to *angle* for a compliment.

An-gle (ăng'gl), *n.* a member of a Germanic tribe which invaded Britain in the fifth century after Christ and later gave its name (England = *Angle*-land) to the island.—*adj.* **An'gli-an.**

ANGLES
O, vertex; XOP, acute angle; XOY, right angle; XOG, obtuse angle, XOD, straight angle; XOE, reflex angle; XOP and POY, complementary angles; XOP and POD, supplementary angles; POY and YOG, adjacent angles.

an-gler (ăng'glĕr), *n.* **1,** one who fishes with rod and line; **2,** a fish with a large mouth and worm-like growths on the head, that feeds on smaller fish.

an-gle-worm (ăng'gl-wûrm"), *n.* an earthworm used as bait.

An-gli-can (ăng'glĭ-kăn), *adj.* **1,** English; **2,** designating, or pertaining to, the Established Church of England and churches in accord with it:—*n.* a member of an Anglican Church.—*n.* **An'gli-can-ism.**

An-gli-cize (ăng'glĭ-sīz), *v.t.* to make English; make to agree with the English manner.—*n.* **An"gli-ci-za'tion.**

An-glo-ma-ni-a (ăng"glō-mā'nĭ-*ā*), *n.* an excessive or undue respect for, or imitation of, that which is English.—*n.* **An"glo-ma'ni-ac.**

An-glo—Sax-on (ăng"glō-săk'sŭn), *adj.* relating to the settlers in England from the fifth century to the Norman Conquest, or to their language:—*n.* **1,** one of these settlers; also, their language; **2,** any member of a race descended from them.

an-gry (ăng'grĭ), *adj.* inflamed with wrath; enraged.—*adv.* **an'gri-ly.**

an-guish (ăng'gwĭsh), *n.* intense mental or physical suffering; acute pain.

an-gu-lar (ăng'gū-lăr), *adj.* **1,** having an outline in which lines or surfaces meet or intersect; **2,** sharp-cornered; pointed; or full of points; **3,** bony; awkward.—*adv.* **an'gu-lar-ly.**—*n.* **an"gu-lar'i-ty.**

an-i-line (ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* a colorless oily compound which is the basis of many rich dyes. Also, **an'i-lin.**

an-i-mad-ver-sion (ăn"ĭ-măd-vûr'-shŭn), *n.* censure; blame; also, a criticizing remark.

an-i-mad-vert (ăn"ĭ-măd-vûrt'), *v.i.* to pass unfavorable comment; criticize: with *on* or *upon*.

an-i-mal (ăn'ĭ-măl), *n.* **1,** a living creature possessing feeling and voluntary motion; distinguished from *plant*; **2,** any one of the lower animals; distinguished from *man*; **3,** a brutish person:—*adj.* **1,** designating, or pertaining to, the broad group of living organisms not classified as plants; as, the *animal* kingdom; **2,** pertaining to the lower animals; **3,** pertaining to the senses; carnal.

an-i-mal-cule (ăn"ĭ-măl'kūl), *n.* any very minute, free-swimming animal or animal-like form of life.—*adj.* **an"i-mal'cu-lar.**

an-i-mate (ăn'ĭ-māt), *v.t.* **1,** to impart life to; **2,** to inspire with energy or action; enliven.—*adj.* (ăn'ĭ-māt), **1,** endowed with life; **2,** full of spirit and vigor.—*p.adj.* **an'i-mat"ed.**—*adv.* **an'i-mat"ed-ly.**

an-i-ma-tion (ăn"ĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of giving life or spirit; **2,** the state of having life; vivacity; eagerness.

an-i-mism (ăn'ĭ-mĭzm), *n.* **1,** the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinguished from matter; **2,** the belief that spirit or soul is the essential principle of life; **3,** the belief that every object possesses a soul.—*n.* **an'i-mist.**—*adj.* **an"i-mis'tic.**

an-i-mos-i-ty (ăn"ĭ-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* animosities (-tĭz)], hostility; hatred; enmity.

an-i-mus (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [*pl.* animi (-mī)], **1,** moving spirit, or purpose; mind; **2,** disposition; inclination; **3,** malice.

an-i-on (ăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* a negatively charged ion which is set free at the positive electrode, or anode: opp. of *cation*.

an-ise (ăn'ĭs), *n.* **1,** a plant of the parsley family, native in the Mediterranean region and yielding spicy seeds; **2,** the seeds.

an-kle (ăng'kl), *n.* the joint connecting the foot with the leg.

an-klet (ăng'klĕt), *n.* **1,** an ornamental ring for the ankle; **2,** a fetter or shackle; **3,** a support for the ankle.

an-nal-ist (ăn'ăl-ĭst), *n.* a compiler of narrative of events as they occur year by year.—*adj.* **an"nal-is'tic.**

an-nals (ăn'ălz), *n.pl.* **1,** a description, history, or register issued from time to time, of events as they happen; **2,** records.

an-neal (ă-nēl'), *v.t.* **1,** to heat so as to set colors in, as glass; **2,** to heat, and cool slowly, so as to soften and make less brittle; hence, to temper; toughen.

an-nex (ă-nĕks'), *v.t.* to unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, to *annex* a province to a kingdom:—*n.* (ă-nĕks'; ăn'ĕks), something attached to something else; esp., a small building adjoining a larger one.—*adj.* **an-nex'a-ble.**—*n.* **an"nex-a'tion.**

an-ni-hi-late (ă-nī'hĭ-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to blot or wipe out of existence; **2,** to destroy completely the character or effect of.

an-ni-hi-la-tion (ă-nī"hĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* the act or state of wiping out of existence; total destruction.

an-ni-ver-sa-ry (ăn"ĭ-vûr'să-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* anniversaries (-rĭz)], **1,** the return after a year, or any number of years, of the date of an event; **2,** the commemoration of an event, esp. a notable one; **3,** a day for such commemoration.

***an-no Do-mi-ni** (ăn'ō dŏm'ĭ-nī), in the (stated) year of the Christian era: used with dates.—*abbr.* **A. D.**

an-no-tate (ăn'ō-tāt), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to make notes (upon) as comment or criticism, esp. on a book.—*n.* **an'no-ta"tor.**

an-no-ta-tion (ăn"ō-tā'shŭn), *n.* a note of explanation, comment, or criticism, made in connection with any text.

an-nounce (ă-nouns'), *v.t.* **1,** to proclaim or make known, formally or in a public manner; publish; **2,** to state formally the presence or approach of.

an-nounce-ment (ă-nouns'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of proclaiming or declaring; **2,** that which is set forth or made known; proclamation.

an-noy (ă-noi'), *v.t.* to vex or trouble by irritating acts.—*p.adj.* **an-noy'ing.**

an-noy-ance (ă-noi'ăns), *n.* **1,** the act of causing vexation; **2,** a sense of being troubled or vexed; **3,** the thing or act which bothers or vexes.

an-nu-al (ăn'ū-ăl), *adj.* **1,** happening, pertaining to, or returning, once in twelve months; yearly; **2,** done, reckoned, or published yearly; **3,** lasting but one year or season, as a plant:—*n.* **1,** a publication appearing once a year; **2,** a plant living only one year or season.—*adv.* **an'nu-al-ly.**

an-nu-i-tant (ă-nū'ĭ-tănt), *n.* one who is in receipt of, or is entitled to receive, a certain sum of money each year.

an-nu-i-ty (ă-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* annuities (-tĭz)], a sum of money payable in yearly instalments.

an-nul (ă-nŭl'), *v.t.* to abolish or do away with, as a law, decree, or compact.—*n.* **an-nul'ment.**

an-nu-lar (ăn'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to a ring or rings; ring-shaped.

an-nun-ci-ate (ă-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* to make known officially or publicly; bring tidings of; announce.

an-nun-ci-a-tion (ă-nŭn"sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making known or that which is made known; proclamation; **2,** esp., the announcement by the angel Gabriel to Mary of the coming birth of Jesus (Luke 1 : 28–33).

an-nun-ci-a-tor (ă-nŭn'shĭ-ā"tĕr), *n.* one that announces; esp., an indicator used in hotels, elevators, etc., to show where attendance is required.

an-ode (ăn'ōd), *n.* in an electrolyte, vacuum tube, or other electrical apparatus, the place at which the current enters: opp. of *cathode*.—*adj.* **a-nod'ic.**

an-o-dyne (ăn'ō-dīn), *adj.* assuaging or relieving pain:—*n.* a drug which relieves pain; an opiate.

a-noint (ă-noint'), *v.t.* to pour oil or other liquid upon, esp. in a religious ceremony; consecrate.—*n.* **a-noint'er.**—*n.* **a-noint'ment.**

a-nom-a-lous (ă-nŏm'ă-lŭs), *adj.* different from the common order; abnormal.—*adv.* **a-nom'a-lous-ly.**

a-nom-a-ly (ă-nŏm'ă-lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* anomalies (-lĭz)], **1,** irregularity; **2,** anything that deviates from the common rule, or is abnormal or peculiar.

a-non (ă-nŏn'), *adv.* **1,** soon; in a little while; **2,** at another time; again.

a-non-y-mous (ă-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *adj.* **1,** having no name; **2,** without the author's name.—*adv.* **a-non'y-mous-ly.**—*n.* **an"o-nym'i-ty** (ăn"ō-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ).

an-oth-er (ă-nŭth'ĕr), *pron.* an additional or different person or thing; as, I have one, but want *another*: also used reciprocally, as correlative of *one*; as, love one *another*:—*adj.* **1,** additional; as, please give me *another* orange; **2,** different; as, he has become *another* man.

an-swer (ăn'sĕr), *n.* **1,** a response or rejoinder; a reply to a charge; **2,** a solution, as of a mathematical problem:—*v.t.* **1,** to speak, write, or act in reply to; as, to

answer the bell; *answer* a letter; 2, to correspond to; as, he *answers* the description; 3, to be sufficient for; as, this *answers* the purpose: —*v.i.* 1, to speak, write, or act in reply; 2, to be sufficient; 3, to be accountable.

an-swer-a-ble (ăn'sẽr-ə-bl), *adj.* 1, admitting of a satisfactory reply; 2, accountable; responsible; liable.

ant (ănt), *n.* a small insect, social like the bees and famed for its industry.

ant-ac-id (ănt-ăs'ĭd), *adj.* tending to overcome an acid condition; hence, a basic remedy used to overcome acidity, as in the stomach.

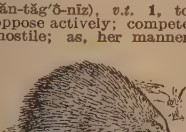
an-tag-o-nism (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭzm), *n.* the active opposition of two opposing forces; hostility; animosity; also, an opposing force or principle.

an-tag-o-nist (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* one who contends with another.

an-tag-o-nis-tic (ăn-tăg"ō-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* 1, contending; 2, in opposition; 3, unfriendly; inimical.—*adv.* **an-tag"o-nis'ti-cal-ly.**

an-tag-o-nize (ăn-tăg'ō-nīz), *v.t.* 1, to oppose actively; compete with; 2, to make hostile; as, her manner *antagonizes* people.

ant-arc-tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk), *adj.* 1, opposite to the arctic, or north, pole; 2, relating to the south-polar regions.



SPINY ANTEATER (1/12)

ant-eat-er (ănt'ēt"ẽr), *n.* any of several animals which feed upon ants, as the ant bear.

an-te-ced-ence (ăn"tē-sēd'ĕns), *n.* the act or state of going before; precedence. Also, **an"te-ced'en-cy.**

an-te-ced-ent (ăn"tē-sēd'ĕnt), *n.* 1, someone or something which goes before or precedes; 2, the word to which a pronoun refers; 3, the first of the two terms of a ratio; 4, in *pl.*, the previous events or influences in a person's life:—*adj.* going before; preceding.—*adv.* **an"te-ced'ent-ly.**

an-te-cham-ber (ăn'tē-chām"bẽr), *n.* an apartment leading into a principal room; an outer room.

an-te-date (ăn'tē-dāt"), *v.t.* 1, to give an earlier date to than the right one; as, to *antedate* a check; 2, to occur at an earlier time; as, the Civil War *antedated* emancipation:—*n.* a date earlier than a given date.

an-te-di-lu-vi-an (ăn"tē-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăn), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the time before the Flood; 2, pertaining to very ancient times; antiquated:—*n.* 1, one who or that which lived before the Flood; 2, an old or old-fashioned person.

an-te-lope (ăn'tē-lōp), *n.* any of a large group of animals including the gazelles, gnus, and others.

an-te-me-rid-i-an (ăn"tē-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* 1, occurring before noon; 2, relating to the forenoon.

an-ten-na (ăn-tĕn'ə), *n.* [*pl.* antennæ (-ē); antennas (-əz)], 1, one of the feelers upon the head of an insect; 2, a wire or wires supported in the air, for transmitting the electromagnetic waves of radio systems.

an-te-pe-nult (ăn"tē-pē'nŭlt; -pē-nŭlt'), *n.* the last syllable but two in a word. Also, **an"te-pe-nul'ti-ma.**

an-te-pe-nul-ti-mate (ăn"tē-pē-nŭl'tĭ-māt), *adj.* relating to the last but two in a series:—*n.* 1, that which is last but two; 2, an antepenult.

an-te-ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *adj.* before in space or time; in front; earlier.

an-te-room (ăn'tē-rōōm"), *n.* a room before another; antechamber.

an-them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* 1, orig., in church music, a composition with parts sung alternately; 2, a composition from the Bible or the liturgy set to sacred music; 3, a song of praise or triumph.

an-ther (ăn'thẽr), *n.* in a flower, the part of the stamen which produces the pollen (see *flower*, ²*style*, illus.).

an-thol-o-gy (ăn-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* anthologies (-jĭz)], a collection of choice literary extracts from different authors. —*n.* **an-thol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **an"tho-log'i-cal.**

an-thra-cite (ăn'thrə-sīt), *n.* a hard coal, burning without smoke.

an-thro-poid (ăn'thrō-poid), *adj.* manlike:—*n.* one of the higher apes resembling man, such as the gorilla.

an-thro-pol-o-gist (ăn"thrō-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* one who studies the science and history of the human race.

an-thro-pol-o-gy (ăn"thrō-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* the science of mankind; a systematic study of man as regards origin, nature, race, and the like.—*adj.* **an"thro-po-log'ic; an"thro-po-log'i-cal.**

an-thro-po-mor-phic (ăn"thrō-pō-mōr'fĭk), *adj.* manlike.—*adj.* **an"thro-po-mor'phous.**

an-thro-po-mor-phism (ăn"thrō-pō-mōr'fĭzm), *n.* 1, the process of ascribing to God the feelings and conduct of human beings; 2, the process of ascribing human qualities to lower animals.

an-ti (ăn'tĭ; -tī), *n.* [*pl.* antis (-tĭz; -tīz), *Colloq.*, one opposed to a given policy.

an-tic (ăn'tĭk), *n.* a funny trick or action:—*adj.* absurd; fantastic; grotesque.

An-ti-christ (ăn'tĭ-krīst), *n.* 1, an opponent of Christ; 2, esp., the great personal opponent expected by many to appear before the end of the world, bringing evil (1 John 2:22).

an-tic-i-pate (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v.t.* 1, to look forward to; expect; as, to *anticipate* an early answer; 2, to look forward to with pleasure; as, to *anticipate* a party; 3, to do or consider before the proper time, esp. needlessly; 4, to foresee and prevent.—*adj.* **an-tic'i-pa-to-ry.**—*adj.* **an-tic'i-pa-tive.**

an-tic-i-pa-tion (ăn-tĭs"ĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of taking or doing beforehand; 2, expectation; 3, hope.

an-ti-cli-max (ăn"tĭ-klī'măks), *n.* a ludicrous or ridiculous change from the important to the trivial.

an-ti-dote (ăn'tĭ-dōt), *n.* 1, a medicine which counteracts a poison or disease; 2, that which tends to prevent evil; 3, a remedy.—*adj.* **an'ti-dot"al.**

an-ti—im-pe-ri-al-ism (ăn"tĭ = ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-ĭzm), *n.*

opposition to a policy of extension of national power by acquiring new territory.

an-ti-ma-cas-sar (ăn″tĭ-mə-kăs′ər), *n.* a cover for the back or arms of a chair, sofa, etc.; a tidy.

an-ti-mo-ny (ăn′tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* a white, shining, metallic element used in various important alloys, as pewter, type metal, etc., and in certain medicines, as tartar emetic.—*adj.* **an″ti-mo′ni-al.**

an-tin-o-my (ăn-tĭn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* antinomies (-mĭz)], **1,** the opposition of one rule, law, or principle to another; **2,** any rule or law so opposed.

an-ti-pa-thet-ic (ăn″tĭ-pə-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* opposed in nature or disposition; contrary.

an-tip-a-thy (ăn-tĭp′ə-thĭ), *n.* [*pl.* antipathies (-thĭz)], **1,** a strong aversion or dislike: used with *to, against, between,* or *for;* **2,** that which arouses dislike.

an-tip-o-dal (ăn-tĭp′ō-dăl), *adj.* **1,** relating to the opposite sides of the globe; **2,** diametrically opposite.

an-ti-pode (ăn′tĭ-pōd), *n.* [*pl.* antipodes (-pōdz)], **1,** one who resides on the opposite side of the earth; **2,** that which is directly opposite to something else.

an-tip-o-des (ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz), *n.pl.* **1,** those who, residing at opposite sides of the globe, have their feet directly opposed to one another; **2,** two portions of the earth's surface which are exactly opposite.

an-ti-py-rine (ăn″tĭ-pī′rĭn), *n.* a drug, obtained from coal tar, used for the relief of neuralgia, nervous headaches, and fevers. Also, **an″ti-py′rin.**

an-ti-qua-ri-an (ăn″tĭ-kwā′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* relating to ancient times or things:—*n.* an antiquary.

an-ti-qua-ry (ăn′tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* antiquaries (-rĭz)], one who collects, studies, or deals in ancient objects, for enjoyment or business.

an-ti-quate (ăn′tĭ-kwāt), *v.t.* to make old-fashioned, out of date, or obsolete.—*p.adj.* **an′ti-quat″ed.**

an-tique (ăn-tēk′), *adj.* pertaining to a former age; ancient:—*n.* something of a great age; a relic of ancient times.

an-tiq-ui-ty (ăn-tĭk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* antiquities (-tĭz)], **1,** great age; **2,** the early ages; **3,** the people or races of ancient times; **4,** that which belonged to, or survives from, ancient times; a relic.

an-ti-sep-tic (ăn″tĭ-sĕp′tĭk), *adj.* destroying germs, esp. of disease or decay:—*n.* an antiseptic substance.

an-ti-slav-er-y (ăn″tĭ-slāv′ər-ĭ), *adj.* opposed to slavery, esp., formerly, Negro slavery in the South.

an-tith-e-sis (ăn-tĭth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* antitheses (-sēz)], **1,** opposition; contrast; **2,** a figure of speech that shows contrast.—*adj.* **an″ti-thet′ic; an″ti-thet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **an″ti-thet′i-cal-ly.**

an-ti-tox-in (ăn″tĭ-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* a substance formed in the tissues of a plant or animal by the action of a disease germ poison, and having the power to neutralize this poison; esp., a substance introduced into the blood to prevent or cure a disease by neutralizing the poison made by the germ which causes the disease.

an-ti-trade (ăn″tĭ-trād″), *n.* a tropical wind blowing steadily above, and in an opposite direction to, the trade wind, which blows easterly toward the equator.

ant-ler (ănt′lər), *n.* a branch, or the whole, of a horn which is shed annually, as in the deer family.

an-to-nym (ăn′tō-nĭm), *n.* a word which is the opposite of another word in the same language: opp. of *synonym.*

a-nus (ā′nŭs), *n.* the opening at the lower end of the large intestine.

an-vil (ăn′vĭl), *n.* a block, usually of iron faced with steel, on which metals are hammered and shaped.

anx-i-e-ty (ăng-zī′ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* anxieties (-tĭz)], **1,** a condition of mental uneasiness, arising from fear or solicitude; **2,** eager desire; great longing.

anx-ious (ăngk′shŭs), *adj.* **1,** deeply concerned; greatly troubled; **2,** very solicitous; **3,** desirous; as, *anxious* to please.—*adv.* **anx′ious-ly.**—*n.* **anx′ious-ness.**

an-y (ĕn′ĭ), *adj.* one, indeterminately or indefinitely; some; one of an indefinite number, quantity, or degree:—*pron.* **1,** one; anyone; **2,** in *pl.,* some:—*adv.* to any extent; at all; in any degree.

an-y-bod-y (ĕn′ĭ-bŏd″ĭ), *n.* **1,** an ordinary person; any person; **2,** someone of importance; as, is he *anybody?*

an-y-how (ĕn′ĭ-hou), *adv.* **1,** in any way or manner; carelessly; **2,** in any case:—*conj.* at any rate; nevertheless.

an-y-one (ĕn′ĭ-wŭn), *n.* a person taken at random; any person.

an-y-thing (ĕn′ĭ-thĭng), *n.* a thing of any sort whatever.

an-y-way (ĕn′ĭ-wā), *adv.* in any manner; anyhow:—*conj.* no matter what happens; nevertheless.

an-y-where (ĕn′ĭ-hwâr), *adv.* in or at any place.

an-y-wise (ĕn′ĭ-wīz), *adv.* **1,** in any way or manner; anyhow; **2,** at all.

a-or-ta (ā-ôr′tə), *n.* [*pl.* aortas (-təz)], the chief artery which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs.—*adj.* **a-or′tic.**

a-pace (ə-pās′), *adv.* quickly; at a quick pace; speedily; rapidly.

a-part (ə-pärt′), *adv.* **1,** separately in place or time; aside; **2,** asunder; **3,** separately in use or purpose.

a-part-ment (ə-pärt′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a separate room or several connected rooms of a building; **2,** in *pl.,* any suite of rooms; also, a building containing such suites: also called *apartment house.*

ap-a-thet-ic (ăp″ə-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* without feeling or emotion; passionless; languid.—*adv.* **ap″a-thet′i-cal-ly.**

ap-a-thy (ăp′ə-thĭ), *n.* [*pl.* apathies (-thĭz)], lack of feeling; indifference.

ape (āp), *n.* **1,** a tailless monkey resembling man in structure and organs, half erect, with very long arms; esp., the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utan, etc.; **2,** a silly mimic; a fool:—*v.t.* to mimic; imitate.—*n.* **ap′er-y.**

a-peak (ə-pēk′), *adv.* in, or nearly in, an upright position: a nautical term.

a-pe-ri-ent (ə-pē′rĭ-ənt), *n.* a mild laxative medicine or food, such as figs or prunes:—*adj.* gently laxative.

ap-er-ture (ăp′ĕr-tūr), *n.* an opening; a gap, hole, chasm, or passage.

a-pex (ā′pĕks), *n.* [*pl.* apexes (ā′pĕk-sēz); apices (ăp′ĭ-sēz)], a tip or summit.

a-pha-si-a (*á-fā′zhĭ-á*), *n.* loss of the power of speech, or the proper use of words, due to disease or injury of the brain.

a-phel-i-on (*á-fē′lĭ-ŏn*), *n.* [*pl.* apheliа (-*yá*; -*lĭ-á*); aphelions (-yŭnz; -lĭ-ŏnz)], that point in the orbit or path of a planet or a comet which is farthest from the sun: opp. of *perihelion.*

a-phid (ā′fĭd; ăf′ĭd), *n.* a plant louse; a small insect, parasitic on plants.

a-phis (ā′fĭs), *n.* [*pl.* aphides (ăf′ĭ-dēz)], an aphid, or plant louse.

aph-o-rism (ăf′ō-rĭzm), *n.* a concise or brief statement of a precept; a maxim.—*n.* **aph′o-rist.**—*adj.* **aph″o-ris′tic.**

a-pi-a-ry (ā′pĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* apiaries (-rĭz)], a place where bees are kept; also, a collection of hives.

ap-i-ces (ăp′ĭ-sēz), *n.pl.* one form of the plural of *apex.*

a-pi-cul-ture (ā′pĭ-kŭl″tŭr), *n.* the raising and care of bees.

a-piece (*á-pēs′*), *adv.* to or for each person or thing; each; severally.

ap-ish (āp′ĭsh), *adj.* like an ape in manners; silly; affected; foppish; foolish.

a-poc-a-lypse (*á-pŏk′á-lĭps*), *n.* revelation; discovery; disclosure: **Apocalypse,** the last book of the New Testament, called the Revelation of St. John the Divine.—*adj.* **a-poc″a-lyp′tic.**

A-poc-ry-pha (*á-pŏk′rĭ-fá*), *n.pl.*, erroneously used as *sing.* [whence *pl.* apocryphas (-fáz)], certain writings printed in some editions of the Bible between the Old and New Testaments, which are accepted by some Christians and rejected by others.

a-poc-ry-phal (*á-pŏk′rĭ-fál*), *adj.* **1,** not authoritative; **2,** false.

ap-o-gee (ăp′ō-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit or path of a planet, esp. of the moon, which is most distant from the earth: opp. of *perigee.*

a-pol-o-get-ic (*á-pŏl″ō-jĕt′ĭk*), *adj.* defending by words or argument; making defense or excuse. Also, **a-pol′o-get′i-cal.**—*adv.* **a-pol″o-get′i-cal-ly.**

a-pol-o-gist (*á-pŏl′ō-jĭst*), *n.* one who defends a person or cause by argument, spoken or written.

a-pol-o-gize (*á-pŏl′ō-jīz*), *v.i.* **1,** to make an excuse; **2,** to express regret or make amends for anything said or done, on one's own behalf or that of another.

ap-o-logue (ăp′ō-lôg), *n.* a fable or tale which teaches a useful lesson.

a-pol-o-gy (*á-pŏl′ō-jĭ*), *n.* [*pl.* apologies (-jĭz)], **1,** a vindication or excuse; an explanation by way of amends; **2,** something spoken, written, or offered in defense; **3,** a poor substitute; a makeshift.

ap-o-plec-tic (ăp″ō-plĕk′tĭk), *adj.* **1,** relating to, or of the nature of, the state caused by too high blood pressure; **2,** afflicted, or threatened, with apoplexy.

ap-o-plex-y (ăp′ō-plĕk″sĭ), *n.* the sudden loss of consciousness, resulting from a broken blood vessel in the brain.

a-port (*á-pōrt′*), *adv.* on or toward the left side; as, rocks *aport.*

a-pos-ta-sy (*á-pŏs′tá-sĭ*), *n.* [*pl.* apostasies (-sĭz)], the giving up of what one has professed or believed, as one's faith.

a-pos-tate (*á-pŏs′tāt*), *n.* one who has forsaken his faith or party;—*adj.* false; traitorous.

a-pos-ta-tize (*á-pŏs′tá-tīz*), *v.i.* to forsake one's faith or principles.

a-pos-tle (*á-pŏs′l*), *n.* **1,** one charged with a high mission; **2,** one of the twelve persons specially selected by Christ to teach his gospel (Luke 6:13); **3,** the first missionary who plants the Christian faith in any region; hence, one who labors with special success as a moral reformer.—*n.* **a-pos′tle-ship.**

ap-os-tol-ic (ăp″ŏs-tŏl′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** of or relating to the twelve followers of Christ, or their times, doctrine, or practice; **2,** papal. Also, **ap″os-tol′i-cal.**

a-pos-tro-phe (*á-pŏs′trō-fē*), *n.* **1,** a breaking off in a speech to address directly a person or persons who may or may not be present; **2,** the sign [′] used to denote the omission from a word of one or more letters, as *I'll* for *I will,* or to mark the possessive case of nouns.

a-pos-tro-phize (*á-pŏs′trō-fīz*), *v.i.* to break off in a speech to address a person or persons, present or absent, for rhetorical effect:—*v.t.* to address in this manner for rhetorical effect.

a-poth-e-ca-ry (*á-pŏth′ē-kā-rĭ*), *n.* [*pl.* apothecaries (-rĭz)], one who prepares and sells medicines and drugs; a pharmacist; druggist: **apothecaries' weight,** the weight used for dispensing drugs: distinguished from *troy weight* (see page 761).

ap-o-thegm (ăp′ō-thĕm), *n.* a short, pithy, instructive saying; a maxim. Also, **ap′oph-thegm** (ăp′ō-thĕm).

ap-o-the-o-sis (ăp″ō-thē′ō-sĭs; *á-pŏth″-ē-ō′sĭs*), *n.* [*pl.* apotheoses (-sēz)], **1,** deification, or the bestowing of divine honors upon a person, as in Rome upon a deceased emperor; **2,** glorification.

ap-pall (*á-pôl′*), *v.t.* to frighten, depress, or discourage by fear; shock; dismay; terrify. Also, **ap-pal′.**

ap-pa-nage (ăp′á-nāj), *n.* **1,** official provision for the support of the younger members of the family of a prince; **2,** anything which belongs by custom or right.

ap-pa-ra-tus (ăp″á-rā′tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* apparatus; apparatuses (-ĕz)], **1,** an outfit of tools, utensils, or instruments for any branch of work, or for the performance of an experiment or operation; **2,** the set of organs necessary to the performance of some natural process.

ap-par-el (ă-păr′ĕl), *n.* clothing or dress: —*v.t.* to clothe; fit out.

ap-par-ent (ă-păr′ĕnt; -păr′-), *adj.* **1,** open to view; **2,** capable of being easily understood; evident; **3,** seeming, rather than true or real: **heir apparent,** an heir whose rights cannot be nullified if he survive the ancestor: opp. of *heir presumptive.*—*adv.* **ap-par′ent-ly.**

ap-pa-ri-tion (ăp″á-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** an appearance of something not real or tangible; **2,** a ghost or specter.

ap-peal (ă-pēl′), *v.t.* to transfer or refer to a superior court or judge; as, to *appeal* a case:—*v.i.* **1,** to refer to another per-

son, as for aid, mercy, authority; **2**, hence, to excite the interest; make a favorable impression:—*n.* **1**, a call for aid, sympathy, or authority; **2**, hence, sympathetic interest or the means of exciting it; **3**, the transfer of a case from a lower to a higher court.—*p.adj.* **ap-peal'ing.**—*adv.* **ap-peal'ing-ly.**

ap-pear (ă-pēr'), *v.i.* **1**, to come or be in sight; **2**, to seem; as, he *appears* to be very ill; **3**, to come before the public.

ap-pear-ance (ă-pēr'ăns), *n.* **1**, the act of becoming visible; **2**, the object seen; an apparition; **3**, outward show; **4**, the act of coming before the public; **5**, the coming into, or the being present in, court; **6**, look, bearing, or aspect.

ap-pease (ă-pēz'), *v.t.* to quiet; pacify; soothe.—*adj.* **ap-peas'a-ble.**

ap-pel-lant (ă-pĕl'ănt), *n.* one who appeals, esp. to a higher court.

ap-pel-late (ă-pĕl'ăt), *adj.* relating to, or dealing with, appeals.

ap-pel-la-tion (ăp"ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the name, title, or designation by which a person or thing is called or known; **2**, the act of naming or calling.

ap-pel-la-tive (ă-pĕl'ă-tĭv), *adj.* designating by name:—*n.* a title or name; an appellation.

ap-pel-lee (ăp"ĕ-lē'), *n.* one against whom an appeal is made to a higher court or jurisdiction.

ap-pend (ă-pĕnd'), *v.t.* **1**, to attach or hang, as a seal; **2**, to add; annex, as supplementary matter to a book.

ap-pend-age (ă-pĕn'dăj), *n.* something added or attached as a part of a greater thing.

ap-pen-di-ces (ă-pĕn'dĭ-sēz), one form of the plural of *appendix.*

ap-pen-di-ci-tis (ă-pĕn"dĭ-sī'tĭs), *n.* inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen-dix (ă-pĕn'dĭks), *n.* [*pl.* appendixes (-dĭk-sĕz); appendices (-dĭ-sēz)], **1**, that which is added as supplemental; as, the *appendix* to a book; **2**, the vermiform appendix, a wormlike sac, ordinarily three or four inches long, situated, in man, at the beginning of the large intestine.

ap-per-tain (ăp"ĕr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong to by right, nature, and custom; be associated; pertain.

ap-pe-tite (ăp'ĕ-tīt), *n.* **1**, a physical craving for food; **2**, the desire to satisfy a want; **3**, a mental longing.

ap-pe-tiz-er (ăp'ĕ-tīz"ĕr), *n.* **1**, something that excites the desire for anything; **2**, anything that gives a relish for food.—*adj.* **ap'pe-tiz"ing.**

ap-plaud (ă-plôd'), *v.t.* to express approval or approbation of, esp. by a clapping of the hands; commend:—*v.i.* to clap the hands or otherwise show approval.

ap-plause (ă-plôz'), *n.* the public expression of approval, as by clapping.

ap-ple (ăp'l), *n.* **1**, the round, fleshy fruit of a well-known tree almost universally cultivated in temperate regions, of which there are many varieties; **2**, the tree itself; **3**, any of various fruits or plants; as, the May *apple.*

ap-pli-ance (ă-plī'ăns), *n.* **1**, the act of putting into use; **2**, something used as a means to an end; a device.

ap-pli-ca-ble (ăp'lĭ-ká-bl), *adj.* fit; suitable; appropriate.—*adv.* **ap'pli-ca-bly.**—*n.* **ap"pli-ca-bil'i-ty.**

ap-pli-cant (ăp'lĭ-kănt), *n.* one who asks, requests, or applies for something; a candidate, as for a position.

ap-pli-ca-tion (ăp"lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of putting on; as, an *application* of heat; **2**, the thing put on; **3**, the practical demonstration of a principle; **4**, the act of requesting; **5**, a request; **6**, close attention; **7**, connection; appropriateness.

ap-plied (ă-plīd'), *p.adj.* used, esp. for a practical purpose; as, *applied* mechanics: often opp. of *theoretical.*

***ap-pli-qué** (ă"plē"kā'), [Fr.], *n.* an ornamentation for dress or upholstery, cut from one material and laid upon a foundation of another:—*adj.* laid on.

ap-ply (ă-plī'), *v.t.* **1**, to bring into contact with something; lay on; **2**, to put into practice; **3**, to devote to a particular purpose; as, *apply* yourself to study:—*v.i.* **1**, to ask; petition; **2**, to have some connection; as, this does not *apply* to you.

ap-point (ă-point'), *v.t.* **1**, to establish by decree; assign; **2**, to name for an office; **3**, to equip.—*n.* **ap-point'er.**

ap-point-ee (ă-poin"tē'), *n.* one chosen to fill an office.

ap-point-ment (ă-point'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of assigning to an office; **2**, the position or office assigned; **3**, an engagement; arrangement to meet by mutual agreement; **4**, in *pl.*, furniture or equipment.

ap-por-tion (ă-pōr'shŭn), *v.t.* to distribute by some rule; allot.—*n.* **ap-por'tion-ment.**

ap-po-site (ăp'ŏ-zĭt), *adj.* appropriate; suitable; well adapted; fit.—*adv.* **ap'po-site-ly.**—*n.* **ap'po-site-ness.**

ap-po-si-tion (ăp"ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of placing side by side; **2**, the state of being so placed; **3**, esp., the relation between a word or phrase and another placed beside it, without a connective, as in the phrase *St. Mark, the Evangelist.*

ap-pos-i-tive (ă-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* explanatory:—*n.* a word or phrase in apposition.—*adv.* **ap-pos'i-tive-ly.**

ap-prais-al (ă-prāz'ăl), *n.* the act of assigning a value or price.

ap-praise (ă-prāz'), *v.t.* to set a price upon; value, esp. officially.—*n.* **ap-prais'er.**

ap-pre-ci-a-ble (ă-prē'shĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being estimated; perceptible.—*adv.* **ap-pre'ci-a-bly.**

ap-pre-ci-ate (ă-prē'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to value; estimate the worth of; esteem; prize; **2**, to be sensitive to; distinguish:—*v.i.* to increase in price or value.

ap-pre-ci-a-tion (ă-prē"shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the just valuation or recognition of worth; **2**, sympathetic understanding; **3**, a rise in value.

ap-pre-ci-a-tive (ă-prē'shĭ-ă-tĭv), *adj.* showing esteem, interest, or gratitude.—*adv.* **ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ness.**

ap-pre-hend (ăp"rē-hĕnd'), *v.t.* **1**, to take or lay hold of; seize; arrest; **2**, to take mental hold of; as, to *apprehend* his meaning; **3**, to anticipate with fear:—*v.i.*

1, to incline to believe; 2, to catch the meaning; 3, to look forward with fear.

ap-pre-hen-si-ble (ăp″rē-hĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being conceived; understandable.

ap-pre-hen-sion (ăp″rē-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of seizure or of laying hold of; arrest; 2, mental grasp; perception; 3, anticipation of evil; anxiety.

ap-pre-hen-sive (ăp″rē-hĕn′sĭv), *adj.* 1, quick to learn or grasp; 2, fearful of evil; worried; anxious for the future.—*adv.* **ap″pre-hen′sive-ly.**—*n.* **ap″pre-hen′sive-ness.**

ap-pren-tice (ă-prĕn′tĭs), *n.* 1, one bound by agreement to serve another a certain number of years in order to learn a trade or craft; 2, a novice, or one slightly versed in anything:—*v.t.* to put under a master for instruction in a trade.—*n.* **ap-pren′tice-ship.**

ap-prise (ă-prīz′), *v.t.* to give notice to; warn; inform. Also, **ap-prize′.**

ap-prize (ă-prīz′), *v.t.* 1, to put a value upon; appraise; 2, (also, *apprise*), to warn or advise.

ap-proach (ă-prōch′), *v.t.* to draw or be near:—*v.i.* 1, to come near to in quality, character, or condition; as, to *approach* the ideal; 2, to make overtures to; try out:—*n.* 1, the act of drawing near; 2, way of drawing near; as, the *approaches* to the city; 3, in golf, a shot made in order to place the ball on the green.—*adj.* **ap-proach′a-ble.**

ap-pro-ba-tion (ăp″rō-bā′shŭn), *n.* the act of pronouncing good; commendation; sanction.

ap-pro-pri-ate (ă-prō′prĭ-āt), *v.t.* 1, to take to oneself; claim, as by an exclusive right; 2, to set apart or assign to a particular use, often by legislative act, as money for roads:—*adj.* (ă-prō′prĭ-ăt), fit; suitable; proper.—*adv.* **ap-pro′pri-ate-ly.**—*n.* **ap-pro′pri-ate-ness.**

ap-pro-pri-a-tion (ă-prō″prĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of setting apart for a particular use or person; 2, the act of taking to oneself; 3, anything set apart, esp. a grant of money for a special purpose.

ap-prov-al (ă-prōōv′ăl), *n.* approbation; sanction; ratification; consent.

ap-prove (ă-prōōv′), *v.t.* 1, to test or demonstrate; 2, to ratify; pronounce efficient or sufficient; 3, to be pleased or satisfied with; commend:—*v.i.* to express satisfaction: usually with *of*.—*p.adj.* **ap-prov′ing.**—*adv.* **ap-prov′ing-ly.**

ap-prox-i-mate (ă-prŏk′sĭ-māt), *v.t.* 1, to come close to; as, to *approximate* the answer; 2, to cause to approach; as, to *approximate* the tips of two fingers:—*v.i.* to approach closely; be nearly equal:—*adj.* (ă-prŏk′sĭ-măt), 1, near in resemblance; 2, almost equal; 3, nearly correct; fairly accurate; as, an *approximate* answer.—*adv.* **ap-prox′i-mate-ly.**

ap-prox-i-ma-tion (ă-prŏk″sĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of approaching closely; 2, the result of such approach, as a nearly correct estimate.

ap-pur-te-nance (ă-pûr′tē-năns), *n.* that which belongs or relates to something else; an adjunct or appendage.—*adj.* and *n.* **ap-pur′te-nant.**

a-pri-cot (ā′prĭ-kŏt; ăp′rĭ-), *n.* a tree allied to the plum and the peach, or its round, orange-colored fruit.

A-pril (ā′prĭl), *n.* the fourth month of the year, containing 30 days.

a-pron (ā′prŭn; ā′pûrn), *n.* 1, an article made of cloth, leather, or other material, worn on the front of a person's clothes for protection or ornament; 2, anything like an apron in form or use.

ap-ro-pos (ăp″rō-pō′), *adv.* 1, approximately; to the point; 2, seasonably; 3, with reference (to); as, *apropos* of that remark; by the way:—*adj.* 1, seasonable; 2, appropriate. Also, **"à pro″pos′** (ä″prō″pō′).

apse (ăps), *n.* a semicircular recess covered with a half dome, at the end of a building, esp. at the eastern end of a church.

apt (ăpt), *adj.* 1, suitable; pertinent; appropriate; 2, liable; inclined; prone; 3, ready; expert; quick of comprehension.—*adv.* **apt′ly.**—*n.* **apt′ness.**

ap-ter-yx (ăp′tĕr-ĭks), *n.* any of a genus (*Apteryx*) of birds of New Zealand, about the size of a hen, nearly extinct, with undeveloped wings concealed by the hairlike feathers; also called *kiwi*.

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apt-i-tude (ăp′tĭ-tūd), *n.* 1, capacity for anything; 2, fitness; 3, readiness in learning; as, an *aptitude* for languages.

a-qua-ma-rine (ā″kwä-mä-rēn′), *n.* transparent beryl, bluish green in color, used as a gem.

a-qua-ri-um (ä-kwā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* aquariums (-ŭmz); aquaria (-ä)], 1, a tank or globe in which water plants and animals, such as goldfish, are kept; 2, a public building devoted to the showing of large collections of water plants and animals.

a-quat-ic (ä-kwăt′ĭk), *adj.* 1, relating to water; as, *aquatic* sports; 2, growing in water:—*n.* 1, an animal or plant that lives in water; 2, in *pl.*, water sports.

aq-ue-duct (ăk′wē-dŭkt), *n.* a conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a distant source.

a-que-ous (ā′kwē-ŭs; ăk′wē-ŭs), *adj.* 1, of the nature of, or abounding in, water; watery; 2, formed in, or by means of, water.

aq-ui-line (ăk′wĭ-līn; -lĭn), *adj.* 1, relating to, or resembling, an eagle; 2, curved, as the beak of an eagle; hooked.

Ar-ab (ăr′ăb), *n.* 1, a native of Arabia; 2, a desert dweller; a member of one of the Arabic races spread over the African and Syrian deserts; 3, a homeless street urchin:—*adj.* pertaining to Arabia or its people.

ar-a-besque (ăr″ä-bĕsk′), *n.* a kind of ornamentation in low relief, consisting of the representation of plants, fruits, flowers, etc., fancifully combined.

A-ra-bi-an (ä-rā′bĭ-ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs: **Arabian Nights,** an ancient collection of tales

of Persia, Arabia, etc.: also called *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, and *Thousand and One Nights*:—*n.* an Arab; a native of Arabia.

Ar-a-bic (ăr′ə-bĭk), *adj.* Arabian; pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs: **Arabic numerals**, the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, etc.: distinguished from *Roman numerals*:—*n.* the Semitic language used by the Arabs.

ar-a-ble (ăr′ə-bl), *adj.* suited to the purposes of cultivation; as, *arable* land.

a-rach-nid (ə-răk′nĭd), *n.* any of a class (*Arachnida*) of invertebrate animals including spiders, scorpions, mites, certain ticks, etc. (see *crustacean*, illus.).—*adj.* and *n.* **a-rach′ni-dan.**

ar-bi-ter (är′bĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1**, a person having the power to decide a dispute; an umpire or judge; **2**, one who controls a result or decision.—*n.fem.* **ar′bi-tress.**

ar-bit-ra-ment (är-bĭt′rə-mẽnt), *n.* **1**, the right or power of deciding; **2**, the act of deciding; also, the decision of chosen judges or umpires; an award.

ar-bi-tra-ry (är′bĭ-trā-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, not fixed by rule or law; **2**, capricious; unreasonable; **3**, imperious; despotic.—*adv.* **ar′bi-tra-ri-ly.**

ar-bi-trate (är′bĭ-trāt), *v.t.* **1**, to act or decide as judge in (a dispute); settle (a dispute) by discussion; **2**, to refer (a dispute) to arbitrators.—*adj.* **ar′bi-tra-ble.**

ar-bi-tra-tion (är″bĭ-trā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the settlement of a dispute by a group of persons chosen by those on each side; **2**, settlement of a question by discussion and mutual agreement.

ar-bi-tra-tor (är′bĭ-trā″tẽr), *n.* one chosen by the parties in a dispute to settle the difference between them; one who has power to decide.

[1]ar-bor (är′bẽr), *n.* a bower formed by trees or vines trained over a latticework so as to make a roof; a shaded nook or walk.

[2]ar-bor (är′bẽr), *n.* the principal axle or shaft of a machine: **Arbor Day**, a day legally set apart in certain states for the planting of trees and shrubs.

ar-bo-re-al (är-bō′rē-ăl), *adj.* like, or pertaining to, a tree or trees; attached to, or living among, trees.

ar-bo-re-tum (är″bō-rē′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* arboretums (-tŭmz); arboreta (-tə)], a place in which trees, esp. rare trees, are cultivated and exhibited.

ar-bor vi-tæ (vī′tē), an evergreen tree extensively cultivated in gardens. Also, *n.* **ar″bor-vi′tæ.**

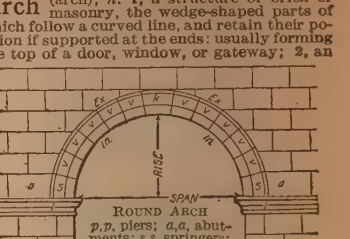
ar-bu-tus (är′bū-tŭs; är-bū′tŭs), *n.* **1**, any of a genus (*Arbutus*) of evergreen trees, with many-seeded berries; **2**, a creeping plant of the heath family, with small, fragrant flowers; the Mayflower.

arc (ärk), *n.* **1**, a curved line; any section of a curve forming part of a circle; **2**, in astronomy, the portion of a circle described by the sun or any heavenly body in its apparent passage through the heavens.

ar-cade (är-kād′), *n.* **1**, a row of arches supported by pillars; **2**, an arched gallery, or promenade, often lined with shops.

ar-ca-num (är-kā′nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* arcana (-nə); arcanums (-nŭmz)], **1**, usually in *pl.*, a mystery; **2**, in alchemy, the vital secret of nature; a secret remedy.

[1]arch (ärch), *n.* **1**, a structure of brick or masonry, the wedge-shaped parts of which follow a curved line, and retain their position if supported at the ends: usually forming the top of a door, window, or gateway; **2**, an



ROUND ARCH
p,p, piers; *a,a*, abutments; *s,s*, springers; *v*, voussoirs; *k*, keystone; *In.*, intrados; *Ex.*, extrados.

opening or passage covered by such a structure; **3**, an arch-shaped curve, as an eyebrow:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with a curved structure; **2**, to bend or curve:—*v.i.* to form a bent or curved top or covering; curve.—*p.adj.* **arched.**

[2]arch (ärch), *adj.* **1**, chief; of the first rank; as, an *arch* villain; **2**, shrewd; mischievous; roguish.

ar-chæ-ol-o-gy (är″kē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* the science of antiquities; esp., the study of prehistoric remains, or the relics of the early races of mankind. Also, **ar″che-ol′o-gy.**—*adj.* **ar″chæ-o-log′ic; ar″chæ-o-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **ar″chæ-ol′o-gist.**

ar-cha-ic (är-kā′ĭk), *adj.* relating to a remote period; old-fashioned; of words, no longer in common use.

ar-cha-ism (är′kā-ĭzm), *n.* an antiquated or old-fashioned word or expression; also, the use of such a word.

arch-an-gel (ärk′ān′jĕl), *n.* an angel of the highest order.

arch-bish-op (ärch′bĭsh′ŭp), *n.* the chief of the bishops of a church district or ecclesiastical province in the Greek, Roman, and English churches.

arch-bish-op-ric (ärch″bĭsh′ŭp-rĭk), *n.* the office, district, or province of an archbishop; the province over which the archbishop has authority.

arch-dea-con (ärch′dē′kn), *n.* a chief deacon; church officer.

arch-duch-ess (ärch′dŭch′ĕs), *n.* **1**, the wife of an archduke; **2**, a daughter of the imperial family formerly reigning in Austria.

arch-duch-y (ärch′dŭch′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* archduchies (-ĭz)], the territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

arch-duke (ärch′dūk′), *n.* a prince of the former imperial house of Austria.—*adj.* **arch′du′cal.**

arch-en-e-my (ärch′ĕn′ē-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* archenemies (-mĭz)], a principal enemy; esp., Satan.

arch-er (är′chẽr), *n.* one skilled in using the bow and arrow.

arch-er-y (är′chẽr-ĭ), *n.* the practice or skill of one who uses the bow.

ar-che-type (är′kē-tīp), *n.* the original pattern upon or after which a thing is made; a model; prototype.

arch-fiend (ärch'fēnd'), *n.* the chief of demons; Satan; the Devil.

Ar-chi-me-de-an screw (är'kĭ-mē'dē-ăn; -mē-dē'ăn), a device, attributed to Archimedes, for raising water by means of a tube wound spirally about an inclined shaft, one end of which is in the water (see *hydraulic*, illus.).

ar-chi-pel-a-go (är'kĭ-pĕl'ă-gō), *n.* [*pl.* archipelagoes; archipelagos (-gōz)], any body of water containing numerous islands; also, the islands.

ar-chi-tect (är'kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* **1**, one versed in the art of building and its various styles; **2**, one who plans or designs buildings and superintends their construction; **3**, hence, a designer; maker.

ar-chi-tec-ture (är'kĭ-tĕk'tûr), *n.* **1**, the science or art of building, esp. of fine or beautiful building; **2**, the method or style of building; as, Gothic *architecture*; **3**, construction; shape; workmanship.—*adj.* **ar'chi-tec'tur-al.**—*adv.* **ar'chi-tec'tur-al-ly.**

ar-chi-trave (är'kĭ-trāv), *n.* the lowest division of an entablature, or horizontal structure supported by columns; that part which rests immediately on the columns of a building or other structure.

ARCHITRAVE
A, architrave; B, abacus; C, capital; D, frieze; E, cornice; A+D+E, entablature.

ar-chive (är'kīv), *n.* **1**, a record preserved as evidence; **2**, in *pl.*: **a**, the place where public or state records are kept; **b**, state or public documents, or records of historical value.—*n.* **ar'chi-vist.**

arch-ly (ärch'lĭ), *adv.* in a coy manner; roguishly; playfully.

arch-ness (ärch'nĕs), *n.* coyness; roguishness; playfulness.

ar-chon (är'kŏn), *n.* **1**, a chief magistrate of ancient Athens; **2**, in modern Greece, an official.

arch-way (ärch'wā'), *n.* an opening or passage beneath a curved or vaulted roof, or under an arch.

arc-tic (ärk'tĭk), *adj.* relating to the region of the north pole; polar; northern; frigid: **arctic circle**, an imaginary circle parallel to the equator and distant 23° 28' from the north pole: **Arctic Ocean**, the north polar ocean.—*n.* in the U. S., a high, warmly lined, waterproof overshoe.

ar-dent (är'dĕnt), *adj.* **1**, hot; burning; fiery; warm; glowing; **2**, passionate; eager.—*n.* **ar'den-cy.**—*adv.* **ar'dent-ly.**

ar-dor (är'dẽr), *n.* **1**, intense heat; **2**, warmth of affection or passion. Also, **ar'dour.**

ar-du-ous (är'dū-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, steep; hard to climb; **2**, attended with great labor or exertion; difficult.—*adv.* **ar'du-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ar'du-ous-ness.**

[1]are (är), present indicative plural, in all three persons, of the verb *be*.

[2]are (ăr), *n.* in the metric system, a measure of surface; 100 square meters, equal to 119.6 square yards. Also, **ar** (är).

a-re-a (ā'rē-ă), *n.* [*pl.* areas (-ăz)], **1**, any flat surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial; **2**, any defined extent of land surface; **3**, extent; range; scope; **4**, a region; tract; **5**, in geometry, the amount of surface of a plane or solid figure.

a-re-na (ă-rē'nă), *n.* [*pl.* arenas (-năz); arenæ (-nē)], **1**, the central inclosed space of a Roman amphitheater, in which the gladiatorial contests took place; **2**, hence, a scene for combat or exertion of any kind.

ar-gent (är'jĕnt), *adj.* made of, or resembling, silver; silvery white.

ar-gon (är'gŏn), *n.* a colorless, odorless, gaseous element found in the air.

ar-go-sy (är'gō-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* argosies (-sĭz)], a large merchant vessel.

ar-gue (är'gū), *v.i.* **1**, to offer reasons in support of, or in opposition to, a proposition, opinion, or measure; **2**, to reason; contend in debate;—*v.t.* to debate; prove; discuss by reasoning.

ar-gu-ment (är'gū-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a presentation of proofs of, or reasons for or against, something; **2**, a discussion, controversy, or debate; **3**, the subject of a discourse or writing; **4**, an abstract or summary of a book.—*n.* **ar'gu-men-ta'tion.**

ar-gu-men-ta-tive (är'gū-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, consisting of, or exhibiting a process of, reasoning; **2**, fond of, or given to, discussion.

a-ri-a (ä'rĭ-ă), *n.* **1**, an air; tune; **2**, an elaborate solo part in an opera.

ar-id (ăr'ĭd), *adj.* having little rainfall; dry; parched.—*n.* **a-rid'i-ty.**

a-right (ă-rīt'), *adv.* correctly; in a proper way or form.

a-rise (ă-rīz'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* a-rose' (-rōz'), *p.p.* a-ris'en (-rĭz'n), *p.pr.* a-ris'ing], **1**, to mount up or ascend; **2**, to come into view, as a star; **3**, to spring up; originate.

a-ris-tate (ă-rĭs'tāt), *adj.* in botany, **1**, bearded, as grain; **2**, having a sharp, spinelike tip (see *leaf*, illus.).

ar-is-toc-ra-cy (ăr'ĭs-tŏk'ră-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* aristocracies (-sĭz)], **1**, government by persons of the highest rank in a state; **2**, a state so governed; **3**, the nobility; the chief or best persons in a state.

a-ris-to-crat (ă-rĭs'tō-krăt; ăr'ĭs-tō-), *n.* **1**, a personage of high rank or noble birth, or one who has traits suited to such rank; **2**, one who upholds aristocracy or favors government by the few.—*adj.* **ar'is-to-crat'ic** (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭk; ă-rĭs'-).

a-rith-me-tic (ă-rĭth'mē-tĭk), *n.* the science of numbers; the art of reckoning by figures.

ar-ith-met-i-cal (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* of or relating to the science of numbers.—*adv.* **ar'ith-met'i-cal-ly.**

a-rith-me-ti-cian (ă-rĭth'mē-tĭsh'ăn; ăr'ĭth-), *n.* one skilled in the science of numbers.

ark (ärk), *n.* **1**, a chest; **2**, the oblong box containing the Covenant, or tables of the Law, in the Jewish Tabernacle (Exodus 25); **3**, the ship in which Noah and his family remained during the Deluge (Genesis 6); **4**, hence, a place of refuge; also, a roomy boat.

[1]arm (ärm), *n.* **1**, the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; **2**, the anterior or fore limb of

any animal having a backbone; **3**, a part resembling an arm; **4**, strength or power.

²arm (ärm), *n.* **1**, usually in *pl.*, a weapon; **2**, a branch of the military service, as the infantry:—*v.t.* to furnish with means of defense or armor:—*v.i.* to fit oneself with arms.

ar-ma-da (är-mä′dä), *n.* a fleet of armed vessels.

ar-ma-dil-lo (är″mə-dil′ō), *n.* [*pl.* armadillos (-ōz)], any of several South American burrowing animals having the body and head covered with bony plates.

ar-ma-ment (är′mə-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a body of forces prepared for war; **2**, the cannon and arms of a fort or warship; **3**, the act of equipping, as for defense.

ar-ma-ture (är′mə-tûr), *n.* **1**, armor; that which serves as a means of defense; **2**, any covering used for a purpose similar to armor; **3**, in dynamo-electric machines, that part which by its movement causes a current, as in a dynamo, or which is caused to move when a current is passed through it, as in a motor; **4**, a piece of soft iron used to connect the poles of a magnet.

arm-chair (ärm′châr″), *n.* a chair with supports for the forearms.

arm-ful (ärm′fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* armfuls (-fo͝olz)], as much as the arms can hold.

arm-hole (ärm′hōl″), *n.* an opening for the arm in a garment.

ar-mi-stice (är′mĭ-stĭs), *n.* a brief pause in war by agreement of the opposing forces; a truce.

ARMLETS

arm-let (ärm′lĕt), *n.* **1**, a small creek or inlet of the sea; **2**, a band, as of gold, worn on the arm.

ar-mor (är′mẽr), *n.* **1**, defensive weapons; protective covering for the body in battle; **2**, the steel plating of a warship; **3**, any protective covering, as the scales of a fish:—*v.t.* to furnish or invest with a protective covering. Also, **ar′mour**.—*p.adj.* **ar′mored**.

ar-mor–bear-er (är′mẽr-bâr′ẽr), *n.* in olden times, an attendant who carried the arms and armor of a warrior or knight. Also, **ar′mour–bear′er**.

ar-mor-er (är′mẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1**, formerly, a maker of weapons, shields, etc.; also, one who had charge of the military outfit of another, as of a knight; **2**, the keeper of the weapons of a troop or battleship. Also, **ar′mour-er**.

ar-mo-ri-al (är-mō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* relating to armor or to coats of arms:—*n.* a book or dictionary of heraldic devices or coats of arms, with the names of persons entitled to use them.

ar-mor-y (är′mẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* armories (-ĭz)], **1**, a place for the storing of weapons; also, weapons collectively; **2**, a place for the assembling of soldiers, usually containing a drill hall, offices, etc.; **3**, a manufactory of weapons. Also, **ar′mour-y**.

arm-pit (ärm′pĭt″), *n.* the hollow beneath the arm near the shoulder.

arms (ärmz), *n.pl.* **1**, weapons of offense or defense; **2**, the military service; as, a call to *arms;* war as a profession; **3**, heraldic bearings or devices; as, the coat of *arms* of the United States: **small arms**, pistols, rifles, etc.

ar-my (är′mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* armies (-mĭz)], **1**, a body of men trained and equipped for war on land; troops; **2**, a great number or multitude; a host; an array; **3**, an organized body of persons engaged in moral warfare: **army worm**, the very destructive larva of a moth, so called because of the great numbers in which it marches across a country, stripping the land of all young grain and grasses.

ar-ni-ca (är′nĭ-kä), *n.* **1**, any of a genus (*Arnica*) of perennial, medicinal herbs; **2**, a valuable remedy for bruises made from the roots or flowers of one of these herbs.

a-ro-ma (ä-rō′mä), *n.* the odor of plants or other substances, generally of an agreeable or spicy nature; perfume; fragrance.

ar-o-mat-ic (ăr″ō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* fragrant; spicy:—*n.* a plant, herb, or drug yielding a fragrant smell, as ginger, cinnamon, etc. Also, *adj.* **ar″o-mat′i-cal**.

a-rose (ä-rōz′), past tense of the intransitive verb *arise*.

a-round (ä-round′), *adv.* **1**, in a circle; **2**, on every side; roundabout:—*prep.* **1**, about; on all sides; **2**, throughout; as, to go *around* the city.

a-rouse (ä-rouz′), *v.t.* **1**, to excite or stir to action; put in motion that which is at rest; **2**, to awaken from sleep or a state of rest:—*v.i.* to waken; become active.

***ar-peg-gio** (är-pĕd′jō), [It.], *n.* [*pl.* arpeggios (-jōz)], in music, the tones of a chord produced in rapid succession.

ar-raign (ä-rān′), *v.t.* **1**, to call to account; **2**, to summon (a prisoner) into court to answer a charge.—*n.* **ar-raign′ment**.

ar-range (ä-rānj′), *v.t.* **1**, to put in proper order or sequence; classify, **2**, to adjust or settle; **3**, in music, to adapt, as a song or piano accompaniment.

ar-range-ment (ä-rānj′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of putting in proper form or order; **2**, that which is ordered or disposed; **3**, the method or style of disposition; as, an orderly *arrangement* of one's tools; **4**, preparation; **5**, classification, as of specimens; **6**, settlement; adjustment, as of an argument; **7**, adaptation, as of music.

ar-rant (ăr′ănt), *adj.* **1**, notorious: usually in a bad sense; **2**, thorough; downright; as, an *arrant* coward.

ar-ras (ăr′ăs), *n.* tapestry; hangings covering the walls of a room.

ar-ray (ä-rā′), *n.* **1**, order; **2**, the grouping or arrangement of a body of men when drawn up for battle; **3**, an orderly collection or series of things imposingly displayed; **4**, clothing; esp., gay clothing; apparel:—*v.t.* **1**, to place or dispose in order; **2**, to marshal; **3**, to deck or dress.

ar-rear (ä-rēr′), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, that which is undone, outstanding, or unpaid; as, *arrears* in rent: **in arrears** or **in arrear**, behindhand.—*n.* **ar-rear′age**.

ar-rest (ä-rĕst′), *v.t.* **1**, to stop or stay; check or hinder; **2**, to seize, take, or apprehend by legal authority; **3**, to seize and fix, as the eye or attention:—*n.* **1**, the act of seizing; **2**, stoppage; a holding back by force or restraint; **3**, the state of being seized or detained by legal authority.

ar-riv-al (ă-rīv′ăl), *n.* **1,** the act of coming to a place, or reaching a destination from a distance; **2,** attainment of any object; **3,** the person or thing arriving.

ar-rive (ă-rīv′), *v.i.* **1,** to come to, or reach, a destination; **2,** to reach a point or stage; **3,** to gain or accomplish an object; attain to a state or result: with *at*; **4,** *Colloq.*, to succeed, as in business.

ar-ro-gance (ăr′ō-găns), *n.* a feeling of personal superiority; an exorbitant claim to dignity or rank; lordly contempt of others. Also, **ar′ro-gan-cy.**

ar-ro-gant (ăr′ō-gănt), *adj.* estimating one's importance too highly; overbearingly haughty.—*adv.* **ar′ro-gant-ly.**

ar-ro-gate (ăr′ō-gāt), *v.t.* to take, assume, or demand unduly; claim or appropriate with presumptuous pride; usurp; as, to *arrogate* a power.—*n.* **ar′ro-ga′tion.**

ar-row (ăr′ō), *n.* **1,** a slender, pointed shaft, usually feathered and barbed, made to be shot from a bow; **2,** a figure on maps and the like, to indicate direction.—*adj.* **ar′row-y.**

ar-row-head (ăr′ō-hĕd″), *n.* **1,** the head of an arrow; **2,** any of several aquatic or water plants.

ar-row-root (ăr′ō-rōōt″), *n.* a tropical American plant, or a food starch obtained from its fleshy roots.

ar-roy-o (ă-roi′ō), *n.* [*pl.* arroyos (-ōz)], a small stream or its dry bed.

ar-se-nal (ăr′sē-năl), *n.* a building for storing or making arms and military equipment for land or naval service.

ar-sen-ic (ăr′sĕ-nĭk), *n.* **1,** a brittle, metallic element; **2,** a poisonous compound of this element with oxygen.

ar-son (ăr′sŭn), *n.* the malicious or intentional setting fire to, and burning of, any building.

[1]art (ärt), *Archaic* or *Poetic*, the second person singular indicative present of *be*.

[2]art (ärt), *n.* **1,** the use of means to the accomplishment of some end; **2,** the application of skill to bring about some result; also, an occupation requiring such skill; as, the *art* of engineering; **3,** hence, practical skill or its application; as, the *art* of making good candy; **4,** cleverness in contrivance; **5,** aesthetic quality, esp. in painting, engraving, sculpture, music, literature, and dancing, known as the *fine arts*; **6,** a branch of learning, esp. one of the group of studies in the ordinary college course, known collectively as the *liberal arts*.

ar-ter-y (ärt′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* arteries (-ĭz)], **1,** one of the tubes which carry blood from the heart; **2,** any great channel; as, an *artery* of trade.—*adj.* **ar-te′ri-al.**

ar-te-sian well (ăr-tē′zhăn), **1,** a well made by boring deep enough to reach water which will rise naturally to the surface under internal pressure; **2,** loosely, any deeply bored well.

art-ful (ärt′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** cunning; crafty; **2,** skilful; **3,** artificial; unreal.—*adv.* **art′ful-ly.**—*n.* **art′ful-ness.**

ar-ti-choke (ăr′tĭ-chōk), *n.* **1,** a tall plant of the aster family, having a flower head that is used for food; **2,** a kind of American sunflower, eaten as a vegetable.

ar-ti-cle (ăr′tĭ-kl), *n.* **1,** a separate member or part of anything, as a single part in a treatise, creed, or the like; **2,** a complete prose composition in a newspaper, magazine, or the like; **3,** a material thing, as one of a class; as, an *article* of clothing; **4,** in grammar, the word *a*, *an*, or *the*, used before a noun to limit it:—*v.t.* to bind by written agreement, as an apprentice.

ar-tic-u-lar (är-tĭk′ū-lär), *adj.* relating to the joints.

ar-tic-u-late (är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to unite by a joint; as, to *articulate* bones to make a skeleton; **2,** to utter in distinct syllables; speak as a human being:—*v.t.* **1,** to utter distinct sounds; **2,** to connect: followed by *with*:—*adj.* (är-tĭk′ū-lāt), **1,** jointed; formed with joints; **2,** uttered with distinctness; clear; intelligible.—*adv.* **ar-tic′u-late-ly.**

ar-tic-u-la-tion (är-tĭk″ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of forming spoken sounds; **2,** speech in regard to its distinctness; also, a distinct sound, esp. a consonant; **3,** the act of joining; **4,** a joint between bones; **5,** the point of union between parts of a plant.

ar-ti-fice (är′tĭ-fĭs), *n.* **1,** skill in contrivance; **2,** a ruse, wile, or trick.

ar-tif-i-cer (är-tĭf′ĭ-sẽr), *n.* **1,** a skilled or artistic worker; craftsman; **2,** a clever contriver; **3,** an inventor.

ar-ti-fi-cial (är-tĭ-fĭsh′ăl), *adj.* **1,** made by art; **2,** produced by human skill; as, *artificial* heat; **3,** assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.—*adv.* **ar″ti-fi′cial-ly.**

ar-ti-fi-ci-al-i-ty (är″tĭ-fĭsh″ĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* artificialities (-tĭz)], the quality of being unreal or unnatural.

ar-til-ler-y (är-tĭl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1,** cannon; mounted guns; **2,** the men handling an army's cannon.—*n.* **ar-til′ler-ist.**

ar-ti-san (är′tĭ-zăn), *n.* a trained workman; mechanic. Also, **ar′ti-zan.**

art-ist (är′tĭst), *n.* **1,** a person of especial talent in painting, sculpture, music, literature, or the like; **2,** a worker who shows marked creative power in his craft.

ar-tis-tic (är-tĭs′tĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to art or artists; **2,** conceived and executed with skill; **3,** easily moved by beauty; appreciating beauty; as, an *artistic* temperament.—*adv.* **ar-tis′ti-cal-ly.**

art-less (ärt′lĕs), *adj.* **1,** lacking skill; clumsy; also, without knowledge of the arts; **2,** free from guile; honest; simple; natural.—*adv.* **art′less-ly.**—*n.* **art′less-ness.**

as (ăz), *adv.* equally; in like manner; similarly; as, just *as* good: with *so* or *as*; as, he cannot run so fast *as* I can.—*conj.* **1,** because; as, he sat down, *as* he was tired; **2,** for example; **3,** in the form or character of; as, he enters the contest *as* a professional; **4,** while; when; **5,** in the way in which; as, he speaks *as* a master; **6,** *Colloq.*, that; as, I do not know *as* I can:—*relative pron.* that; which: used after *such*, *same*, etc.; as, send me such books *as* you have ready.

as-a-fet-i-da (ăs″ă-fĕt′ĭ-dă), *n.* a drug with offensive odor and bitter taste, made from the roots of certain Oriental plants of the parsley family. Also, **as″a-fœt′i-da; as″sa-fet′i-da.**

as-bes-tos (ăs-bĕs′tŏs), *n.* a fibrous, incombustible material used in fireproof curtains, roofing, and the like. Also, **as-bes′tus.**

as-cend (ă-sĕnd′), *v.i.* **1**, to take an upward direction; rise; **2**, to rise from an inferior to a superior position; **3**, to slope upward; **4**, to rise from a lower to a higher pitch:—*v.t.* **1**, to mount; climb; **2**, to go toward the source of, as a river.—*n.* **as-cend′ance; as-cend′ence.**

as-cend-ant (ă-sĕn′dănt), *adj.* **1**, rising; **2**, superior; predominant; **3**, above the horizon:—*n.* **1**, superiority; **2**, a strong influence; predominance. Also, **as-cend′ent.**—*n.* **as-cend′an-cy; as-cend′en-cy.**

as-cen-sion (ă-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* the act of moving upward; a rising.

as-cent (ă-sĕnt′), *n.* **1**, the act of rising, or of reaching a height, as by climbing; **2**, an upward slope; **3**, a hill or high place.

as-cer-tain (ăs″ĕr-tān′), *v.t.* to make certain; find out; determine definitely by test or examination.—*adj.* **as″cer-tain′a-ble.**—*n.* **as″cer-tain′ment.**

as-cet-ic (ă-sĕt′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, severely self-denying; **2**, pertaining to those who renounce worldly things for self-discipline; hence, exceedingly rigid in the exercise of religious duties:—*n.* **1**, an austere or ascetic person; a hermit.—*adv.* **as-cet′i-cal-ly.**

as-cet-i-cism (ă-sĕt′ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* **1**, the condition or mode of life adopted by one who renounces worldly affairs; **2**, the belief that such a life is a means of salvation; **3**, severe self-denial.

as-cribe (ăs-krīb′), *v.t.* **1**, to attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause; **2**, to consider to belong to; **3**, to assign; set down; as, losses may often be *ascribed* to imprudence.—*adj.* **as-crib′a-ble.**—*n.* **as-crip′tion.**

a-sea (*ă-sē′*), *adv.* on the sea; at sea; toward the sea.

a-sep-tic (*ă-sĕp′tĭk*), *adj.* free from the germs of disease; surgically clean.—*n.* **a-sep′ti-cism.**—*v.t.* **a-sep′ti-cize.**

1ash (ăsh), *n.* **1**, a common timber and shade tree belonging to the olive family; **2**, the wood of the ash tree or something made of it, as a lance.—*adj.* **1ash′en.**

2ash (ăsh), *n.* **1**, what remains of a body or substance that is burned; **2**, in *pl.*: **a**, the waste of burned substances, as wood; **b**, the remains of a human body; as, they buried his *ashes*.—*adj.* **2ash′en.**

a-shamed (*ă-shāmd′*), *adj.* **1**, shamed; held in contempt or disgrace; **2**, cast down by conscious guilt; abashed.

ash-lar (ăsh′lĕr), *n.* hewn stone as it comes from the quarry; also, masonry constructed of squared blocks of stone.

a-shore (*ă-shōr′*), *adv.* on shore; to the shore: as, a ship driven *ashore*.

ash-y (ăsh′ĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to ashes; covered with ashes; **2**, pale gray.

A-sian (ā′shăn; ā′zhăn), *adj.* belonging to the continent of Asia.

A-si-at-ic (ā″shĭ-ăt′ĭk; ā″zhĭ-), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Asia or its natives:—*n.* a native of Asia.

a-side (*ă-sīd′*), *adv.* **1**, on or to one side; out of a given direction; **2**, apart; away from:—*n.* **1**, a remark made in a lower tone, and assumed to be heard only by the person for whom it is intended; **2**, something apart from the main issue.

as-i-nine (ăs′ĭ-nīn), *adj.* relating to the ass; having the nature or qualities of an ass; hence, obstinate; stupid; silly; as, an *asinine* remark.—*n.* **as′i-nin′i-ty.**

ask (ăsk), *v.t.* **1**, to request; seek to obtain by words; petition or beg for; **2**, to claim or demand; expect or require; as, what price do you *ask*? **3**, to question; inquire respecting; as, to *ask* the way; **4**, to invite:—*v.i.* **1**, to make request; **2**, to inquire.

a-skance (*ă-skăns′*), *adv.* sideways; awry; from the corner of the eye; disdainfully; distrustfully. Also, **a-skant′.**

a-skew (*ă-skū′*), *adv.* awry; out of order or position:—*adj.* crooked.

a-slant (*ă-slănt′*), *adv.* not at right angles; obliquely:—*adj.* sloping; oblique:—*prep.* across in a slanting position.

a-sleep (*ă-slēp′*), *adj.* and *adv.* in a state of slumber; dormant; numbed.

a-slope (*ă-slōp′*), *adv.* and *adj.* in a sloping position or direction.

asp (ăsp), *n.* **1**, (also, *aspic*), a small poisonous snake of Egypt; **2**, the common viper, or adder, of Europe.

as-par-a-gus (ăs-păr′*ă*-gŭs), *n.* any of a large genus (*Asparagus*) of plants of the lily family; esp., the common garden variety, having, when young, tender edible shoots, much used as a vegetable.

as-pect (ăs′pĕkt), *n.* **1**, appearance, esp to the mental vision; look; view **2**, a way of looking; expression; mien; air; as, a stern *aspect*; **3**, a side or part facing in any given direction; prospect; **4**, a phase; view.

asp-en (ăs′pĕn; ăs′pĕn), *n.* a kind of poplar tree whose leaves tremble in the breeze:—*adj.* relating to such a tree.

as-per-i-ty (ăs-pĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* asperities (-tĭz)], **1**, roughness of surface; unevenness; **2**, roughness or harshness of sound; **3**, sourness; bitterness of temper.

as-perse (ăs-pûrs′), *v.t.* **1**, to spread false reports against (a person or his character); slander; **2**, to sprinkle; besprinkle, as with mud.—*n.* **as-per′sion.**

as-phalt (ăs′fălt), *n.* **1**, bitumen, a black mineral pitch; **2**, a preparation of this substance, used for paving, roofing, and cementing:—*v.t.* to pave or cover with asphalt. Also, *n.* **as-phal′tum.**—*adj.* **as-phal′tic.**

as-pho-del (ăs′fō-dĕl), *n.* **1**, any one of several plants of the lily family; **2**, the daffodil: so called by the older English poets; **3**, in mythology, the flower of the dead, probably the narcissus.

as-phyx-i-a (ăs-fĭk′sĭ-*ă*), *n.* a stopping of the pulse; the lifeless condition caused by suffocation.

as-phyx-i-ate (ăs-fĭk′sĭ-āt), *v.t.* to suffocate; cause death or its symptoms to, by depriving of oxygen.—*n.* **as-phyx′i-a′tion.**

as-pir-ant (ăs-pīr′ănt), *adj.* ambitious:—*n.* one who seeks to attain some high object or honor; a candidate.

as-pi-rate (ăs′pĭ-rāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a full breathing; prefix, or add the sound of, the letter *h*:—*n.* (-rāt), the sound of the letter *h*, as in *horse*:—*adj.* (-rāt), pronounced with the sound of *h*.—*p.adj.* **as′pi-rat″ed.**

as-pi-ra-tion (ăs″pĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of breathing; a breath; **2**, the desire for something higher or better than that already possessed; ambition.

as-pire (ăs-pīr'), *v.i.* **1,** to seek after or desire with longing; yearn for that which is better or nobler; **2,** to ascend; soar.

as-pi-rin (ăs'pĭ-rĭn), *n.* a drug, usually a white powder or pellet, used as a remedy for rheumatism, headache, colds, etc.

a-squint (ă-skwĭnt'), *adv.* out of the corner of the eye:—*adj.* furtive.

ass (ăs), *n.* **1,** an animal of the horse family having longer ears and a shorter mane than the horse; **2,** a dull, stupid fellow.

as-sail (ă-sāl'), *v.t.* to fall upon or attack violently.—*adj.* **as-sail'a-ble.**

as-sail-ant (ă-sāl'ănt), *n.* one who or that which attacks or assaults.

as-sas-sin (ă-săs'ĭn), *n.* one who kills another secretly or by surprise.

as-sas-si-nate (ă-săs'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to kill by secret or treacherous means; slay suddenly or unawares.

as-sas-si-na-tion (ă-săs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* the act of slaying in secret or by surprise.

as-sault (ă-sôlt'), *n.* **1,** an attack with violence by physical means; an onslaught; **2,** an attack by military force; **3,** a violent attack by moral force, as by use of argument or hostile words; **4,** an unlawful attempt or threat to do bodily violence or injury to another: called *assault and battery* if the other person is actually struck:—*v.t.* **1,** to attack violently; storm; **2,** to attack by moral force; **3,** to threaten or attempt bodily violence or injury to (another).—*n.* **as-sault'er.**

as-say (ă-sā'), *n.* **1,** the act or process of finding the quantity or proportion of any one or more metals in a metallic compound, ore, or alloy; esp., the testing of gold or silver coin or bullion to see if it is of standard purity; **2,** the substance or metal to be tested; **3,** in the days of chivalry, a trial by danger; also, risk; adventure:—*v.t.* **1,** to subject to analysis; find the quantity of one or more of the elements of, as in an alloy; **2,** hence, to test the value of.—*adj.* **as-say'a-ble.**

as-say-er (ă-sā'ẽr), *n.* one who assays; esp., an officer of the mint who tests the purity of bullion and coin.

as-sem-blage (ă-sĕm'blăj), *n.* **1,** the act of gathering together; also, the state of being collected in one place; **2,** a group or collection of persons or particular things; hence, a congregation or audience.

as-sem-ble (ă-sĕm'bl), *v.t.* **1,** to collect or gather together into one place or body; congregate; **2,** to fit together, as parts of machinery;—*v.i.* to meet or come together; convene.—*n.* **as-sem'bler.**

as-sem-bly (ă-sĕm'blĭ), *n.* [*pl.* assemblies (-blĭz)], **1,** a collection or company of persons brought together in one place and for a common object; a meeting; congregation; **2,** a legislative body.

as-sem-bly-man (ă-sĕm'blĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* assemblymen (-mĕn)], a member of an assembly, esp. a legislative, or lawmaking, body.

as-sent (ă-sĕnt'), *v.i.* to admit as true; concede; agree; consent:—*n.* the act of agreeing; consent; acquiescence.

as-sert (ă-sûrt'), *v.t.* **1,** to maintain; declare positively or with assurance; affirm; **2,** to defend by words; as, to *assert* our rights.—*n.* **as-sert'er; as-ser'tor.**

as-ser-tion (ă-sûr'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of declaring positively, **2,** that which is affirmed; **3,** a positive declaration without attempt at proof.

as-ser-tive (ă-sûr'tĭv), *adj.* positive; confident in statement; dogmatic.—*n.* **as-ser'tive-ness.**

as-sess (ă-sĕs'), *v.t.* **1,** to fix or determine, as damages; **2,** to fix, rate, or set (a tax) upon; **3,** to value officially for the purpose of taxation; as, the property was *assessed* too high.—*adj.* **as-sess'a-ble.**

as-sess-ment (ă-sĕs'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of determining an amount to be paid; **2,** an official valuation for the purpose of taxation; **3,** the tax paid on property; **4,** any fixed tax; a share of joint expenses.

as-ses-sor (ă-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* one appointed to estimate the value of property.

as-set (ăs'ĕt), *n.* **1,** any item of one's property; hence, anything that is a help rather than a hindrance; **2,** in *pl.*, all the property of a person, firm, or estate which may be used to pay his or its debts.

as-sev-er-ate (ă-sĕv'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to affirm positively or with solemnity; maintain; declare.

as-sev-er-a-tion (ă-sĕv'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* a solemn affirmation.

as-si-du-i-ty (ăs'ĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* assiduities (-tĭz)], close application or unremitting attention; diligence.

as-sid-u-ous (ă-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *adj.* constant in application; devoted; attentive; perseveringly diligent; unremitting.—*adv.* **as-sid'u-ous-ly.**

as-sign (ă-sīn'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to allot; apportion; set apart for a particular purpose; **2,** to transfer or make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors:—*n.* one to whom property or interest is left or made over by will or deed.—*n.* **as-sign'er.**

as-sig-na-tion (ăs'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n* **1,** the act of apportioning; **2,** that which is apportioned; **3,** an appointment for meeting.

as-sign-ee (ăs'ĭ-nē'), *n.* one to whom anything is assigned.

as-sign-ment (ă-sīn'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a setting apart for some particular person or use; an allotment; **2,** a thing assigned; **3,** in law: **a,** transfer of title or interest; **b,** the thing transferred.—*n.* **as-sign'er.**

as-sim-i-late (ă-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to bring to likeness or agreement; **2,** to absorb or take in, as nourishment:—*v.i.* to be absorbed into the substance of a body, as food.—*adj.* **as-sim'i-la-tive.**

as-sim-i-la-tion (ă-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or process of bringing into agreement or harmony; **2,** the state of being absorbed, or of becoming a part of; as, the *assimilation* of food by the body.

as-sist (ă-sĭst'), *v.t.* **1,** to act as a helper to; **2,** to aid; give support to; attend; relieve:—*v.i.* to lend help or aid.

as-sist-ance (ă-sĭs'tăns), *n.* help; aid; succor; support.

as-sist-ant (ă-sĭs'tănt), *adj.* helping; lending aid; auxiliary:—*n.* one who or that which helps; an auxiliary.

as-size (ă-sīz'), *n.* **1,** a court or session of justice for the trial by jury of civil or criminal cases; **2,** in English history, an

ordinance fixing the weight, measure, and price of articles of general use sold in market; as, the *assize* of bread and ale; 3, usually in *pl.*, the sessions held regularly in each county of England by judges of the superior courts, for jury trial of criminal and civil cases.

as-so-ci-ate (ă-sō′shi-āt), *n.* 1, a companion; 2, a confederate; an ally; 3, one belonging to a society or institution:—*adj.* 1, joined in interest, object, or purpose; 2, sharing office or employment, as a colleague or partner; 3, connected by habit, function, or sympathy:—*v.t.* (ăs-sō′shi-āt), 1, to unite; combine; 2, to connect in thought, as ideas; 3, to join or unite as an ally, accomplice, or the like: with *with*.—*v.i.* 1, to unite in company; have fellowship; 2, to be connected, as ideas.—*adj.* **as-so′ci-a-tive.**

as-so-ci-a-tion (ă-sō″si-ā′shŭn; ă-sō″shi-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of joining together; fellowship; the union of persons, as in a society; 2, a body of persons organized for a common object; a corporation; 3, in psychology, a connection between related ideas; also, that which is so connected.—*adj.* **as-so′ci-a′tion-al.**

as-sort (ă-sôrt′), *v.t.* to divide or separate into lots, classes, or kinds; classify; arrange: **assorted,** picked out so as to be different; various:—*v.i.* 1, to agree; be in accordance; 2, to associate (with).

as-sort-ment (ă-sôrt′mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of separating and arranging; 2, a collection of articles or goods of a varied character.

as-suage (ă-swāj′), *v.t.* 1, to soften or soothe; allay or lessen, as pain or grief; 2, to appease or pacify, as passion:—*v.i.* to grow less; subside.

as-sume (ă-sūm′), *v.t.* 1, to take to; take upon oneself, esp. without authority; 2, to take for granted; 3, to take up, or into, as in partnership; 4, to undertake; 5, to pretend to possess:—*v.i.* to be arrogant; presume.—*p.adj.* **as-sum′ing.**—*adj.* **as-sum′a-ble.**—*adv.* **as-sum′a-bly.**

as-sump-tion (ă-sŭmp′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of taking to or upon oneself; 2, the act of taking for granted; also, the thing supposed; 3, the bodily taking of a person to heaven.—*adj.* **as-sump′tive.**

as-sur-ance (ă-shōōr′ăns), *n.* 1, the act or state of being sure; 2, the act of inspiring, or expressing, certain expectation; confidence; 3, that which produces a pledge; certain proof; clear evidence; 4, self-possession; self-reliance; courage; 5, impudence; 6, a contract for payment in case of fire or loss; insurance.

as-sure (ă-shōōr′), *v.t.* 1, to make sure or certain; 2, to inspire confidence in by declaration or promise; free from uncertainty; 3, to insure, as against loss by fire or death.—*n.* **as-sur′er.**

as-sured (ă-shōōrd′), *p.adj.* self-possessed; confident:—*n.* a person in whose favor an insurance policy stands.—*n.* **as-sur′ed-ness.**

as-sur-ed-ly (ă-shōōr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* certainly; without doubt.

as-ter (ăs′tĕr), *n.* any plant of a large, widely distributed genus (*Aster*) of the composite family, having flowers with variously colored rays about a yellow center.

as-ter-isk (ăs′tĕr-ĭsk), *n.* the figure of a star [*] used in printing or writing as a reference mark, or to indicate an omission:—*v.t.* to mark with such a star.

a-stern (ă-stûrn′), *adv.* 1, at or toward the rear end of a ship; backward; 2, behind a ship.

as-ter-oid (ăs′tĕr-oid), *n.* one of the many small planets between Jupiter and Mars:—*adj.* starlike; star-shaped.

asth-ma (ăz′mă; ăs′mă), *n.* a disease attended by difficulty of breathing.

asth-mat-ic (ăz-măt′ĭk; ăs-măt′ĭk), *adj.* affected with difficulty in breathing:—*n.* a person suffering from a disease attended by difficulty in breathing.

a-stig-ma-tism (ă-stĭg′mă-tĭzm), *n.* 1, a defect in the eye because of which the rays of light from an outside point do not meet in a point on the retina, so that the vision is blurred; 2, the same defect in a lens.—*adj.* **as″tig-mat′ic.**

a-stir (ă-stûr′), *adj.* and *adv.* on the move; in activity.

as-ton-ish (ăs-tŏn′ĭsh), *v.t.* to strike with sudden wonder; surprise; bewilder; amaze.—*n.* **as-ton′ish-er.**

as-ton-ish-ing (ăs-tŏn′ĭsh-ĭng), *p.adj.* wonderful; surprising.

as-ton-ish-ment (ăs-tŏn′ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* 1, extreme surprise; 2, that which causes amazement or wonder.

as-tound (ăs-tound′), *v.t.* to strike with amazement; shock; alarm.—*p.adj.* **as-tound′ing.**—*adv.* **as-tound′ing-ly.**

a-strad-dle (ă-străd′l), *adv.* with one leg on each side of something.

as-tra-khan (ăs′trȧ-kăn; ăs′trȧ-kăn′), *n.* 1, the skin of young lambs, the curly wool of which looks like fur, obtained from Astrakhan, in Russia; 2, an imitation of this wool or fur. Also, **as′tra-chan.**

as-tral (ăs′trăl), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; starry.—*adv.* **as′tral-ly.**

a-stray (ă-strā′), *adv.* out of the right way or proper place; wandering.

a-stride (ă-strīd′), *adv.* with the legs wide apart; astraddle.

as-trin-gen-cy (ăs-trĭn′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* 1, power or tendency to bind or contract; 2, harshness; severity.

as-trin-gent (ăs-trĭn′jĕnt), *adj.* 1, binding; contracting: opp. of *laxative*; 2, harsh or severe:—*n.* a substance or medicine that contracts the tissues and checks discharges.—*adv.* **as-trin′gent-ly.**

as-trol-o-gy (ăs-trŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* the practice and system of predicting events by the position and mysterious influence on human affairs of the sun, moon, and planets.—*adj.* **as″tro-log′ic; as″tro-log′i-cal.**—*adv.* **as″tro-log′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **as-trol′o-ger.**

as-tron-o-mer (ăs-trŏn′ō-mĕr), *n.* one who studies the stars, planets, and other heavenly bodies.

as-tro-nom-i-cal (ăs″trō-nŏm′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* relating to, or according to, the laws of the heavenly bodies.—*adv.* **as″tro-nom′i-cal-ly.**

as-tron-o-my (ăs-trŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* the science which treats of the heavenly bodies, their composition, their distances, their motions, and the laws which control them.—*adj.* **as″tro-nom′ic.**

as-tute (ăs-tūt′), *adj.* shrewd; keen; cunning; crafty; subtle.—*adv.* **as-tute′ly.**—*n.* **as-tute′ness.**

a-sun-der (ə-sŭn′dĕr), *adv.* apart; separately; into parts.

a-sy-lum (ə-sī′lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* asylums (-lŭmz); asyla (-lə)], **1,** a place of refuge or security; **2,** an institution for the care or relief of the aged, poor, or afflicted.

at (ăt), *prep.* expressing: **1,** simple presence or position in, on, near by, or the like; as, *at* the center; **2,** position, state, condition, or the like; as, *at* dinner; **3,** relative position, price, or the like; as, *at* the beginning; *at* ten cents each; **4,** direction through, toward, or the like; as, to start *at* a task; **5,** cause; as, impatient *at* interruptions.

ate (āt), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *eat.*

***a tem-po** (ä tĕm′pō), [It.], in music, in time; used to direct a return to the regular tempo.

a-the-ist (ā′thē-ĭst), *n.* one who disbelieves in, or denies, the existence of a God.—*adj.* **a″the-is′tic; a″the-is′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **a″the-is′ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **a′the-ism.**

ath-e-næ-um (ăth″ē-nē′ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* athenæums (-ŭmz); athenæa (-ə)], **1,** orig., a temple sacred to Athena; **2,** an institution or club devoted to the study of literature and art; **3,** a building used as a library or reading room. Also, **ath″e-ne′um.**

A-the-ni-an (ə-thē′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Athens, Greece, or to its culture:—*n.* a native or citizen of Athens.

a-thirst (ə-thûrst′), *adj.* **1,** thirsty; **2,** having a keen desire; eager.

ath-lete (ăth′lēt), *n.* one trained to contend in feats of physical strength; one of great physical power and endurance.

ath-let-ic (ăth-lĕt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** of or relating to those trained for physical contests, or to their performances; **2,** strong; robust; vigorous; muscular.—*adv.* **ath-let′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **ath-let′i-cism.**

ath-let-ics (ăth-lĕt′ĭks), *n.pl.*, sometimes used as *sing.*, **1,** any system of training by gymnastic exercises or athletic sports; **2,** athletic sports collectively.

a-thwart (ə-thwôrt′), *adv.* across; from side to side; crosswise:—*prep.* **1,** across the course or direction of, as of a ship; **2,** from side to side of.

at-las (ăt′lăs), *n.* **1,** a collection of maps bound in a volume; **2,** a book of large charts or illustrative plates; **3,** the highest vertebra of the neck, supporting the skull.

at-mos-phere (ăt′mŏs-fēr), *n.* **1,** the air which surrounds the earth; **2,** the envelope of gas around any heavenly body; **3,** the influence exerted on a person by his surroundings.

at-mos-pher-ic (ăt″mŏs-fĕr′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the air, or atmosphere: **atmospheric pressure,** pressure exerted upon a body by the air. Also, **at″mos-pher′i-cal.**—*adv.* **at″mos-pher′i-cal-ly.**

a-toll (ə-tŏl′; ăt′ŏl), *n.* a ring of coral surrounding a basin or lagoon.

at-om (ăt′ŭm), *n.* **1,** the smallest particle in which an element can exist; **2,** a minute quantity or particle.

a-tom-ic (ə-tŏm′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** relating to atoms; **2,** extremely minute: **atomic theory,** the theory that elements consist of infinitely small parts, or atoms, which have all the properties of the elements.

at-om-ize (ăt′ŭm-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to reduce to very fine particles, or atoms; **2,** to spray. Also, **at′om-ise.**

at-om-iz-er (ăt′ŭm-īz″ĕr), *n.* an instrument for changing a liquid to a very fine spray.

a-tone (ə-tōn′), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to make reparation or amends (for).

a-tone-ment (ə-tōn′mĕnt), *n.* amends or satisfaction for a wrong.

a-tro-cious (ə-trō′shŭs), *adj.* extremely wicked; outrageous.—*adv.* **a-tro′cious-ly.**—*n.* **a-tro′cious-ness.**

a-troc-i-ty (ə-trŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* atrocities (-tĭz)], **1,** an outrageous or cruel deed; vile wickedness; **2,** *Colloq.*, a piece of bad work; something ugly.

at-ro-phy (ăt′rō-fĭ), *n.* a wasting of the body, or any part of it, due to the lack of food or imperfect nourishment:—*v.i.* to waste or wither away:—*v.t.* to cause to waste.—*adj.* **a-troph′ic.**

at-tach (ă-tăch′), *v.t.* **1,** to fasten, or fix, to or on; connect; **2,** to assign by authority, as to a military company; appoint; **3,** to affix, as a signature; **4,** to attribute; as, to *attach* importance; **5,** to attract by affection; **6,** to take by legal right:—*v.i.* to be fixed or fastened; adhere.—*adj.* **at-tach′a-ble.**

at-ta-ché (ă-tă-shā′; *Fr.* ä″tä″shā″), *n.* [*pl.* attachés (-shāz′)], one who is attached to an embassy, legation, or staff, as an aide or assistant.

at-tach-ment (ă-tăch′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of binding; also, the state of being bound; **2,** affection; fidelity; **3,** that by which connection is made; also, the thing connected or the point of connection; bond; **4,** something added, as an additional part of a machine; **5,** legal seizure of goods; also, the writ of seizure.

at-tack (ă-tăk′), *v.t.* **1,** to set upon; assault; assail; **2,** to start to have an effect upon, esp. harmfully, as a disease; **3,** to begin vigorously, as a fresh piece of work:—*v.i.* to make an assault:—*n.* **1,** the act of assaulting; onset; bitter criticism; **2,** the first step of an undertaking; **3,** a seizure, as of indigestion.

at-tain (ă-tān′), *v.t.* **1,** to reach, as in time, experience, or the like; **2,** to achieve; gain; accomplish:—*v.i.* to arrive.—*adj.* **at-tain′a-ble.**—*n.* **at-tain″a-bil′i-ty.**

at-tain-der (ă-tān′dĕr), *n.* the taking away from a person of all civil or legal rights until death or pardon.

at-tain-ment (ă-tān′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of arriving at, as the result of effort; **2,** that which is reached; an acquirement; **3,** a personal accomplishment.

at-taint (ă-tānt′), *v.t.* **1,** to affect; taint; **2,** to sully or stain by disgrace.

at-tar (ăt′är), a fragrant oil extracted from the petals of flowers, esp. roses. Also, **ot′tar; ot′to.**

at-tempt (ă-tĕmpt′), *v.t.* to make an effort to do; try; endeavor to perform; attack:—*n.* trial; endeavor; effort.

at-tend (ă-tĕnd′), *v.t.* **1,** to wait upon; care for, as a patient; **2,** to escort; accompany; **3,** to be present at, as church:—*v.i.* **1,** to give heed; as, *attend* to prayer; **2,** to

be present; **3**, to be in waiting; **4**, to look after something.—*n.* **at-tend'er.**

at-tend-ance (ă-tĕn'dăns), *n.* **1**, the act, or record, of being present; **2**, the act of caring for; **3**, the number of persons present; **4**, a retinue.

at-tend-ant (ă-tĕn'dănt), *n.* **1**, one who waits or serves; a retainer; **2**, one who is habitually present, as at church; **3**, that which accompanies:—*adj.* **1**, present; **2**, accompanying or immediately following.

at-ten-tion (ă-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or faculty of applying the mind; concentration; thought; **2**, an act of courtesy; **3**, an attitude of motionless erectness.

at-ten-tive (ă-tĕn'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, heedful; intent; **2**, polite; courteous. —*adv.* **at-ten'tive-ly.**—*n.* **at-ten'tive-ness.**

at-ten-u-ate (ă-tĕn'ū-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to make thin or slender; **2**, to thin out by dilution; **3**, to weaken; reduce; **4**, to lessen in intensity, as a current of electricity: —*v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine; lessen: —*adj.* (ă-tĕn'ū-ăt), thin; slender.

at-ten-u-a-tion (ă-tĕn"ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of making slender, or of thinning out by dilution; **2**, slenderness; extreme thinness; **3**, the act of lessening in intensity, as an electric current.

at-test (ă-tĕst'), *v.t.* **1**, to bear witness to; certify as genuine; esp., to confirm by signing or by oath; **2**, to give proof of:—*n.* **1**, testimony; witness; **2**, a sign or proof of genuineness, as on documents.

at-tes-ta-tion (ăt"ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of certifying; **2**, testimony or evidence given on oath, or by official declaration; **3**, a swearing in, as of witnesses.

at-tic (ăt'ĭk), *n.* the space immediately beneath the roof of a house; a garret.

at-tire (ă-tīr'), *n.* dress; clothes:—*v.t.* to dress; clothe; array; adorn.

at-ti-tude (ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1**, bodily position or posture; **2**, conduct so habitual or instinctive as to show opinion.

at-tor-ney (ă-tûr'nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* attorneys (-nĭz)], a lawyer or legal representative; one legally qualified to act for another in business or in actions at law: also called *attorney at law*: **power of attorney**, a legal authorization allowing a person to do business for another.—*n.* **at-tor'ney-ship.**

at-tract (ă-trăkt'), *v.t.* **1**, to draw to or toward; cause to approach: used esp. of physical forces: opp. of *repel*: **2**, to draw by moral influence; invite; allure.

at-trac-tion (ă-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the power or act of drawing to or toward; **2**, esp., a force operating between bodies or particles of matter which draws them together, as in gravitation: opp. of *repulsion*; **3**, that which charms; fascination.

at-trac-tive (ă-trăk'tĭv), *adj.* charming; alluring; inviting.—*adv.* **at-trac'tive-ly.**—*n.* **at-trac'tive-ness.**

[1]at-trib-ute (ă-trĭb'ūt), *v.t.* to impute; ascribe; assign.—*adj.* **at-trib'ut-a-ble.**—*n.* **at"tri-bu'tion.**

[2]at-tri-bute (ăt'rĭ-būt), *n.* a trait; characteristic; quality.

at-trib-u-tive (ă-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *n.* **1**, a word denoting a quality or characteristic; **2**, a word joined to and describing a noun; an adjective or adjective phrase:—*adj.* in grammar, designating an adjective which stands immediately with its qualified noun, as in *red bricks*: distinguished from *predicative*, as in *bricks are red*.—*adv.* **at-trib'u-tive-ly.**

at-tri-tion (ă-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of wearing by rubbing; abrasion.

at-tune (ă-tūn'), *v.t.* **1**, to put in tune; **2**, to bring into accordance or harmony; adjust.—*n.* **at-tune'ment.**

au-burn (ô'bûrn), *adj.* reddish brown: said usually of the hair.

auc-tion (ôk'shŭn), *n.* a public sale of property or goods where offers are made by prospective purchasers and the goods sold to the highest bidder: **auction bridge**, a variety of the game of bridge whist in which the players bid against one another: —*v.t.* to sell to the highest bidder.

auc-tion-eer (ôk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* one licensed to sell property or goods by public sale:—*v.t.* to sell at auction.

au-da-cious (ô-dā'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, bold; daring; spirited; **2**, insolent; impudent.—*adv.* **au-da'cious-ly.**

au-dac-i-ty (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* audacities (-tĭz)], **1**, boldness; daring: spirit; **2**, presumptuousness; impudence.

au-di-ble (ô'dĭ-bl), *adj.* loud enough to be heard; perceptible by the ear.—*adv.* **au'di-bly.**—*n.* **au"di-bil'i-ty.**

au-di-ence (ô'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1**, a group of persons assembled to hear or, as in a motion-picture theater, to see; **2**, admittance to a formal interview with one of high position; **3**, the act of giving attention.

au-dit (ô'dĭt), *n.* **1**, an official examination of claims or accounts; **2**, a regular settlement of accounts; **3**, a statement of account; a balance sheet:—*v.t.* to examine and adjust, as accounts or claims.

au-di-tor (ô'dĭ-tĕr), *n.* **1**, a hearer or listener; **2**, a person appointed to examine and verify accounts and claims.

au-di-to-ri-um (ô"dĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* auditoriums (-ŭmz); auditoria (-*ă*)], the space in a theater or other public building assigned to the audience.

au-di-to-ry (ô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* relating to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing:—*n.* [*pl.* auditories (-rĭz)], **1**, an audience; **2**, an auditorium.

au-ger (ô'gĕr), *n.* **1**, a carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet (see *tool*, illus.); **2**, an implement for boring in the soil.

aught (ôt), *n.* **1**, anything; any part; **2**, in arithmetic, a cipher; hence, nothing: —*adv.* in any way; at all. Also, **ought.**

aug-ment (ôg-mĕnt'), *v.t.* to increase in size or extent:—*v.i.* to grow larger; increase in strength or extent.—*adj.* **aug-men'ta-tive.**—*n.* **aug-men-ta'tion.**

au-gur (ô'gûr), *n.* **1**, in ancient times, one who officially foretold events by natural signs or omens, such as the flight of birds, thunder and lightning, etc.; **2**, one who professes to foretell events by omens; a soothsayer; prophet:—*v.i.* to infer from signs or omens:—*v.t.* to predict; betoken; infer.

au-gu-ry (ô'gū-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* auguries (-rĭz)], **1**, the art or practice of foretelling events by reference to natural signs or omens; **2**, an omen; a prediction.

au-gust (ô-gŭst′), *adj.* **1**, imposing; having grandeur and dignity; majestic; solemn; awful; **2**, of high rank; eminent; noble.—*adv.* **au-gust′ly.**—*n.* **au-gust′ness.**

Au-gust (ô′gŭst), *n.* the eighth month of the year, having 31 days.

auk (ôk), *n.* any of several diving birds, including the extinct great auk of the North Atlantic, with small wings used as paddles, and a heavy body.

Auks (1/4)

auld (ôld; ăld), *adj.* old: **auld lang syne,** long since; days gone by, esp. those that seem happy and full of sweet memories.

aunt (ănt), *n.* the sister of one's father or mother; also, an uncle's wife.

au-ra (ô′rȧ), *n.* a supposed influence or matter issuing from the human body and surrounding it like a halo.

au-ral (ô′răl), *adj.* pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing.

au-ri-cle (ô′rĭ-kl), *n.* **1**, that part of the ear which projects from the head; the outer ear; **2**, one of the two chambers of the heart which receive the blood from the veins and transmit it to the ventricles.

au-ric-u-lar (ô-rĭk′ū-lär), *adj.* **1**, relating to the ear or to the sense of hearing; **2**, privately addressed, as to the priest in the confessional; **3**, perceived by the ear; known by report; **4**, ear-shaped; **5**, pertaining to the chambers of the heart.

au-rif-er-ous (ô-rĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* gold-bearing; yielding gold.

au-ri-form (ô′rĭ-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of the human ear.

au-rist (ô′rĭst), *n.* a specialist in diseases of the ear.

au-rochs (ô′rŏks; ou′rŏks), *n.* a nearly extinct species of cattle with shaggy coat and mane, similar to the American bison: found in Lithuania and the Caucasus.

au-ro-ra (ô-rō′rȧ), *n.* **1**, the rising light of the morning; the dawn; break of day; **2**, the aurora borealis.—*adj.* **au-ro′ral.**

au-ro-ra bo-re-a-lis (bō″rē-ā′lĭs), the brilliant radiance of the sky in far northern latitudes at night, probably due to electrical disturbances in the upper atmosphere: also called *northern lights.*

aus-pice (ôs′pĭs), *n.* **1**, an omen or sign drawn from birds; **2**, an omen or sign in general; as, an *auspice* of good fortune; **3**, usually in *pl.:* **a**, protection; patronage; as, under the *auspices* of the club; **b**, favoring circumstances.

aus-pi-cious (ôs-pĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* **1**, having promise of success or happiness; favorable; **2**, fortunate; prosperous.—*adv.* **aus-pi′cious-ly.**—*n.* **aus-pi′cious-ness.**

aus-tere (ôs-tēr′), *adj.* **1**, severely simple; not adorned; **2**, severe or strict; rigid in character or mode of living; **3**, sour; harsh; rough to the taste.—*adv.* **aus-tere′ly.**

aus-ter-i-ty (ôs-tĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, a harshness of attitude or judgment toward others; rigid morality or discipline; **2**, stern simplicity, as of literary style.

aus-tral (ôs′trăl), *adj.* southern; characteristic of the south.

Aus-tra-li-an (ôs-trā′lĭ-ăn; ôs-trāl′yăn), *adj.* pertaining to the island continent Australia:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of this region.

Aus-tri-an (ôs′trĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Austria:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Austria.

au-then-tic (ô-thĕn′tĭk), *adj.* **1**, genuine; original; **2**, duly authorized; true; trustworthy. Also, **au-then′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **au-then′ti-cal-ly.**

au-then-ti-cate (ô-thĕn′tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to establish as correct or genuine, as the authorship of a book, or, by legal proceedings, a claim to property.—*n.* **au-then″ti-ca′tion.**

au-then-tic-i-ty (ô″thĕn-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality or state of being true, correct, or genuine.

au-thor (ô′thẽr), *n.* **1**, the beginner or originator of anything, as of a movement or reform; **2**, one who composes or writes a book, articles, etc.; esp., one who makes a profession of writing; also, the collective writings of an author.—*n.fem.* **au′thor-ess.**—*n.* **au′thor-ship.**

au-thor-i-ta-tive (ô-thŏr′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, having the right to demand obedience, respect, and confidence; **2**, with the air of being duly empowered; dictatorial; positive; commanding; as, he acted in an *authoritative* manner.—*adv.* **au-thor′i-ta-tive-ly.**—*n.* **au-thor′i-ta-tive-ness.**

au-thor-i-ty (ô-thŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* authorities (-tĭz)], **1**, the power or right to act or command; dominion; influence; **2**, justification or support for a statement or action, as a quotation or law; also, one to whom appeal or reference can be made, as an expert or specialist; **3**, in *pl.*, those in power; government officials.

au-thor-i-za-tion (ô″thŏr-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* the act of having legal power; sanction; warrant.

au-thor-ize (ô′thŏr-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to clothe with power; give (a person) the right to act or command; **2**, to approve; allow; sanction, as acts or expenditures: **Authorized Version,** the version of the Bible commonly used by English-speaking Protestants, translated in 1611.

au-to (ô′tō), *n.* [*pl.* autos (-tōz)], *Colloq.,* an automobile:—*v.i.* to ride or travel in an automobile.

au-to-bi-o-graph-ic (ô″tō-bī″ō-grăf′ĭk), *adj.* relating to a life history or character sketch of oneself. Also, **au″to-bi″o-graph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **au″to-bi″o-graph′i-cal-ly.**

au-to-bi-og-ra-phy (ô″tō-bī-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* autobiographies (-fĭz)], a biography, account, or character sketch of a person written by himself.—*n.* **au″to-bi-og′ra-pher.**

au-to-boat (ô′tō-bōt″), *n.* a boat driven by motor power.

au-to-bus (ô′tō-bŭs″), *n.* [*pl.* autobusses; autobuses (-ēz)], an omnibus propelled by motor power within itself.

au-toc-ra-cy (ô-tŏk′rə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* autocracies (-sĭz)], **1,** absolute supremacy; independent power; **2,** government by one having uncontrolled authority.

au-to-crat (ô′tō-krăt), *n.* **1,** an absolute prince or sovereign; one who rules without restriction; **2,** hence, one whose authority is not disputed in any group; a dictatorial or despotic person.—*adj.* **au″to-crat′ic; au″to-crat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **au″to-crat′i-cal-ly.**

au-to-graph (ô′tō-grăf), *adj.* written in one's own handwriting:—*n.* **1,** a person's own handwriting or signature; **2,** a manuscript written by the author himself:—*v.t.* to sign one's signature in, as a book.—*adj.* **au″to-graph′ic.**—*n.* **au-tog′ra-phy.**

au-to-in-tox-i-ca-tion (ô″tō-ĭn-tŏk″sĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, by substances produced in one's own body.

au-to-mat (ô′tō-măt), *n.* a self-operating device; esp., a restaurant in which food is secured by inserting coins in slots.

au-to-mat-ic (ô″tō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** having the power of self-motion or self-action; **2,** done unconsciously or from force of habit:—*n.* a self-acting mechanism, esp. a kind of gun.—*adv.* **au″to-mat′i-cal-ly.**

au-tom-a-ton (ô-tŏm′ə-tŏn), *n.* [*pl.* automata (-tə); automatons (-tŏnz)], **1,** a thing that moves, or seems to move, spontaneously; **2,** a self-acting machine; hence, one whose actions are mechanical.

au-to-mo-bile (ô″tō-mō′bēl; -mō-bēl′), *n.* a vehicle moved by a source of power within itself; esp., a motor car:—*v.i.* to ride in or drive an automobile:—*adj.* self-moving; automatic.

au-to-mo-bil-ist (ô″tō-mō′bĭl-ĭst), *n.* one who uses or controls a motor car, esp. for pleasure.

au-to-mo-tive (ô″tō-mō′tĭv), *adj.* **1,** self-propelling; **2,** pertaining to mechanisms which move under their own power, as automobiles, airplanes, etc.

au-ton-o-mous (ô-tŏn′ō-mŭs), *adj.* self-governing; independent in government.—*adj.* **au″to-nom′ic.**

au-ton-o-my (ô-tŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* autonomies (-mĭz)], **1,** the power or right of self-government; the state of political independence; **2,** a self-governing state; **3,** personal freedom.

au-top-sy (ô′tŏp-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* autopsies (-sĭz)], a post-mortem examination, or the inspection of a dead body, to find out the cause of death.

au-to-sug-ges-tion (ô″tō-sŭg-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* the act of impressing a belief upon one's own mind, or of affecting one's physical condition, sensations, or behavior by a mental attitude.

au-to-truck (ô′tō-trŭk″), *n.* a self-moving truck; a motor truck.

au-tumn (ô′tŭm), *n.* the season between summer and winter, beginning about September 22, and ending about December 21; often called *fall*, because of the falling of the leaves.

au-tum-nal (ô-tŭm′năl), *adj.* pertaining to the fall; produced or gathered in the fall.—*adv.* **au-tum′nal-ly.**

aux-il-ia-ry (ôg-zĭl′yə-rĭ), *adj.* helping; aiding; assisting:—*n.* [*pl.* auxiliaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a helper; an assistant; a confederate or ally; aid of any kind; **2,** a verb, such as *be, have, can, might*, which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs; **3,** in *pl.*, foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

a-vail (ə-vāl′), *v.i.* **1,** to be of use, value, or service; **2,** to serve for a purpose; as, money does not *avail* on a desert island:—*v.t.* to benefit or help: **avail oneself of,** to take advantage of, or profit by; as, I *availed* myself of his offer:—*n.* use; means toward an end.

a-vail-a-ble (ə-vāl′ə-bl), *adj.* at hand; usable; suitable for one's purpose.—*n.* **a-vail″a-bil′i-ty.**

av-a-lanche (ăv′ə-lănch), *n.* **1,** the sudden sliding of a mass of snow and rock down a mountain slope; **2,** anything that overwhelms by sudden force.

av-a-rice (ăv′ə-rĭs), *n.* a greedy desire for wealth; covetousness; cupidity.

av-a-ri-cious (ăv″ə-rĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* eager to possess and to keep riches; greedy for gain; grasping; miserly.—*adv.* **av″a-ri′cious-ly.**—*n.* **av″a-ri′cious-ness.**

a-vast (ə-văst′), *interj.* stop! cease! hold! a nautical term.

a-vaunt (ə-vônt′; ə-vänt′), *interj.* away! depart! begone!

a-venge (ə-vĕnj′), *v.t.* to inflict injury in return for:—*v.i.* to execute vengeance; require satisfaction for injury; as, time *avenges*.—*n.* **a-veng′er.**

av-e-nue (ăv′ĕ-nū), *n.* **1,** a way of approach to, or departure from, a place; **2,** a wide roadway or drive, usually bordered by trees; a broad street.

a-ver (ə-vûr′), *v.t.* **1,** to affirm positively; assert; **2,** in law, to prove to be true; verify.—*n.* **a-ver′ment.**

av-er-age (ăv′ĕr-ăj), *n.* **1,** something thought of as being of a usual or ordinary character, midway between extremes; **2,** a mean; the result obtained by dividing the sum of several different quantities by the number of quantities; as, the *average* of 5, 8, and 14 is 9:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to an average or mean; **2,** arrived at by dividing the sum of several quantities by their number; **3,** ordinary:—*v.t.* **1,** to find the mean of, as a series of numbers; **2,** to divide or distribute proportionally; **3,** to do or get according to a prevailing rate; as, the automobile *averaged* 20 miles an hour.—*adv.* **av′er-age-ly.**

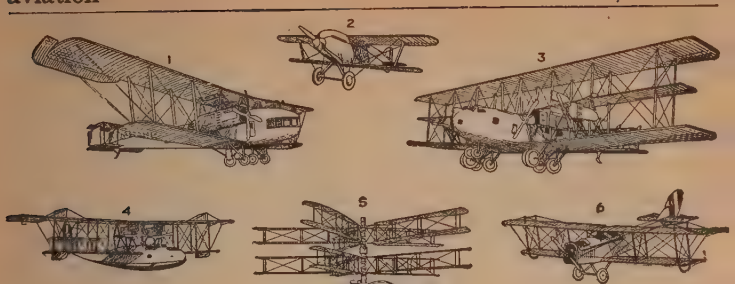
a-verse (ə-vûrs′), *adj.* **1,** unwilling; reluctant; disinclined; **2,** having a repugnance to; as, *averse* to war.—*adv.* **a-verse′ly.**—*n.* **a-verse′ness.**

a-ver-sion (ə-vûr′shŭn), *n.* **1,** opposition of mind; fixed dislike; **2,** the object or cause of dislike.

a-vert (ə-vûrt′), *v.t.* **1,** to turn aside or away; turn or ward off; **2,** to prevent; as, to *avert* a strike.—*adj.* **a-vert′i-ble.**

a-vi-a-ry (ā′vĭ-ə-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* aviaries (-rĭz)], a house or inclosure for the keeping and rearing of birds.—*n.* **a′vi-a-rist.**

a-vi-ate (ā′vĭ-āt), *v.i.* to operate a flying machine; navigate the air.



TYPES OF AIRPLANE USED IN AVIATION

1, Handley-Page passenger plane; 2, Curtiss scout or racing plane; 3, Barling bomber; 4, flying boat, or hydro-airplane; 5, helicopter; 6, observation or mail plane.

a-vi-a-tion (ā″vĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* the art or science of flying, esp. in airplanes; management of airplanes. (See illus.; see also *airplane, monoplane,* illus.).

a-vi-a-tor (ā′vĭ-ā″tẽr), *n.* the operator or driver of an airplane; an expert in aviation.—*n.fem.* **a′vi-a″tress; a′vi-a′trix.**

a-vid-i-ty (ȧ-vĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* greediness; strong appetite; eagerness; covetousness.

av-o-ca-tion (ăv″ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a secondary or occasional occupation; **2,** loosely, one's regular business.

a-void (ȧ-void′), *v.t.* **1,** to keep away from; shun; **2,** to make void, as a contract.—*adj.* **a-void′a-ble.**—*adv.* **a-void′a-bly.**

a-void-ance (ȧ-void′ăns), *n.* **1,** the act of shunning; **2,** the act of making void; annulment.

av-oir-du-pois (ăv″ẽr-dŭ-poiz′), *n.* the common system of measuring weight, in which the unit is a pound consisting of sixteen ounces.

a-vouch (ȧ-vouch′), *v.t.* to affirm openly; maintain; guarantee; admit.

a-vow (ȧ-vou′), *v.t.* to declare openly; admit.—*p.adj.* **a-vowed′.**

a-vow-al (ȧ-vou′ăl), *n.* an open declaration; a frank acknowledgment.

a-wait (ȧ-wāt′), *v.t.* **1,** to wait or look for; **2,** to be ready for; **3,** to be in store for.

a-wake (ȧ-wāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* a-woke′ (-wōk′) or a-waked′ (-wākt′), *p.pr.* a-wak′ing], **1,** to arouse from sleep; **2,** to put into action; **3,** to infuse new life into:—*v.i.* **1,** to cease to sleep; **2,** to rouse oneself; become alert:—*adj.* not sleeping; roused from inactivity; in a state of vigilance.

a-wak-en (ȧ-wāk′n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to rouse from sleep; awake.

a-wak-en-ing (ȧ-wāk′n-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of rousing from sleep; **2,** an arousing, as of attention; a revival.

a-ward (ȧ-wôrd′), *v.t.* to assign, as by judicial sentence; bestow; grant:—*n.* **1,** a judgment or sentence arrived at with care; decision; **2,** that which is awarded.

a-ware (ȧ-wâr′), *adj.* **1,** conscious; informed; **2,** on guard.—*n.* **a-ware′ness.**

a-wash (ȧ-wŏsh′), *adj.* and *adv.* **1,** level with, or just above the surface of, the water; **2,** tossed about by the waves.

a-way (ȧ-wā′), *adv.* **1,** at or to a distance; off; hence, aside; as, to look *away;* **2,** out of one's possession; as, to give *away;* **3,** continuously; as, to work *away;* **4,** out of existence; as, to die *away;* **5,** absent.

awe (ô), *n.* solemn fear; the feeling inspired by viewing something sublime; deep admiration and respect; reverence:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause feelings of solemn respect or fear in; as, the scene *awed* them; **2,** to restrain by fear or respect.

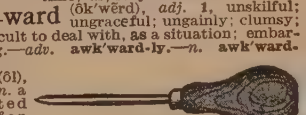
awe-some (ô′sŭm), *adj.* **1,** appalling; causing terror; majestic and terrifying; **2,** expressing awe.—*adv.* **awe′some-ly.**—*n.* **awe′some-ness.**

aw-ful (ô′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** inspiring or impressing with great fear or reverence; **2,** of a dreadful or appalling nature; solemn.—*n.* **aw′ful-ness.**—*adv.* **aw′ful-ly.**

a-while (ȧ-hwīl′), *adv.* during or for a short time; as, stay *awhile.*

awk-ward (ôk′wẽrd), *adj.* **1,** unskilful; ungraceful; ungainly; clumsy; **2,** difficult to deal with, as a situation; embarrassing.—*adv.* **awk′ward-ly.**—*n.* **awk′ward-ness.**

awl (ôl), *n.* a pointed tool for making small holes, as in leather or wood.



AWL

awn (ôn), *n.* one of the bristlelike extensions which form the beard of a head of barley, oats, and the like.

awn-ing (ôn′ĭng), *n.* a roflike covering, as canvas, stretched upon a frame as a shelter from rain or sun.

a-woke (ȧ-wōk′), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *awake.*

a-wry (*ə-rī'*), *adj.* **1,** turned or twisted toward one side; as, *awry* with pain; **2,** not straight; crooked; **3,** perverse:—*adv.* **1,** out of a straight line; crookedly; **2,** in a twisted fashion; **3,** perversely.

ax (ăks), *n.* **1,** a tool, consisting of an iron head with a cutting edge of steel, attached to a handle, used for hewing timber and chopping wood; **2,** a similar implement, used as a weapon of defense. Also, **axe.**

ax-il (ăk'sĭl), *n.* the angle formed by the upper side of a leaf or branch with the stem or trunk to which it is attached.

ax-i-om (ăk'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1,** a self-evident truth; a statement generally accepted as true; **2,** one of the principles of an art or science which is considered to be basic because obvious or self-evident.

ax-i-o-mat-ic (ăk"sĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** self-evident; proverbial; **2,** of the nature of an accepted principle. Also, **ax"i-o-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ax"i-o-mat'i-cal-ly.**

ax-is (ăk'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* axes (-sēz)], **1,** a straight line about which a body may rotate or turn; as, the earth's *axis*; **2,** a line about which all parts are symmetrically placed; **3,** hence, a central stem in a spikelike cluster of flowers or leaves.—*adj.* **ax'i-al.**

ax-le (ăk'sl), *n.* the bar or spindle on which a wheel turns.

ax-le-tree (ăk'sl-trē"), *n.* a bar between opposite wheels of a vehicle, as a wagon, on the ends of which the wheels turn.

ax-o-lotl (ăk'sō-lŏtl), *n.* a kind of salamander, resembling a frog with a tail, so called in Mexico, where it does not develop into the adult form, but lives and reproduces in its larval stage.

a-yah (ä'yä), *n.* in the Far East, a native woman employed as a child's nurse or lady's maid.

[1]aye (ā), *adv.* always; forever; continually. Also, **ay.**

[2]aye (ī), *adv.* yes; yea; even so; indeed:—*n.* [*pl.* ayes (īz)], a vote in the affirmative; an expression of assent. Also, **ay.**

a-za-le-a (*ə-zā'lē-ə*), *n.* any of several species of shrub of the heath family, cultivated for its flowers.

Az-tec (ăz'tĕk), *n.* **1,** a member of the race which founded the Mexican empire, conquered by Cortez in 1519; **2,** the language of this race:—*adj.* relating to the Aztec race.

az-ure (ăzh'ŭr; ā'zhŭr), *adj.* like the clear blue of the sky; sky blue:—*n.* **1,** the clear blue sky; **2,** a sky-blue color; light blue.

B

baa (bä; bȧ), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* baaed (bäd; bȧd), *p.pr.* baa'ing], to bleat or cry, as a sheep:—*n.* the bleating of a sheep or lamb.

bab-ble (băb'l), *v.i.* **1,** to utter indistinct or imperfect sounds; **2,** to prattle; talk childishly; **3,** to chatter; **4,** to murmur constantly, as a brook:—*v.t.* **1,** to utter indistinctly or imperfectly; **2,** to tell, as secrets:—*n.* **1,** foolish talk; **2,** a confused prattle; **3,** a continuous murmuring.—*n.* **bab'bler.**

babe (bāb), *n.* an infant or young child; as, a *babe* in arms.

Ba-bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* in the Bible, the city and tower where the confusion of languages took place (Genesis 11): **babel,** tumult; confusion; a place of confusion.

ba-boon (bă-bōōn'), *n.* any of several large, Old World monkeys, usually short-tailed, with a doglike face.

ba-by (bā'bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* babies (-bĭz)], a child in arms; an infant; a small child.—*adj.* **ba'by-ish.**—*n.* **ba'by-hood.**

bac-ca-lau-re-ate (băk"ə-lô'rē-āt), *n.* the degree of bachelor, or first degree, given by universities and colleges:—*adj.* relating to the degree of bachelor: **baccalaureate sermon,** a farewell sermon delivered to a graduating class.

bac-cha-nal (băk'ə-năl), *adj.* pertaining to Bacchus or to a feast in his honor; riotous:—*n.* **1,** a follower, priest, or priestess of Bacchus; **2,** a drunken reveler; **3,** a dance or song to honor Bacchus; **4,** in *pl.*, a riotous feast.—*adj.* **bac"cha-na'li-an.**

bach-e-lor (băch'ĕ-lẽr), *n.* **1,** orig., a young knight in the service of one more experienced; **2,** an unmarried man; **3,** one who has taken the first degree in any field of learning at a college or university.—*n.* **bach'e-lor-hood.**—*n.* **bach'e-lor-ship.**

bach-e-lor's–but-ton (băch'ĕ-lẽrz"-bŭt'n), *n.* any of several flowering garden plants, esp. the cornflower, or bluebottle.

ba-cil-lus (bă-sĭl'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* bacilli (-ī)], any of a large genus (*Bacillus*) of one-celled vegetable organisms, of characteristic rodlike shape, visible only under the microscope: in some varieties the cause of disease, though usually harmless.

[1]back (băk), *n.* **1,** the hinder part of the body of man; in other animals, the surface from the neck to the end of the backbone; **2,** the opposite of the front; the hinder part of anything; **3,** the side of anything away from, or out of sight of, the beholder; **4,** the part of a book where the leaves are sewed in; **5,** the part of a knife, sword, etc., opposite to the cutting edge; **6,** the vertical part of a chair, sofa, etc., used to support the spine:—*v.t.* **1,** to furnish with a back; **2,** to get upon the back of, or mount; **3,** to second or support: often with *up*; **4,** to bet on the successful outcome of; **5,** to sign or indorse; **6,** to cause to move to the rear:—*v.i.* to move backward:—*adj.* **1,** lying or being behind as to time, situation, or direction; **2,** moving backward; **3,** overdue; in arrears; **4,** no longer current; as, *back* numbers of a magazine.

[2]back (băk), *adv.* **1,** to or toward the rear; **2,** to or toward a former place, state, or condition; **3,** to or toward time past; **4,** in withdrawal; as, to take *back* hasty words; **5,** in return; as, to pay *back*.

back-bite (băk'bīt"), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -bit" (-bĭt"), *p.p.* -bit"ten (-bĭt"n) or -bit, *p.pr.* -bit"ing], to slander or speak evil of (one who is not present).—*n.* **back'bit"er.**

back-bone (băk'bōn"), *n.* **1,** the spine; **2,** firmness; moral courage.

back-er (băk'ẽr), *n.* one who aids or bets on another, esp. in a contest.

back-gam-mon (băk'găm-ŭn), *n.* a game played with dice by two persons, each with fifteen pieces, or men, on spaces marked upon a board.

back-ground (băk'grŏund"), *n.* **1,** the distant portions of the landscape; **2,** the portion of a picture farthest away from the spectator; also, the whole of a surface upon which patterns or designs are executed; **3,** a place out of sight; retirement; **4,** a person's general education or culture.

back-hand (băk'hănd"), *n.* handwriting which slopes upward to the left:—*adj.* **1,** made with the back of the hand, or with the hand turned backward: as, a *backhand* stroke; **2,** insincere.—*adj.* **back'hand'ed.**

back-ing (băk'ĭng), *n.* **1,** something placed behind to support or strengthen; **2,** aid or support given to a person or cause.

back-log (băk'lŏg"), *n.* a log of wood placed near the back of a fireplace as a rear support for a fire.

back-slide (băk"slīd'; băk'slīd"), *v.i.* [*p.t.* -slid' (-slĭd'), *p.p.* -slid'den (-slĭd'n) or -slid', *p.pr.* -slid'ing], to slip back; gradually turn away or fall away from a religion once believed in.—*n.* **back'slid'er.**

back-ward (băk'wẽrd), *adj.* **1,** directed to the rear; **2,** moving or done opposite to the normal way; reversed; **3,** reluctant; hesitating; retiring; bashful; **4,** behind in learning or progress; dull; as, a *backward* pupil; **5,** behindhand; late:—*adv.* **1,** toward the rear; **2,** with the back coming first or foremost; **3,** from better to worse; **4,** in a reverse direction. Also, *adv.* **back'wards.**—*adv.* **back'ward-ly.**—*n.* **back'ward-ness.**

back-wa-ter (băk'wŏ'tẽr), *n.* **1,** water held back by a dam or weir; water thrown back, as by the paddles of a steamer; **2,** an inlet from the sea, parallel with the coast and without current.

back-woods (băk'wŏodz'), *n.pl.* forests or partly cleared land on the outskirts of a newly settled country; hence, any thinly settled district far from any town or city.—*n.* **back'woods'man.**

ba-con (bā'kn), *n.* the salted and dried or smoked flesh of the hog, esp. that from the back and sides.

bac-te-ri-a (băk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* [*sing.* bacterium (-rĭ-ŭm)], a widely distributed group of microscopic, one-celled vegetable organisms, living on organic matter, dead or alive, and causing in their many forms a great variety of processes and conditions affecting animal and vegetable life, as decay, fermentation, soil enrichment, and, in some cases, disease.—*adj.* **bac-te'ri-al.**

bac-te-ri-ol-o-gy (băk-tē"rĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* the scientific study of bacteria, microbes, or disease germs.—*adj.* **bac-te"ri-o-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **bac-te"ri-ol'o-gist.**

bac-te-ri-um (băk-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* singular of *bacteria*, which see.

bad (băd), *adj.* [*comp.* worse (wûrs), *superl.* worst (wûrst)], **1,** evil; morally wicked; vicious; **2,** corrupting; hurtful; **3,** offensive; **4,** defective; legally worthless, as a coin; **5,** severe; as, a *bad* cold; **6,** unfortunate; as, *bad* news; **7,** ill; sick:—*n.* that which is wrong or corrupting.—*adv.* **bad'ly.**—*n.* **bad'ness.**

bade (băd), past tense of the irregular verb *bid* in senses other than offer (a price).

badge (băj), *n.* **1,** a distinctive mark, sign, or token to denote the occupation, association, or achievements of the person by whom it is worn; **2,** the mark or token of anything:—*v.t.* to decorate with a badge.

badg-er (băj'ẽr), *n.* a hairy, flesh-eating, burrowing mammal:—*v.t.* to tease, as the badger in the sport of badger baiting; hence, to annoy; pester; worry.

baf-fle (băf'l), *v.t.* to bring the efforts of to nothing by placing difficulties in the way; hence, to hinder, foil, or check:—*n.* any of various devices for deflecting or checking heated gases or liquids, as in some furnaces: also called *baffle plate.*—*n.* **baf'fle-ment.**—*n.* **baf'fler.**—*p.adj.* **baf'fling.**

baff-y a wooden club used in lofting.

bag (băg), *n.* **1,** a sack; pouch; wallet; **2,** the amount contained in a bag, as of grain; **3,** a sac or receptacle in animal bodies, containing a fluid or other substance, as the bee's honey bag or the cow's udder; **4,** all the game secured by a sportsman in a day:—*v.t.* **1,** to inclose in a bag; **2,** to secure or capture, as game:—*v.i.* to bulge; hang down like a full bag.

bag-a-telle (băg"ȧ-tĕl'), *n.* **1,** a trifle; **2,** a game played with a billiard cue and nine balls on an oblong board.

bag-gage (băg'ăj), *n.* **1,** the tents, clothing, utensils, etc., of an army; **2,** the trunks, packages, etc., which a traveler requires; luggage; **3,** a worthless woman; **4,** a playful, saucy young woman; a flirt.

bag-ging (băg'ĭng), *n.* coarse cloth or other material used for bags.

bag-gy (băg'ĭ), *adj.* having a loose or flabby appearance; swelled, loose, or puffed out like a bag; as, *baggy* trousers.

bag-pipe (băg'pīp"), *n.* usually in *pl.*, a shrill Scottish musical instrument consisting of a leathern windbag from which air is forced into pipes.—*n.* **bag'pip'er.**

[1]bail (bāl), *v.t.* in law: **1,** to deliver, as personal property, to be returned at a specific time or after a specific purpose has been accomplished; **2,** to deliver, as a defendant or prisoner, to persons who become security for his appearance when summoned; **3,** to procure security for the appearance of:—*n.* in law: **1,** temporary freedom given a defendant or prisoner when security is entered for his appearance when summoned; **2,** security so given.—*adj.* **[1]bail'a-ble.**

[2]bail (bāl), *v.t.* **1,** to empty of water by dipping, as a boat; **2,** to dip out, as water, with a pail or other vessel:—*n.* the pail or scoop used in dipping water out of a boat. Also, **bale.**—*adj.* **[2]bail'a-ble.**—*n.* **bail'er.**

[3]bail (bāl), *n.* **1,** a bar, hung in a stable without stalls, to keep the animals apart; **2,** in cricket, either of two wooden crosspieces placed end to end on the wickets.

[4]bail (bāl), *n.* **1,** a semicircular support, as for a wagon cover; **2,** the handle of a pail, kettle, or the like.

bail-iff (bāl'ĭf), *n.* **1,** a sheriff's officer or constable; **2,** in England, an overseer or under steward on an estate.

bairn (bârn), *n.* a child; a son or daughter of any age.

[1]bait (bāt), *v.t.* **1**, to harass or provoke, as an animal, by the setting on of dogs, etc., for sport; set upon; hence, to torment; annoy persistently; **2**, to prepare, as a hook, trap, or snare, by covering with food; **3**, *Obs.*, to give food or drink to upon a journey; feed (an animal); as, to *bait* horses:—*v.i. Obs.*, to take food or drink upon a journey; hence, to stop for rest.—*n.* **bait'er.**

[2]bait (bāt), *n.* **1**, any substance used to entice or allure fish or other animals with a view to catching them; **2**, temptation.

bake (bāk), *v.t.* **1**, to cook or prepare, as food, in an oven; **2**, to dry and harden by dry heat, as bricks:—*v.i.* **1**, to prepare and cook food in an oven; also, to be cooked in an oven; **2**, to become hard by heat.

bak-er (bāk'ẽr), *n.* one whose business it is to make and sell bread, biscuits, cakes, etc.: **baker's dozen**, thirteen.

bak-er-y (bāk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bakeries (-ĭz)], a place where bread, cakes, pies, etc., are made and sold.

bak-ing (bāk'ĭng), *n.* the quantity of bread, pies, and the like, made at one time; a batch.

bal-ance (băl'ăns), *n.* **1**, an apparatus for weighing, consisting in its simplest form of a beam pivoted near its middle, with hooks, platforms, or pans at the ends; **2**, equal poise of the two sides of a scale; hence, equal poise of any opposing forces: equilibrium or steadiness; **3**, mental poise; steadiness of mind; sanity; **4**, an equality between the totals of two sides of an account; also, the excess shown on either side; **5**, in a watch, the wheel which regulates the rate of running:—*v.t.* **1**, to weigh by means of a balance; **2**, to weigh by means of the mind; hence, to compare or estimate; **3**, to set off, as one thing against another; **4**, to find out the difference between the debits and credits of, or to bring about an equality between; as, to *balance* an account; **5**, to cause to be steady or in equilibrium: **balanced surface**, a steering or control surface, as a rudder or elevator on an airplane, part of which extends ahead of the pivot or hinge (see *airplane*, illus.):—*v.i.* **1**, to be of equal weight, force, or amount; **2**, to keep one's poise or equilibrium.—*n.* **bal'anc-er.**

bal-brig-gan (băl-brĭg'ăn), *n.* a knitted cotton fabric for underwear.

bal-co-ny (băl'kō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* balconies (-nĭz)], a platform or gallery built out from the wall of a building, and inclosed by a balustrade or railing.

bald (bôld), *adj.* **1**, destitute of hair; **2**, without the natural or usual covering of hair, feathers, fur, foliage, etc., upon the head, summit, or top; **3**, unadorned; bare; **4**, without disguise; as, a *bald* statement.—*adv.* **bald'ly.**—*n.* **bald'ness.**

bal-der-dash (bôl'dẽr-dăsh), *n.* nonsense; a foolish jumble of words; silly talk or writing; bombast; jargon.

bal-dric (bôl'drĭk), *n.* a broad belt, often richly decorated, worn around the waist, or over one shoulder and across the breast, usually to support a bugle or sword.

[1]bale (bāl), *n.* a large, closely pressed, bound package of merchandise, prepared for storage or transportation:—*v.t.* to make into bales.

[2]bale (bāl), *n.* in poetry, evil or ruin; a disastrous influence; woe.

bale-ful (bāl'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, full of deadly intent; direful; woeful; destructive; **2**, wretched; miserable.—*adv.* **bale'ful-ly.**—*n.* **bale'ful-ness.**

balk (bôk), *n.* **1**, a strip or ridge of land left unplowed; **2**, a thick, heavy piece of timber; **3**, a barrier or check; disappointment:—*v.t.* to hinder; thwart; check or disappoint:—*v.i.* **1**, to stop short; **2**, to swerve.—*adj.* **balk'y.**—*n.* **balk'i-ness.**

[1]ball (bôl), *n.* **1**, a round or roundish body or mass; a sphere; esp., such a body, solid or inflated, used in playing a game; **2**, a bullet or other missile shot from firearms; **3**, the globe or earth; also, any celestial body; **4**, a game played with a ball, which is kicked, pitched, or knocked; esp., in America, baseball; **5**, in baseball, a pitched ball, not struck at, which does not pass over the plate between the levels of the batsman's shoulders and knees:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form into a round mass.

[2]ball (bôl), *n.* a large, formal social gathering for dancing.

bal-lad (băl'ăd), *n.* **1**, a short, popular, narrative poem, adapted or suitable for reciting or singing; **2**, a simple song, often sentimental.—*n.* **bal'lad-ry.**

bal-last (băl'ăst), *n.* **1**, heavy material carried by a ship to balance or steady it; **2**, sand carried in the car of a balloon to steady it; **3**, gravel filling the space between the sleepers or ties of a railway; **4**, that which gives strength to the character:—*v.t.* **1**, to place heavy material in or on in order to steady or balance; **2**, to strengthen or give steadiness to; provide with ballast.

ball bear-ing a method of reducing friction by causing a shaft to rest upon or be surrounded by loose balls of metal partly contained in sockets and turning with the shaft.—*adj.* **ball'-bear'ing.**

bal-let (băl'ā"; *Rare*, băl'ĕt), *n.* **1**, an artistic dance; **2**, a complete pantomime or play in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions are shown by gestures, accompanied by music and dancing; **3**, the company of persons who perform the dance or the play.

bal-loon (bă-lo͞on'), *n.* **1**, a large bag of prepared silk or other material, which, when filled with a lighter-than-air gas, such as hydrogen, ascends and floats in the air; **2**, a large, inflated ball: **balloon tire**, a low-pressure automobile tire of large diameter:—*v.i.* **1**, to go up in a balloon; **2**, to expand or swell out.—*n.* **bal-loon'ist.**

FIRE BALLOON

bal-lot (băl'ŭt), *n.* **1**, a ball, ticket, or paper by which a secret vote is registered or taken; **2**, the system of secret voting by the use of a printed form; **4**, election by secret vote; also,

the total number of votes cast or recorded:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to vote or choose by using a printed form or ticket.

balm (bäm), *n.* **1,** an oily, gummy substance coming from certain trees or shrubs, used for healing or soothing; balsam; **2,** anything that heals or soothes pain; esp., a healing ointment.

balm-y (bäm'ĭ), *adj.* soft; mild; soothing; spicy; fragrant; refreshing.—*adv.* **balm'i-ly.**—*n.* **balm'i-ness.**

bal-sam (bôl'săm), *n.* **1,** an oily, fragrant substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used for medicine or in perfumery; balm; **2,** any of several trees, shrubs, or plants, as the balsam fir, yielding an oily, resinous substance; **3,** anything soothing or healing; balm.—*adj.* **bal-sam'ic.**

bal-us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* one of a set of small pillars that support the handrail, as of a parapet or balustrade.

bal-us-trade (băl'ŭs-trād'), *n.* a row of small pillars, or balusters, topped by a protective rail.

bam-boo (băm-bōō'), *n.* any of certain tropical grasses having hard, thick-jointed stems, used for poles, canes, etc.

[1]ban (băn), *n.* **1,** a public announcement or edict; **2,** in feudal times, a military summons to the king's vassals; **3,** a decree of excommunication by the church; **4,** an authoritative prohibition; **5,** condemnation, as by public opinion; **6,** in *pl.* (usually, *banns*), publication of an intended marriage.

[2]ban (băn), *v.t.* **1,** to curse; call evil down upon; **2,** to forbid; prohibit.

ban-al (băn'ăl; bā'năl), *adj.* commonplace; trivial; hackneyed; trite.

ba-nal-i-ty (bā-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* banalities (-tĭz)], a commonplace and trivial remark, idea, etc.

ba-na-na (bā-nă'nā; bā-năn'ā), *n.* **1,** a tropical, treelike plant, growing about 20 feet high, which bears a fruit used as food; **2,** the fruit of the plant.

[1]band (bănd), *n.* **1,** that which ties together; that which holds in place; a bond; **2,** a restraining or uniting influence; **3,** a thin, flat, flexible strip used for binding or supporting; a strip of trimming or lining, as of a hat:—*v.t.* to tie or mark with a band.

[2]band (bănd), *n.* **1,** a company, as of soldiers, united by a common purpose; **2,** a company of musicians, esp. one playing on instruments that are suited to music out of doors:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to unite; confederate.

band-age (băn'dăj), *n.* **1,** a strip of cotton or other material used in dressing and binding up wounds, sprains, etc.; **2,** a band:—*v.t.* to dress, cover, or bind, as wounds, with a strip of any soft material.

ban-dan-na (băn-dăn'ā), *n.* a large silk or cotton handkerchief, having a red or blue background with figures upon it. Also, **ban-dan'a.**

band-box (bănd'bŏks"), *n.* a light pasteboard box for holding hats.

ban-dit (băn'dĭt), *n.* [*pl.* bandits (-dĭts); banditti (-dĭt'ĭ)], an outlaw; brigand; robber; highwayman.

[1]ban-dy (băn'dĭ), *v.t.* **1,** to knock or toss to and fro, as a ball; **2,** to give and take; exchange; as, to *bandy* words:—*v.i.* to give and take; contend.

[2]ban-dy (băn'dĭ), *adj.* bent or bowed outward, as at the knees.

bane (bān), *n.* a cause of ruin or destruction; woe; as, war is the *bane* of society.—*adj.* **bane'ful.**—*adv.* **bane'ful-ly.**

[1]bang (băng), *v.t.* **1,** to beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; **2,** to produce a loud sound by or from; as, to *bang* the door:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a loud noise; **2,** to thump violently:—*n.* **1,** a heavy blow; whack; **2,** a loud, sudden noise; explosive sound:—*adv.* **1,** abruptly; explosively; **2,** with a violent blow.

[2]bang (băng), *v.t.* to cut straight across, as the hair over the forehead:—*n.*, usually in *pl.*, a short fringe of hair cut straight across over the forehead.

ban-gle (băng'gl), *n.* **1,** an ornamental ring worn upon the wrists and ankles in India and Africa; **2,** one of several slender bracelets worn together.

ban-ish (băn'ĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to condemn to exile; expel from the country as a punishment; drive away; **2,** to dispel from the mind.—*n.* **ban'ish-er.**

ban-ish-ment (băn'ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of expelling; **2,** the state of being expelled; expulsion; **3,** exile.

ban-is-ter (băn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1,** a baluster; **2,** in *pl.*, a balustrade.

ban-jo (băn'jō), *n.* [*pl.* banjos (-jōz)], a stringed musical instrument somewhat like a guitar, having a long neck, and a body like a tambourine.—*n.* **ban'jo-ist.**

[1]bank (băngk), *n.* **1,** a heap, mound, or ridge of earth; **2,** a steep slope; **3,** the land at the edge or margin of a stream; **4,** an elevation or rising ground beneath the sea or at the mouth of a river; a shoal; **5,** a moundlike formation, as of snow, clouds, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to defend or fortify with a bank; **2,** to pile or heap up; **3,** to cover (a fire) with ashes or packed coal, to prevent rapid burning.

[2]bank (băngk), *n.* **1,** a rowers' bench or a row of oars, as in a medieval galley; **2,** a row or rank, esp. of organ keys.

[3]bank (băngk), *n.* **1,** an institution which deals in money and credit, where money may be deposited for safe-keeping; **2,** a banking office; **3,** in gambling, the fund of the dealer; **4,** in games, a reserve from which players may draw; a pool:—*v.t.* to place (money) in a bank:—*v.i.* **1,** to have an account with a bank; **2,** to conduct a banking business; **3,** in gambling, to hold the funds; **4,** *Colloq.*, to rely: with *on*.—*adj.* **bank'a-ble.**

bank dis-count simple interest, at a given rate, on the principal of a note or bill of exchange, deducted on the day of discount.

bank-er (băngk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a person or corporation engaged in lending, exchanging, issuing, or caring for money; **2,** in gambling, the keeper of the funds.

bank-ing (băngk'ĭng), *n.* the business of lending, exchanging, issuing, or caring for money.

bank note a promissory note issued by a legally authorized bank, payable on demand, and current as money.

bank-rupt (băngk'rŭpt), *n.* a person legally declared to be unable to pay his debts:—*adj* unable to meet one's obligations; insolvent:—*v.t* to exhaust the financial credit of; impoverish: make poor.

bank-rupt-cy (băngk'rŭpt-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bankruptcies (-sĭz)], **1**, the state of being legally insolvent, or unable to pay all debts; **2**, failure in business; **3**, hence, utter lack, as of pride or hope.

ban-ner (băn'ẽr), *n.* **1**, a piece of cloth or silk attached to a pole or staff, and usually worked with some device or motto; an ensign, standard, or flag, as of a state or order:—*adj.* leading; foremost; also, unusually good; as, a *banner* year.

ban-nock (băn'ŭk), *n.* a thick, usually unleavened, cake of meal, baked on a hot stone or griddle.

banns (bănz), *n.pl.* notice, in church, of a proposed marriage. Also, **bans.**

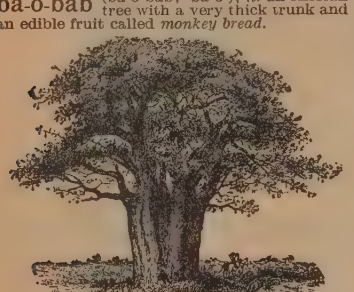
ban-quet (băng'kwĕt), *n.* an elaborate or costly feast or sumptuous entertainment:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to feast.

ban-tam (băn'tăm), *n.* a domestic fowl of any of numerous small breeds.

ban-ter (băn'tẽr), *n.* good-natured teasing:—*v.t.* to attack in jest; tease with good humor.—*adv.* **ban'ter-ing-ly.**

ban-yan (băn'yăn), *n.* an East Indian tree, the branches of which send out aërial roots that grow down to the ground and form new trunks. Also, **ban'ian.**

ba-o-bab (bā'ō-băb; bă'ō-), *n.* an African tree with a very thick trunk and an edible fruit called *monkey bread.*



BAOBAB

bap-tism (băp'tĭzm), *n.* **1**, the sacrament of inmersion or sprinkling with water, symbolizing the washing away of sin, and admitting to membership in some Christian churches; **2**, an experience or trial that purifies or tests; as, a *baptism* of fire.—*adj.* **bap-tis'mal.**—*adv.* **bap-tis'mal-ly.**

bap-tis-ter-y (băp'tĭs-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bapti steries (-ĭz)], a building or part of a church in which baptism is performed. Also, **bap'tis-try.**

bap-tize (băp-tīz'), *v.t.* **1**, to sprinkle or pour water on, or immerse in water, as a religious ceremony, esp. in admitting to a Christian church; **2**, to purify; **3**, to christen; name.—*n.* **bap-tiz'er.**

bar (bär), *n.* **1**, a rigid piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; **2**, a barrier; **3**, a bank of sand, gravel, or the like, obstructing navigation; **4**, the place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial or sentence; **5**, the body of persons authorized to appear in court to try cases; lawyers as a class; **6**, any tribunal, as that of public opinion; **7**, a counter where liquor is sold as a beverage, or a room containing such a counter; **8**, a band or stripe; **9**, in music, one of the upright lines drawn through the staff of a piece of music, dividing it into equal measures of time:—*prep.* but; except; as, *bar* none:—*v.t.* **1**, to fasten with a bar; **2**, to hinder; obstruct; as, the police *barred* the way.

[1]barb (bärb), *n.* the sharp point extending backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc.:—*v.t.* to furnish with barbs.

[2]barb (bärb), *n.* a horse of a swift and hardy breed, originally from Africa.

bar-ba-ri-an (bär-bā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1**, in history, a foreigner, usually in a belittling sense; **2**, a man in a rude state, but above that of the savage; **3**, an uncultivated person:—*adj.* rude; uncivilized; savage.—*n.* **bar-ba'ri-an-ism.**

bar-bar-ic (bär-băr'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, relating to, or like, uncivilized people; **2**, roughly gorgeous; as, *barbaric* splendor.

bar-ba-rism (bär'bȧ-rĭzm), *n.* an uncivilized state or act; rudeness; ignorance of art and literature.

bar-bar-i-ty (bär-băr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* barbarities (-tĭz)], **1**, brutal or inhuman conduct; a violation of good taste.

bar-ba-rize (bär'bȧ-rīz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become rude or uncivilized.—*n.* **bar'ba-ri-za'tion.**

bar-ba-rous (bär'bȧ-rŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, an uncivilized person; outlandish; rude; **2**, cruel; inhuman; **3**, of language, illiterate; harsh in sound.—*adv.* **bar'ba-rous-ly.**

bar-be-cue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* **1**, the carcass of an ox, pig, etc., roasted whole; **2**, an out-of-door feast at which animals are roasted whole:—*v.t.* to dress and roast whole, as an ox.

barbed (bärbd), *p.adj.* having barbs: **barbed wire**, twisted wire with sharp, thornlike projections.

bar-ber (bär'bẽr), *n.* one whose business is shaving, and cutting or dressing the hair:—*v.t.* to shave, or trim the hair of.

bar-ber-ry (bär'bẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* barberries (-ĭz)], **1**, any of several prickly shrubs bearing berries which turn red in the fall; **2**, the fruit of such shrubs.

bar-ca-role (bär'kȧ-rōl), *n.* **1**, a simple, popular song sung by Venetian gondoliers; **2**, an imitation of such a song. Also, **bar'ca-rolle.**

bard (bärd), *n.* **1**, an ancient poet and singer; **2**, any poet.

bare (bâr), *adj.* **1**, uncovered; naked; **2**, having the head uncovered; **3**, unconcealed; **4**, unadorned; **5**, unfurnished; **6**, threadbare; **7**, simple; scanty; mere:—*v.t.* to uncover; expose; reveal.—*n.* **bare'ness.**

bare-back (bâr'băk"), *adj.* and *adv.* riding on a horse without a saddle. Also, **bare'backed".**

bare-faced (bâr'fāst"), *adj.* **1**, without concealment; not disguised; **2**, shameless; impudent.—*adv.* **bare'faced"ly.**

bare-foot (bâr'fo͝ot), *adj.* and *adv.* with the feet bare. Also, **bare'foot-ed.**

bare-ly (bâr'lĭ), *adv.* **1,** scarcely; hardly; **2,** nakedly; **3,** openly; **4,** merely.

bar-gain (bär'gĕn; -gĭn), *n.* **1,** an agreement on the terms of a transaction; **2,** the terms agreed upon; **3,** that which is offered at a low price; also, the result of buying under these terms:—*v.i.* to make an agreement; haggle:—*v.t.* to hand over for a consideration.—*n.* **bar'gain-er.**

barge (bärj), *n.* **1,** a large, flat-bottomed vessel, used in loading and unloading ships, and for carrying freight on rivers and canals; **2,** a pleasure boat; **3,** a large double-banked boat of a warship, used by a flag officer.—*n.* **barge'man.**

bar-i-tone (bär'ĭ-tōn), *n.* a male voice between tenor and bass:—*adj.* having such a voice. See **bar'y-tone,** *Pfd. S.*

ba-ri-um (bā'rĭ-ŭm; bär'ĭ-), *n.* a soft, silver-gray, alkaline metallic element, occurring only in composition.

[1]bark (bärk), *n.* the outer covering of the trunk, branches, etc., of trees and other woody plants:—*v.t.* **1,** to remove by stripping; peel; **2,** to scrape the skin from.

[2]bark (bärk), *n.* the sound made by a dog:—*v.i.* to utter a bark, as a dog.

[3]bark (bärk), *n.* **1,** a small three-masted vessel with foremast and mainmast square-rigged and mizzenmast fore-and-aft-rigged (see *ship,* illus.); **2,** *Poetic,* any small ship. Also, **barque.**

bar-ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* **1,** a grain used as a food and in the manufacture of malt liquors; **2,** the plant which yields the grain.

barn (bärn), *n.* a farm building for keeping produce, implements, or live stock.

bar-na-cle (bär'nə-kl), *n.* any of several small sea animals living in white shells and fastening themselves to rocks or the bottom of ships.

barn-yard (bärn'yärd'), *n.* an inclosure about or before a barn.

ba-rom-e-ter (bə-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring air pressure: used to foretell changes of weather, or to measure altitudes.—*adj.* **bar''o-met'ric** (băr''ō-mĕt'rĭk); **bar''o-met'ri-cal.**—*adv.* **bar''o-met'ri-cal-ly.**

bar-on (bär'ŭn), *n.* **1,** in English history, one who held an estate directly from the king; **2,** in Great Britain and other countries, a noble of the lowest rank within the nobility, or the rank itself.—*n.fem.* **bar'on-ess.**

bar-on-age (bär'ŭn-ĭj), *n.* **1,** formerly, the whole body of British peers; **2,** now, the body of peers of the lowest rank, or the rank itself.

bar-on-et (bär'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* a person of rank next below baron and above knight.—*n.* **bar'on-et-cy.**

bar-o-ny (bär'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* baronies (-nĭz)], the rank or domain of a baron.—*adj.* **ba-ro'ni-al.**

ba-rouche (bə-rōōsh'), *n.* a carriage with a driver's seat, two seats facing each other, and a folding top.

barque (bärk), *n.* a small three-masted vessel. See **[3]bark,** *Pfd.S.*

bar-rack (bär'ăk), *n.,* usually in *pl.,* a large structure or a row of buildings for lodging soldiers or workmen.

bar-rage (bă''räzh'; bär'äj), [Fr.], *n.* a volley of missiles of any sort, as a curtain of bursting shells, fired so as to fall in a line in front of advancing troops, in order to protect them from attack.

bar-rel (bär'ĕl), *n.* **1,** a round, bulging cask or vessel, of greater length than breadth, and having flat ends or heads; **2,** the quantity which a barrel should contain; **3,** the heavy, main tube of a gun; **4,** the body of a windlass, about which the cable winds:—*v.t.* to put or pack in a barrel.

bar-ren (băr'ĕn), *adj.* **1,** unable to bear young; sterile; **2,** not bearing fruit, as a plant; **3,** not producing vegetation; not fertile, as land; **4,** without profit; empty; as, *barren* labor; **5,** dull in mind; stupid:—*n.,* usually in *pl.,* a sandy, wooded tract.—*adv.* **bar'ren-ly.**—*n.* **bar'ren-ness.**

bar-ri-cade (băr''ĭ-kād'), *n.* **1,** a fort made in haste of such materials as are nearest to hand, and serving to obstruct an enemy or shield a besieged party; **2,** any bar or obstruction:—*v.t.* to obstruct or stop up; fortify or inclose by a barrier.

bar-ri-er (băr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* **1,** anything that obstructs progress, approach, or attack; **2,** a fence or wall to shut out trespassers; **3,** a limit or boundary.

bar-ring (bär'ĭng), *prep.* excepting; leaving out of account.

bar-ris-ter (băr'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* in England, a lawyer who practices in the superior courts; an attorney.

bar-row (băr'ō), *n.* a shallow, boxlike container carried by means of bars or with a wheel at one end and shafts at the other, for wheeling or carrying goods.

bar-ter (bär'tĕr), *v.i.* to trade by exchanging one thing for another:—*v.t.* to give in exchange for:—*n.* the trade or exchange of one thing for another, instead of for money.—*n.* **bar'ter-er.**

bar-y-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *adj.* **1,** a male voice between tenor and bass; **2,** a person with such a voice:—*adj.* having a range between tenor and bass. Also, **bar'i-tone.**

ba-salt (bə-sôlt'; bās'ôlt), *n.* any of a group of hard greenish black rocks of volcanic origin.—*adj.* **ba-salt'ic.**

[1]base (bās), *n.* **1,** the part of a thing on which it rests; **2,** a principal or fundamental ingredient of anything; hence, an essential part; as, this is the *base* of my argument; **3,** the line or point from which an operation starts, as in surveying; **4,** in some games, a station or goal; **5,** in chemistry, that which combines with an acid to form a salt; also, the hydroxide of a positive or metallic element, such as sodium hydroxide; **6,** a secure or fortified location used as a starting point for operations, for storage of supplies, etc.:—*v.t.* to lay a foundation for; justify.—*adj.* **base'less.**—*adj.* **bas'al.**

[2]base (bās), *adj.* **1,** worthless; inferior; **2,** alloyed with inferior metal; as, a *base* coin; **3,** ignoble; morally low; **4,** (commonly, *bass*), deep or grave in sound; low-pitched; **5,** *Archaic:* **a,** baseborn; **b,** not high; short.—*adv.* **base'ly.**—*n.* **base'ness.**

base-ball (bās'bôl'), *n.* **1,** a game, very popular in the United States, played with bat and ball by nine players on a side, on a field with four stations, or *bases,* arranged in the shape of a diamond; **2,** the ball used in this game.

base-board (bās′bōrd″), *n.* a wide molding against the lower part of the wall of a room, touching the floor.

base-born (bās′bôrn″), *adj.* **1**, of humble parentage; plebeian; **2**, illegitimate; born out of wedlock.

base-ment (bās′mĕnt), *n.* the lowest story of a building, beneath the main floor; sometimes, the ground floor.

bash-ful (băsh′fo͝ol), *adj.* shy; easily embarrassed.—*adv.* **bash′ful-ly.**—*n.* **bash′ful-ness.**

bas-ic (bās′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, fundamental; as, a *basic* principle; **2**, in chemistry, having the properties of a base; alkaline.—*adv.* **ba′sic-al-ly.**

ba-sil-i-ca (bə-sĭl′ĭ-kə), *n.* [*pl.* basilicas (-kəz)], **1**, in ancient Rome, a hall of simple oblong design used as a court or for an assembly; **2**, a church built on such a plan.—*adj.* **ba-sil′i-can.**

ba-sin (bā′sn), *n.* **1**, a round, wide vessel for holding water or other liquid; **2**, the quantity such a vessel will hold; **3**, a pond, dock, or other reservoir for water; **4**, all the land drained by a river and its tributaries.

bas-i-net (băs′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* a small, tight helmet.

ba-sis (bā′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* bases (-sēz)], **1**, a base or foundation; **2**, the groundwork or first principle, as of an argument or belief; **3**, the chief ingredient, as of a food.

bask (băsk), *v.i.* to lie in warmth or at ease; as, to *bask* in the sun.

bas-ket (bas′kĕt), *n.* **1**, a vessel made of rushes, twigs, reeds, or other flexible material, interwoven; **2**, the amount which such a vessel will hold.—*n.* **bas′ket-work″.**

bas-ket ball **1**, a popular game, usually played in a gymnasium by teams of five on a side, in which the ball must be thrown into elevated goals, or *baskets*, at each end; **2**, the spherical air-filled ball used in the game. Also, *n.* **bas′ket-ball″.**

bas-ket-ry (bas′kĕt-rĭ), *n.* basket making; also, baskets collectively.

basque (băsk), *n.* a woman's bodice with a short tunic; also, such a tunic.

bas-re-lief (bä″-rē-lēf′; bäs″-), *n.* low relief; in sculpture, a form of cutting in which the figures stand out very slightly from the background. Also, **bas′so-re-lie′vo** (bäs″ō-rē-lē′vō), [*pl.* basso-relievos].

1bass (bās), *n.* any of various fishes, found in both fresh and salt waters.

2bass (bās), *adj.* low-toned; deep; low in pitch: **bass viol**, a large orchestral instrument, similar in shape to the violin, the largest and lowest-toned of the stringed instruments: also called *bass; double bass; contrabass* (see *musical instrument*, illus.):—*n.* **1**, a deep, solemn tone; **2**, in music: **a**, the lowest part in a composition; **b**, the lowest tones of a male voice or of an instrument; **c**, a bass viol; **d**, a singer or an instrument with a bass part.

bas-si-net (bas′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* a wicker basket used as a cradle for infants.

bas-soon (bă-so͞on′), *n.* **1**, a wind instrument of deep tones, having a long, curved mouthpiece, and a doubled wooden tube (see *musical instrument*, illus.); **2**, an organ stop producing a similar sound.

bass-wood (bas′wo͝od″), *n.* the American linden: also called *bass.*

bast (bast), *n.* **1**, the tough, inner fibrous bark of various trees, esp. of the linden; **2**, rope or matting made from this bark.

bas-tard (bas′tərd), *n.* **1**, a child whose parents were not married; **2**, an animal of inferior quality or breed:—*adj.* **1**, begotten and born out of lawful wedlock; **2**, not genuine; false.—*n.* **bas′tard-dy.**

1baste (bast), *v.t.* to sew slightly, or fasten in position temporarily with long stitches, as in dressmaking.

2baste (bast), *v.t.* to moisten (roasting meat) to prevent burning.

3baste (bast), *v.t.* to beat; thrash; cudgel: also used figuratively.

bast-ing (bas′tĭng), *n.* **1**, thread used for long stitches which hold a piece loosely in position; **2**, in *pl.*, the stitches.

bas-tion (bas′chŭn), *n.* an earthwork faced with brick or stone, projecting from the main body of a fort, commanding the outworks and grounds before it.

1bat (băt), *n.* **1**, a heavy stick or club, esp. one used in cricket, baseball, etc.; also, a racket; **2**, in baseball, cricket, etc., a batsman; batter; **3**, a piece of a brick; **4**, a sheet of cotton or wool; **5**, *Colloq.*, a hard blow; **6**, *Slang*, a care-free good time; a spree:—*v.t.* to hit or strike with, or as with, a bat or club:—*v.i.* **1**, to use a bat in games; **2**, to enjoy an irresponsible good time.

2bat (băt), *n.* any of an order of insect-eating animals, with soft, furry body, and wings formed by skin stretched between the fingers, legs, and tail, which fly by night.

batch (băch), *n.* **1**, the quantity of bread baked at one time; **2**, a quantity of anything produced at one time; also, a group or collection of similar things.

bate (bāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to abate; moderate; as, with *bated* breath.

bath (bath), *n.* [*pl.* baths (bathz)], **1**, the act of washing or covering the body with water, or of exposing it to any other fluid or vapor; **2**, the state of being covered with a fluid, as sweat; **3**, a vessel holding water for bathing; **4**, a building or room fitted up for bathing purposes; **5**, a vessel containing a liquid for treating an object put in it; also, the process of treatment, or the liquid used.

bathe (bāth), *v.t.* **1**, to put into water or other liquid; **2**, to wash; lave; wet; **3**, to spread over; put into or surround with anything, as vapor or light:—*v.i.* to take a bath.—*n.* **bath′er.**

ba-tiste (bă-tēst′), *n.* a fine cotton lawn or muslin.

ba-ton (bă″tôn′; băt′ŭn), [Fr.], *n.* **1**, a staff used as a weapon, or as a badge of office; **2**, the stick used by the leader of a chorus or an orchestra for beating time.

bats-man (bats′măn), *n.* [*pl.* batsmen (-mĕn)], in baseball, cricket, etc., the one who wields the bat.

bat-tal-ion (bă-tăl′yŭn), *n.* a body of foot soldiers, usually forming about one third of a regiment.

1bat-ten (băt′n), *n.* a narrow strip of wood used to nail across two boards, to fasten a piece of canvas to the deck of a ship, or the like; a cleat:—*v.t.* to fasten with such strips; as, *batten* down the hatches.

2bat-ten (băt′n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become fat by plenteous living.

[1]bat-ter (băt'ĕr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike with heavy, repeated blows, so as to bruise, shatter, or destroy; injure:—*n.* a thick, liquid mixture of several materials, as flour, eggs, etc., beaten together and used in cookery.—*n.* **bat'ter-er.**

[2]bat-ter (băt'ĕr), *n.* one that hits with a bat or club; specif., a batsman.

bat-ter-ing–ram (băt'ĕr-ĭng-răm″), *n.* a large, iron-headed beam, used in ancient days to beat down the walls of besieged places.

bat-ter-y (băt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* batteries (-ĭz)], **1,** the act of beating another; as, in law, assault and *battery;* **2,** a number of large guns with their accompaniment of officers, men, and equipment, for field operations; also, the guns of a battleship; **3,** any raised work where guns are mounted and gunners protected; **4,** an apparatus for producing electricity.

bat-ting (băt'ĭng), *n.* **1,** wool or cotton prepared in sheets; **2,** the act of hitting or striking, as in a ball game.

bat-tle (băt'l), *n.* a fight or encounter between opposing forces; a combat; a contest or struggle for mastery:—*v.i.* to contend in a fight; struggle.—*n.* **bat'tle-field″.**

bat-tle–ax (băt'l-ăks″), *n.* a broad-faced ax formerly used as a weapon. Also, **bat'tle–axe″.**

bat-tle-dore (băt'l-dōr), *n.* a kind of light racket used for playing battledore and shuttlecock, a game in which a light ball is tossed back and forth between two players with rackets.

bat-tle-ment (băt'l-mĕnt), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, a wall or parapet with open spaces along the top line, used in ancient times for defense and later for decoration.—*adj.* **bat'tle-ment-ed.**

bat-tle-ship (băt'l-shĭp″), *n.* a large, strongly armored ship carrying heavy guns.

bau-ble (bô'bl), *n.* **1,** a trifling piece of finery; anything showy or gay but without real value; as, Christmas trees are trimmed with many pretty *baubles;* **2,** a child's plaything; **3,** formerly, the wand or staff carried by a court jester or king's fool.

bawl (bôl), *v.i.* to cry out with a loud, full, and sustained sound:—*v.t.* to proclaim loudly; shout:—*n.* a loud, prolonged cry.—*n.* **bawl'er.**

[1]bay (bā), *n.* **1,** a curve or recess in the shore of a sea or lake; an arm of the sea; **2,** a remote hollow among hills.

[2]bay (bā), *n.* **1,** a principal division in the arrangement of a structure; an alcove or recess; **2,** the part of a window between two of the vertical bars of the frame; **3,** a bay window; **4,** a place for storage, as in a barn, for fodder.

[3]bay (bā), *n.* **1,** any of several trees and shrubs, including the sweet bay in America, and the laurel in England; **2,** an honorary garland or crown, formerly composed of woven laurel leaves, given to conquerors and successful poets.

[4]bay (bā), *n.* **1,** the deep-toned, prolonged cry of a dog; **2,** the state or position of a person or animal compelled by close pursuit to turn and face an enemy or a danger when no escape is possible; as, a stag at *bay:*—*v.i.* to bark with a deep sound, as hounds in the chase:—*v.t.* to pursue with barking.

[5]bay (bā), *adj.* red or reddish brown in color: applied to horses:—*n.* a horse of a reddish brown color.

bay-ber-ry (bā'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bayberries (-ĭz)], **1,** a low-growing shrub bearing clusters of round berries, which yield a wax used for candles; **2,** the waxy berries of the sweet bay.

bay-o-net (bā'ō-nĕt), *n.* a short dagger-like instrument attached to the muzzle of a rifle:—*v.t.* to stab or attack with a bayonet.

bay-ou (bī'ōō), *n.* [*pl.* bayous (-ōōz)], in the southern U. S., the outlet of a lake, or one of the mouths of a river; a slow-moving watercourse.

bay win-dow forming a recess in a room, and extending outward from the wall.

ba-zaar (bə-zär'), *n.* **1,** in the East, a market place or exchange; **2,** a hall or series of rooms with stalls for the sale of goods; **3,** a sale of fancy articles, usually in aid of some charity. Also, **ba-zar'.**

B bat-ter-y in electricity, the battery used to produce the current from the plate to the filament in a vacuum tube, supplying the plate potential.

be (bē), *v.i.* [*pres. indicative sing.* am, art, is, *pl.* are; *p.t. sing.* was, *pl.* were; *p.p.* been (bĭn); *p.pr.* be'ing], **1,** to exist; live; have actual place as a fact; as, whatever *is,* is right; **2,** to come into existence; happen; as, such things should not *be;* **3,** to stay; remain; last; as, let it *be;* **4,** to befall: with *to* or *unto;* as, peace *be* unto you; **5,** to mean; as, it *is* nothing to me; **6,** to have place in, or experience of (a given situation or condition); as, to *be* at the play, in pain, on time; to fit (a given description); as, to *be* brave; to coincide in identity with; as, she *is* my sister:—*v. aux.* **1,** used with present participle to make progressive form; as, he *is* walking; **2,** used with past participle to form passive voice.

beach (bēch), *n.* the portion of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the waves, esp. the sandy or pebbly part: **beach comber, 1,** a long, curling wave rolling in from the ocean; **2,** one who waits about wharves or along the shore on the lookout for wreckage or plunder:—*v.t.* to run or haul up, as a vessel or boat, upon the beach:—*v.i.* to land on a beach; strand.

bea-con (bē'kn), *n.* **1,** a signal of warning or guidance, on sea or land; formerly, a fire lighted on a hill or in a high tower to signal danger, assemble troops, etc.; **2,** hence, any guiding light:—*v.t.* to light up, as a signal; furnish with beacons:—*v.i.* to shine, as a warning light.

bead (bēd), *n.* **1,** a little ball of any material, such as wood, glass, pearl, etc., pierced through and intended to be strung with others to form an ornament, a necklace, a rosary, etc.; **2,** any small body shaped like a little globe; **3,** a small knob of metal at the end of a gun barrel, used in taking aim; **4,** a drop or bubble; as, a *bead* of sweat:—*v.t.* to ornament with beads.—*adj.* **bead'y.**

bea-dle (bē'dl), *n.* **1,** a messenger or crier of a court; **2,** a parish officer with various small duties connected with a church.

bea-gle (bē'gl), *n.* **1,** a small hound used for hunting hares; **2,** a bailiff.

beak (bēk), *n.* **1,** the bill of a bird, esp. of a bird of prey; the long, sharp mouth of some insects and other animals; **2,** anything which is pointed or shaped like the bill of a bird; **3,** the powerful projection of steel forming part of the bow of modern war vessels.—*adj.* **beaked.**

beak-er (bēk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a large drinking cup or vessel with a wide mouth; **2,** an open-mouthed vessel with a projecting lip, used as a container in laboratories.

beam (bēm), *n.* **1,** a long piece of timber, iron, or steel, used to support the rafters of a building or as part of an engine, loom, or the like; **2,** one of the principal cross-wise horizontal timbers of a building or ship; **3,** the extreme breadth of a ship; **4,** the bar of a balance on which the scale pans are hung; **5,** a ray or the parallel rays of light given out from the sun or any other body which gives forth light:—*v.t.* to send forth, as rays of light: —*v.i.* to shine.

beam-ing (bēm'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** radiant; bright; cheerful; **2,** giving forth rays.—*adv.* **beam'ing-ly.**

bean (bēn), *n.* **1,** the smooth, kidney-shaped seed of many plants; **2,** the plant itself; **3,** popularly, any of certain other seeds or fruits resembling true beans.

[1]bear (bâr), *n.* **1,** a large four-footed animal, widely distributed in various species, having long, shaggy fur and a five-toed foot; **2,** an animal suggestive of a bear; as, the ant *bear*; **3,** a person with rough, uncouth, or surly manners; **4,** on the stock exchange, one who attempts to lower the prices of stocks in order to take advantage of the resulting slump: opp. of *bull*:—*v.t.* to attempt to lower the price of, as stocks, or the prices in, as a market.

[2]bear (bâr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bore (bōr) or, *Archaic*, bare (bâr), *p.p.* borne (bōrn) or born (bôrn), (*born* is properly used only in the passive voice of sense 10 when *by* does not follow; as, a son was *born* to him; was *born* in 1800; a son *borne* by his first wife), *p.pr.* bear'ĭng], **1,** to sustain, support, or hold up; **2,** to carry or convey; **3,** to suffer or endure; **4,** to be accountable for, as blame; **5,** to possess, wear, or use, as a weapon; **6,** to have in or on; **7,** to keep, esp. in the mind; **8,** to admit or be capable of; as, his conduct will not *bear* examination; **9,** to show, as testimony; **10,** to bring forth or produce; **11,** to behave:—*v.i.* **1,** to be capable of supporting; **2,** to be fruitful; **3,** to press or weigh: with *upon* or *against*; **4,** to tend; be in, or have, a certain direction, as of the compass; **5,** to refer; as, this *bears* on our discussion.—*adj.* **bear'a-ble.** —*n.* **bear'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **bear'a-bly.**

beard (bērd), *n.* **1,** the hair that grows on the human face, chiefly of men; **2,** anything which resembles this hairy growth; **3,** the growth of bristlelike hairs on the heads of barley and other grains:—*v.t.* **1,** to take by the beard; **2,** to oppose face to face; defy; as, to *beard* the lion in his den.—*p.adj.* **beard'ed.**—*adj.* **beard'less.**

bear-er (bâr'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which carries or sustains, **2,** a tree or plant that yields a good crop of fruit; **3,** a pallbearer; **4,** one who holds a check or other order for the payment of money.

bear-ing (bâr'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of enduring with patience; **2,** the manner of carrying the head and body; as, I knew him by his *bearing*; **3,** behavior; **4,** meaning or significance; **5,** the act or power of producing; **6,** a part of a machine that supports friction; **7,** the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; also, the position of one object with respect to another; **8,** an emblem or charge in a coat of arms.

bear-ish (bâr'ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** rude; surly; as, *bearish* behavior; **2,** characterized by falling prices, as the stock market.

beast (bēst), *n.* **1,** a four-footed animal, as distinguished from a bird, insect, fish, or man; **2,** a rude or coarse person.

beast-ly (bēst'lĭ), *adj.* brutal; low; vile; beastlike.—*n.* **beast'li-ness.**

beat (bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* beat, *p.p.* beat or beat'en (bēt'n), *p.pr.* beat'ĭng], **1,** to strike with repeated blows; **2,** to thrash or punish with blows; **3,** in hunting, to range over, as a thicket, in order to drive out game; **4,** to flutter, as wings; **5,** to excel; defeat; vanquish; **6,** in cooking, to mix by stirring or striking with a spoon or fork; **7,** in music, to measure (time) by strokes; **8,** to sound (a signal), as by sounding a drum:—*v.i.* **1,** to strike repeatedly; **2,** to throb; **3,** to fall with violence; **4,** to give forth sound when struck; **5,** to sail against the wind by tacking; **6,** *Colloq.*, to win in a contest:—*n.* **1,** a stroke which is made again and again; **2,** a round or course which is frequently gone over; as, the policeman's *beat*; **3,** in music, the rise and fall of the stroke marking the divisions of time.—*n.* **beat'er.**

beat-en (bēt'n), *p.adj.* **1,** shaped by beating; **2,** worn by use, as by the tread of feet; **3,** conquered; **4,** exhausted; **5,** baffled; outwitted.

be-a-tif-ic (bē"ā-tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* having power to make perfectly happy.

be-at-i-fy (bē-ăt'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to make happy; bless with complete enjoyment; **2,** in the Roman Catholic Church, to declare (a dead person) publicly to have attained the rank of the blessed, and the right to religious honor.—*n.* **be-at"i-fi-ca'tion.**

beat-ing (bēt'ĭng), *n.* **1,** a striking or flogging, as in punishment; **2,** a pulsing or throbbing; **3,** a defeat.

be-at-i-tude (bē-ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* bliss of the highest kind; blessedness: **the Beatitudes,** nine declarations made in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:3–12) with regard to the blessedness of those who have certain virtues.

beau (bō), *n.* [*pl.* beaus; beaux (bōz)], **1,** a man who strictly follows the fashion; a fop; **2,** an escort; a lover.

beau-te-ous (bū'tē-ŭs), *adj.* beautiful; lovely.—*adv.* **beau'te-ous-ly.**

beau-ti-ful (bū'tĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* possessing qualities which delight the mind and senses; lovely.—*adv.* **beau'ti-ful-ly.**

beau-ti-fy (bū'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* to make charming; adorn:—*v.i.* to become lovely.—*n.* **beau'ti-fi"er.**

beau-ty (bū'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* beauties (-tĭz)], **1,** that combination of qualities which is pleasing to the eye or ear, or is satisfying in a moral sense; **2,** a particular grace or charm; **3,** a beautiful thing or person; esp., a beautiful woman.

beaux (bōz), *n.* one of the plural forms of the noun *beau*.

[1]bea-ver (bē'vĕr), *n.* **1,** a small fur-bearing animal living in water and on land, having a broad, flat, powerful tail, strong teeth formed for gnawing, and webbed hind feet: remarkable for its building of dams and huts; **2,** its fur; **3,** a gentleman's high hat, formerly made of fur of the beaver.

[2]bea-ver (bē'vĕr), *n.* **1,** a movable piece of armor for protecting the lower part of the face when the upper part was protected by the visor; **2,** later, a visor.

be-calm (bē-kām'), *v.t.* to make still: **be-calmed,** motionless, as a ship, because of a lack of wind.

be-came (bē-kām'), past tense of the irregular verb *become*.

be-cause (bē-kôz'), *adv.* by reason: with *of*; as, you are ill *because* of your imprudence:—*conj.* for the reason that; since; inasmuch as: as, we came in *because* it rained.

[1]beck (bĕk), *n.* a little brook or the valley through which it runs.

[2]beck (bĕk), *n.* a nod or other gesture full of meaning, as of command.

beck-on (bĕk'n), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to signal by a motion of the head or hand; call by signs; as, she *beckoned* him to stay.

be-cloud (bē-kloud'), *v.t.* to darken; obscure; dim.

be-come (bē-kŭm'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* **-came'** (-kām'), *p.p.* **-come'**, *p.pr.* **-com'ing**], **1,** to pass from one state to another; **2,** to come or grow to be:—*v.t.* **1,** to suit; be fitting for; **2,** to agree with; grace or adorn.

be-com-ing (bē-kŭm'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** proper; befitting; suitable; **2,** suitable or harmonious, and hence serving to adorn; as, a *becoming* hat.—*adv.* **be-com'ing-ly.**—*n.* **be-com'ing-ness.**

bed (bĕd), *n.* **1,** an article of furniture upon which one rests or sleeps; **2,** anything which serves as a resting place, or in which something lies or is embedded; as, the *bed* of a railroad; **3,** a portion of a garden prepared and set apart for plants; **4,** the bottom of a river or any body of water; **5,** a bottom layer, as of rock:—*v.t.* **1,** to furnish with a bed; **2,** to plant, as flowers; **3,** to embed; set permanently in place, as a stone:—*v.i.* **1,** to go to bed; **2,** to form a compact layer.

be-dab-ble (bē-dăb'l), *v.t.* to sprinkle; splash; wet.

be-daub (bē-dôb'), *v.t.* to smear over with something oily or dirty.

be-daz-zle (bē-dăz'l), *v.t.* to dazzle; bewilder; confuse.

bed-bug (bĕd'bŭg"), *n.* a blood-sucking, flat-bodied insect of vile odor, sometimes infesting furniture, esp. beds.

bed-cham-ber (bĕd'chām'bĕr), a room for a bed; a bedroom.

bed-clothes (bĕd'klōthz"), *n.pl.* sheets, blankets, etc., used on a bed.

bed-ding (bĕd'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; **2,** a foundation of any kind.

be-deck (bē-dĕk'), *v.t.* to adorn; decorate; ornament; garnish.

be-dew (bē-dū'), *v.t.* to moisten with, or as with, dew.

be-dim (bē-dĭm'), *v.t.* to darken; cloud; dim: as, tears *bedim* the eyes.

be-diz-en (bē-dīz'n; -dĭ'zn), *v.t.* to deck or adorn with vulgar finery.—*n.* **be-diz'en-ment.**

bed-lam (bĕd'lăm), *n.* a madhouse; an asylum or hospital for lunatics; hence, any scene of uproar and confusion.

be-drag-gle (bē-drăg'l), *v.t.* to make wet and dirty by dragging, as garments, in mud, rain, or dust.

bed-rid-den (bĕd'rĭd"n), *adj.* confined to bed by age or sickness; as, a *bedridden* invalid. Also, **bed'rid".**

bed rock in mining, the solid rock underlying the superficial upper crust; solid bottom.

bed-room (bĕd'rōōm"), *n.* a sleeping room; a room holding a bed.

bed-stead (bĕd'stĕd), *n.* the framework supporting a bed.

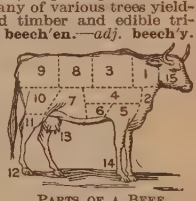
bed-tick (bĕd'tĭk"), *n.* a bag or case of strong linen or cotton for containing the padding material of a mattress.

bee (bē), *n.* **1,** any of certain insects, some of which store up the pollen of flowers for food, or make honey and wax; esp., the honeybee, kept in hives for the sake of its honey and wax; **2,** an industrious person; **3,** a social meeting for work on behalf of a neighbor or charity, or for some other purpose; as, a spelling *bee*; a quilting *bee*.

beech (bēch), *n.* any of various trees yielding a hard timber and edible triangular nuts.—*adj.* **beech'en.**—*adj.* **beech'y.**

beef (bēf), *n.* [*pl.* **beeves** (bēvz)], **1,** the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, prepared for food; **2,** an ox, cow, or bull full grown.

beef-steak (bēf'stāk"), *n.* a slice of beef suitable for broiling or frying.



PARTS OF A BEEF

1, neck; 2, shaking piece and brisket; 3, chuck ribs; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, plate; 7, flank; 8, loin; 9, rump, 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek.

beef-y (bēf'ĭ), *adj.* fat; brawny; hence, dull; heavy.

bee-hive (bē'-hīv"), *n.* a box made to house a swarm of bees and store its honey.

bee line **1,** the straight course pursued by a bee returning laden to the hive; **2,** hence, the most direct way from one point to another.

been (bĭn; *Br.* bēn), past participle of the irregular verb *be*.

beer (bēr), *n.* **1,** any of several fermented liquors generally made from malted barley, with something added to give a bitter flavor; **2,** a fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants; as, ginger *beer*; spruce *beer*.—*adj.* **beer'y.**

bees-wax (bēz'wăks"), *n.* a tough, yellowish brown substance made by bees, and used in building the comb:—*v.t.* to rub wax on.

beet (bēt), *n.* a plant cultivated for its sweet, edible root, and as a source of sugar; also, the root.

[1]bee-tle (bē'tl), *n.* a member of a group of insects having four wings, the

outer pair being hardened and serving as a horny covering to the inner pair.

²bee-tle (bē′tl), *n.* **1,** a heavy wooden mallet; **2,** a kind of pestle:—*v.t.* **1,** to use a heavy wooden mallet on; **2,** to stamp, mangle, or finish, as cotton cloth, with, or as with, a heavy wooden mallet.

³bee-tle (bē′tl), *v.i.* to jut out; overhang, as a cliff:—*adj.* prominent.

beeves (bēvz), *n.* plural of the noun *beef:* beef cattle collectively.

be-fall (bē-fôl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -fell′ (-fĕl′), *p.p.* -fall′en (-fôl′n), *p.pr.* -fall′ing], to happen or occur to:—*v.i.* to come to pass.

be-fit (bē-fit′), *v.t.* to be worthy of; be suitable or appropriate for.—*p.adj.* **be-fit′ting.**—*adv.* **be-fit′ting-ly.**

be-fog (bē-fŏg′), *v.t.* to envelop in a fog or mist; hence, to confuse.

be-fore (bē-fōr′), *prep.* **1,** in front of; **2,** preceding in space, time, or rank; **3,** in presence or sight of:—*adv.* in front; in advance; previously; formerly:—*conj.* **1,** earlier than; **2,** rather than.

be-fore-hand (bē-fōr′hănd″), *adv.* in advance; before the time:—*adj.* forehanded; early.

be-friend (bē-frĕnd′), *v.t.* to act as a friend to; aid or shield.

be-fud-dle (bē-fŭd′l), *v.t.* to confuse; becloud, as with liquor.

beg (bĕg), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to ask in charity; **2,** to ask (a person) earnestly; beseech; **3,** to ask as a favor.

be-gan (bē-găn′), past tense of the irregular verb *begin.*

be-gat (bē-găt′), archaic past tense of the verb *beget.*

be-get (bē-gĕt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -got′ (-gŏt′) or *Archaic,* -gat′ (-găt′), *p.p.* -got′ or -got′ten (-gŏt′n), *p.pr.* -get′ting], **1,** to become the father of; **2,** to produce; cause to exist; as, idleness *begets* discontent.—*n.* **be-get′ter.**

beg-gar (bĕg′ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who asks with humility; **2,** one who gets a living by asking for alms; **3,** one who is reduced to extreme poverty; **4,** a rogue; scamp: often humorously:—*v.t.* **1,** to take everything away from; **2,** to use up all the possibilities of; as, the horrors of a battlefield *beggar* description.

beg-gar-ly (bĕg′ẽr-lĭ), *adj.* like one in great poverty; poor; contemptible.—*n.* **beg′gar-li-ness.**

beg-gar–ticks (bĕg′ẽr-tĭks″), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* any of several weeds with seeds that stick to clothing, the fur of animals, etc.; also, used as *pl.,* the prickly seeds of such plants.

beg-gar-y (bĕg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* the act or state of one who asks alms.

be-gin (bē-gĭn′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* -gan′ (-găn′), *p.p.* -gun′ (-gŭn′), *p.pr.* -gin′ning], **1,** to come into existence; arise; **2,** to take the first step or do the first act; start:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to be; **2,** to commence.—*n.* **be-gin′ner.**

be-gin-ning (bē-gĭn′ĭng), *n.* **1,** the first cause; **2,** the act of entering upon a course of action; the first stage of anything; **3,** the starting point.

be-gone (bē-gŏn′), *interj.* go away! depart! as, *begone* from my sight!

be-go-ni-a (bē-gō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* any of a number of plants cultivated for their ornamental leaves and flowers.

be-got (bē-gŏt′), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *beget:* **begotten,** past participle of the verb *beget.*

be-grime (bē-grīm′), *v.t.* to soil with dirt deeply rubbed in.

be-grudge (bē-grŭj′), *v.t.* **1,** to grumble at; **2,** to envy the possession of; **3,** to give reluctantly.—*adv.* **be-grudg′ing-ly.**

be-guile (bē-gīl′), *v.t.* **1,** to impose upon or deceive by a trick; mislead; **2,** to cause to pass pleasantly, as the time; **3,** to divert; entertain.—*n.* **be-guile′ment.**

be-gun (bē-gŭn′), past participle of the irregular verb *begin.*

be-half (bē-hăf′), *n.* advantage; support; stead; interest; as, on my *behalf.*

be-have (bē-hāv′), *v.t.* to conduct, carry, or manage: used reflexively; as, he *behaves* himself well:—*v.i.* **1,** to act; **2,** to conduct oneself in a proper manner.

be-hav-ior (bē-hāv′yẽr), *n.* conduct and manners; bearing, deportment. Also, **be-hav′iour.**

be-head (bē-hĕd′), *v.t.* to cut off the head of; execute by cutting off or severing the head.

be-held (bē-hĕld′), past tense and past participle of the verb *behold.*

be-hest (bē-hĕst′), *n.* a command; order; as, to do his master's *behest.*

be-hind (bē-hīnd′), *prep.* **1,** at the back of; on the other side of; **2,** remaining after; **3,** inferior to; **4,** in a position to support:—*adv.* **1,** at the back; in the rear; **2,** toward the back; **3,** out of sight; **4,** past in point of time; **5,** in arrears.

be-hind-hand (bē-hīnd′hănd″), *adj.* and *adv.* **1,** back in time or in progress; **2,** in arrears in payment.

be-hold (bē-hōld′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -held′ (-hĕld′), *p.p.* -held′ or, *Archaic,* -hold′en (-hōl′dn), *p.pr.* -hold′ing], to fix the eyes upon; look at; observe with care:—*v.i.* **1,** to look; **2,** to direct or fix the mind.—*n.* **be-hold′er.**

be-hold-en (bē-hōl′dn), *adj.* indebted; bound in gratitude; as, the world is much *beholden* to its great inventors.

be-hoof (bē-hōōf′), *n.* a thing which benefits; advantage.

be-hoove (bē-hōōv′), *v.t.* to be necessary, or fit, for; as, it will *behoove* you to stay. Also, **be-hove′** (bē-hōv′).

be-ing (bē′ĭng), *n.* **1,** existence; **2,** that which exists; **3,** a person.

be-jew-el (bē-jū′ĕl; bē-jōō′ĕl), *v.t.* to ornament with many gems.

be-la-bor (bē-lā′bẽr), *v.t.* to beat with hard blows, as a horse; thrash; assail. Also, **be-la′bour.**

be-lat-ed (bē-lāt′ĕd), *p.adj.* **1,** delayed; **2,** overtaken by darkness.

be-lay (bē-lā′), *v.t.* to make fast, as a running rope, by winding around a pin, cleat, or the like:—*interj.* hold! enough!

belch (bĕlch), *v.t.* **1,** to discharge (gas) from the stomach through the mouth; **2,** to throw out with force or violence; as, factory chimneys *belch* forth black smoke:—*v.i.* **1,** to force wind from the stomach; **2,** to throw out with force:—*n.* the act of forcing out wind from the stomach.

be-lea-guer (bē-lē′gẽr), *v.t.* to besiege; surround with an army so as to make escape impossible.

bel-fry (bĕl'frĭ), *n.* [*pl.* belfries (-frĭz)], **1,** a bell tower; **2,** that part of a tower in which a bell is hung.

BELFRY

be-lie (bē-lī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* belied' (-līd'), *p. pr.* -ly'ing], **1,** to speak falsely about; slander; **2,** to show to be false; **3,** to misrepresent; **4,** to give the lie to; fail to accord with; as his acts *belie* his words.—*n.* **be-li'er.**

be-lief (bē-lēf'), *n.* **1,** the acceptance of something as true; trust in the truthfulness of another; **2,** the body of teachings considered true by any group of people; creed; **3,** opinion.

be-lieve (bē-lēv'), *v.t.* **1,** to accept as true, esp. without personal knowledge; **2,** to trust the word of; place confidence in; **3,** to think; hold (an opinion): —*v.i.* **1,** to have faith; **2,** to be sure of the truth of anything; **3,** to judge; suppose.—*p.adj.* **be-liev'ing.**—*adv.* **be-liev'ing-ly.**—*adj.* **be-liev'a-ble.**

be-liev-er (bē-lēv'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who accepts as truth something not seen, as a religious faith; **2,** a Christian.

be-little (bē-lĭt'l), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to appear small; **2,** to speak slightingly of.

bell (bĕl), *n.* **1,** a hollow metal vessel, usually cup-shaped, which gives a clear, ringing sound when struck; **2,** anything shaped like a bell, as the flare at the mouth of a horn, trumpet, or the like; **3,** in *pl.*, on shipboard, strokes on a bell to mark the time in half-hour intervals:—*v.t.* to put a bell on:—*v.i.* to blossom into bell-shaped flowers.

bel-la-don-na (bĕl'ä-dŏn'ä), *n.* a European herb yielding atropine, used in medicine, as to relieve pain and to expand the pupils of the eyes.

belle (bĕl), *n.* a beautiful woman; a very popular young lady.

bel-li-cose (bĕl'ĭ-kōs), *adj.* inclined to fight; quarrelsome.—*adv.* **bel'li-cose'ly.**—*n.* **bel'li-cos'i-ty.**

bel-lig-er-ence (bē-lĭj'ẽr-ẽns), *n.* **1,** the act or state of waging war; warfare; **2,** the quality of being warlike. Also, **bel-lig'er-en-cy.**

bel-lig-er-ent (bē-lĭj'ẽr-ẽnt), *adj.* **1,** waging war; **2,** relating to war; **3,** quarrelsome:—*n.* a power or person carrying on war.—*adv.* **bel-lig'er-ent-ly.**

bel-low (bĕl'ō), *v.i.* **1,** to utter a full, roaring sound, as a bull; **2,** to roar, as the sea, cannon, etc.; **3,** to cry out noisily; bawl:—*v.t.* to utter with a loud, full voice; as, he *bellowed* out his orders:—*n.* **1,** the roar of a bull or similar animal; **2,** a loud, resounding cry.—*n.* **bel'low-er.**

bel-lows (bĕl'ōz; -ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* bellows], an instrument for producing a current of air, used for various purposes, such as blowing fires or filling the pipes of an organ.

bell-weth-er (bĕl'wĕth'ẽr), *n.* a male sheep, or wether, wearing a bell, and acting as leader of the flock.

bel-ly (bĕl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bellies (-ĭz)], **1,** that part of the human body between the breast and the thighs, containing the bowels; the abdomen; **2,** the corresponding part in the lower animals; **3,** the part of anything that swells out into a larger size; as, the *belly* of a flask:—*v.i.* to swell and extend; bulge out, as sails in the wind:—*v.t.* to cause to swell out; as, the wind *bellies* the sails.

be-long (bē-lŏng'), *v.i.* **1,** to be the property, concern, or business with *to*; as, this *belongs* to your department; **2,** to be a part or member, as of a society; with *to*; **3,** to be suitable or proper, as a right or duty; **4,** to be a native or inhabitant of a place; as, he *belongs* in the East.

be-long-ing (bē-lŏng'ĭng), *n.* **1,** that which is one's own; **2,** usually in *pl.*, property; possessions; goods.

be-lov-ed (bē-lŭv'ĕd; bē-lŭvd'), *adj.* regarded with great affection:—*n.* one who is greatly loved.

be-low (bē-lō'), *prep.* **1,** farther down or lower than in rank, place, or excellence; lower in value, price, etc.; **2,** unworthy of; as, the act was *below* him:—*adv.* **1,** lower in place, with regard to something else; beneath; hence, on the earth; also, in hell; **2,** in a lower rank or grade; under.

belt (bĕlt), *n.* **1,** a girdle or band used around the waist, esp. one worn as a mark of rank; **2,** anything like a band, which encircles, restrains, or supports; a strip; **3,** a region which produces certain vegetation; as, the timber *belt*; **4,** an endless band or cord connecting two wheels, pulleys, or cylinders, and passing motion from one to the other, as that connecting the two wheels of a sewing machine:—*v.t.* **1,** to encircle, as with a band or girdle; surround; **2,** to gird on, as a sword.

be-moan (bē-mōn'), *v.t.* to lament; bewail:—*v.t.* to grieve for; as, to *bemoan* one's lot.

be-muse (bē-mūz'), *v.t.* to confuse; daze, stupefy, as with liquor.

bench (bĕnch), *n.* **1,** a long seat; **2,** a strong table on which mechanics do their work; **3,** the seat where judges sit in court; hence, the persons who sit as judges.

bend (bĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bent (bĕnt), *p.pr.* bend'ing], **1,** to strain, or make taut, as the string of a bow; **2,** to curve or make crooked; also, to cause to yield; **3,** to turn; incline; deflect; **4,** to direct to a certain point, as one's energies; **5,** to fasten, as a sail to a spar:—*v.i.* **1,** to be, or to become, curved or crooked; **2,** to be turned toward, or away from, something; **3,** to bow or stoop; hence, to submit; **4,** to devote one's attention to something:—*n.* **1,** a curve; crook; **2,** the act of bending or bowing.—*n.* **bend'er.**

be-neath (bē-nēth'; bē-nēth'), *prep.* **1,** lower in place, with reference to something above; **2,** under the pressure of; **3,** lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; **4,** unworthy of:—*adv.* in a lower place; below.

ben-e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), *n.* a newly married man, esp. one who has been long a bachelor: from *Benedick* in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."

ben-e-dic-tion (bĕn"ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of blessing; **2,** a blessing or expression of kind wishes solemnly or affectionately called down upon one; **3,** the short blessing pronounced at the close of public worship.—*adj.* **ben"e-dic'to-ry.**

ben-e-fac-tion (bĕn"ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of conferring a benefit, or a benefit conferred: **2,** a charitable gift.

ben-e-fac-tor (bĕn″ē-făk′tẽr), *n.* one who does a favor or performs an act of kindness; a friendly helper or patron. —*n.fem.* **ben″e-fac′tress.**

ben-e-fice (bĕn′ē-fĭs), *n.* **1,** orig., an estate in lands granted for life only, and held at the pleasure of the donor; **2,** a church in possession of a regular income, as from funds or property; **3,** the income itself.

be-nef-i-cent (bē-nĕf′ĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* doing or producing good; kindly. —*adv.* **be-nef′i-cent-ly.**—*n.* **be-nef′i-cence.**

ben-e-fi-cial (bĕn″ē-fĭsh′ăl), *adj.* useful; helpful; advantageous; profitable.—*adv.* **ben″e-fi′cial-ly.**

ben-e-fi-ci-a-ry (bĕn″ē-fĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* beneficiaries (-rĭz)], **1,** one who receives anything as a gift, benefit, or advantage; hence, the person who receives the proceeds of a will or insurance policy; **2,** a priest who has been given a church living:—*adj.* of the nature of a charity or donation.

ben-e-fit (bĕn′ē-fĭt), *n.* **1,** an act of kindness; a favor conferred; **2,** whatever promotes the happiness and well-being of a person or thing, or adds to the value of property; **3,** a theatrical performance, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, a cause, or the like;—*v.t.* to do good to; be of service to:—*v.i.* to gain advantage; improve.

be-nev-o-lence (bē-nĕv′ō-lĕns), *n.* **1,** the desire to do good; charitableness; good will; **2,** an act of kindness; **3,** a royal tax formerly imposed upon the people under the name of a gift to the ruler.

be-nev-o-lent (bē-nĕv′ō-lĕnt), *adj.* kindly; charitable; ready to give to good objects.—*adv.* **be-nev′o-lent-ly.**

be-night-ed (bē-nīt′ĕd), *adj.* **1,** enshrouded in darkness; overtaken by night; **2,** ignorant; depraved.

be-nign (bē-nīn′), *adj.* **1,** of a kind or gentle disposition; **2,** favorable; **3,** healthful; as, a *benign* influence.—*adv.* **be-nign′ly.**

be-nig-nant (bē-nĭg′nănt), *adj.* **1,** kind; gracious; as, he showed a *benignant* interest in our small affairs; **2,** genial; helpful; gentle.—*n.* **be-nig′nan-cy.**

be-nig-ni-ty (bē-nĭg′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* benignities (-tĭz)], **1,** kindliness of nature; graciousness; gentleness; as, *benignity* of character; **2,** a kindly act.

ben-i-son (bĕn′ĭ-zn; -sn), *n.* a blessing; a benediction.

[1]bent (bĕnt), past tense and past participle of the verb *bend*:—*p.adj.* **1,** curved; crooked; **2,** strongly inclined; determined:—*n.* **1,** a mental bias; tendency; as, a *bent* for music; **2,** limit of endurance: now only in the expression *to the top of one's bent.*

[2]bent (bĕnt), *n.* a reedlike grass; hence, any of various stiff, wiry grasses.

be-numb (bē-nŭm′), *v.t.* to stupefy; deprive of feeling; deaden; as, a foot *benumbed* by cold.

ben-zene (bĕn′zēn; bĕn-zēn′), *n.* a clear, colorless liquid, containing carbon and hydrogen, very easily set on fire: used for dissolving fats, as a motor fuel, and in the manufacture of dyes.

ben-zine (bĕn′zĭn; bĕn′zēn), *n.* a light oil obtained from petroleum, similar to benzene but less volatile: used as a motor fuel, solvent, etc.

be-queath (bē-kwēth′), *v.t.* **1,** to give or leave by will; **2,** to hand down; transmit by inheritance.—*n.* **be-queath′al.**—*n.* **be-queath′ment.**

be-quest (bē-kwĕst′), *n.* **1,** the act of leaving by will; **2,** something left by will; a legacy.

be-rate (bē-rāt′), *v.t.* to scold; chide harshly; rebuke severely.

Ber-ber (bûr′bẽr), *n.* **1,** a member of a native North African race; **2,** any Moor or native of Barbary.

be-reave (bē-rēv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -reaved′ (-rēvd′) or -reft′ (-rĕft′), *p.pr.* -reav′ing], to deprive; make destitute; leave desolate; as, to *bereave* her of children.

be-reave-ment (bē-rēv′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the state of being deprived of something prized; **2,** the loss of a relative or friend by death.

be-reft (bē-rĕft′), past tense and past participle of the verb *bereave*: often used of abstract qualities; as, *bereft* of peace.

berg (bûrg), *n.* a large floating mass of ice; an iceberg.

ber-ry (bĕr′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* berries (-ĭz)], **1,** any small pulpy fruit, as the strawberry; **2,** in botany, any simple fruit with many seeds contained in a pulp, as the tomato or grape; **3,** the dry seed or kernel of certain plants, as of the coffee:—*v.i.* to bear, produce, or gather berries.

berth (bûrth), *n.* **1,** enough room at sea for a ship to throw an anchor in; **2,** a station which a ship occupies at port; **3,** a bunk or bed for a passenger on a ship or railroad car; **4,** a situation or appointment:—*v.t.* **1,** to give anchorage to; **2,** to give a bed to.

ber-yl (bĕr′ĭl), *n.* a precious stone of varying colors, commonly green or greenish blue; as, the aquamarine and the emerald are *beryls.*—*adj.* **ber′yl-line.**

be-seech (bē-sēch′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sought′ (-sôt′), *p.pr.* -seech′ing], **1,** to entreat; implore; as, I *beseech* you to hear me; **2,** to beg eagerly for; as, I *beseech* your favor.—*p.adj.* **be-seech′ing.**—*adv.* **be-seech′ing-ly.**—*n.* **be-seech′ing-ness.**

be-seem (bē-sēm′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to be suitable or becoming to; befit.

be-set (bē-sĕt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -set′, *p.pr.* -set′ting], **1,** to set or stud, as with ornaments; **2,** to assail; harass; **3,** to hem in; surround; as, a spy is constantly *beset* with dangers.—*p.adj.* **be-set′ting.**

be-shrew (bē-shrōō′), *v.t.* to call down evil upon: used as a mild curse.

be-side (bē-sīd′), *prep.* **1,** at or by the side of; near by; as, sit *beside* me; **2,** in comparison with; as, my work is poor *beside* yours; **3,** away from; as, *beside* the point: **beside oneself,** greatly disturbed; almost out of one's senses.

be-sides (bē-sīdz′), *adv.* more than that; in addition; also; as well:—*prep.* over and above; other than.

be-siege (bē-sēj′), *v.t.* to surround with armed forces; lay siege to; harass in any way.—*n.* **be-sieg′er.**

be-smirch (bē-smûrch′), *v.t.* to soil; disgrace; sully; as, to *besmirch* a man's reputation.

be-som (bē′zŭm), *n.* a brush or bundle of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

be-sot (bē-sŏt′), *v.t.* to make brutish or dull, as with drink; stupefy; infatuate.—*p.adj.* **be-sot′ted.**

be-sought (bē-sôt′), past tense and past participle of the verb *beseech.*

be-spat-ter (bē-spăt′ẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to scatter about; **2,** to soil by splashing with wet mud or the like; **3,** to slander; injure by speaking evil of.

be-speak (bē-spēk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -spoke′ (-spōk′), *p.pr.* -speak′ing], **1,** to ask for beforehand; **2,** to order or arrange in advance; **3,** to show or give evidence of, as by signs or marks; as, the relics left by the Aztecs *bespeak* a high degree of civilization.

best (bĕst), *adj.* superlative of *good:* **1,** having the highest degree of goodness or excellence; **2,** most desirable, suitable, advantageous, etc.; **3,** largest:—*n.* **1,** the highest state of excellence; **2,** the greatest endeavor; all one can do or show; **3,** the people of highest standing; **4,** finest or dress clothes:—*adv.* superlative of *well:* **1,** in the highest degree; **2,** with most advantage or success:—*v.t.* to get the better of; surpass.

bes-tial (bĕs′chăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the lower animals; **2,** having the qualities of a beast; savage; brutal; as, the Roman gladiatorial contests were *bestial* amusements.—*adv.* **bes′tial-ly.**

bes-tial-i-ty (bĕs-chăl′ĭ-tĭ; bĕs″chĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bestialities (-tĭz)], the qualities or nature of a beast; conduct unworthy of human nature; brutality.

be-stir (bē-stûr′), *v.t.* to put into brisk or vigorous action; move with life and vigor; as, to *bestir* oneself.

be-stow (bē-stō′), *v.t.* **1,** to lay up in store; deposit in safe-keeping; **2,** to use or apply; **3,** to give or confer; as, to *bestow* a person in marriage; *bestow* gifts and honors.

be-stow-al (bē-stō′ăl), *n.* **1,** the act of giving or conferring, **2,** that which is given.—*n.* **be-stow′ment.**

be-strew (bē-strōō′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -strewed′ (-strōōd′), *p.p.* -strewed′ or -strewn′ (-strōōn′), *p.pr.* -strew′ing], **1,** to strew or scatter over; as, to *bestrew* flowers; **2,** to cover with things scattered; as, to *bestrew* a place with flowers. Also, **be-strow′.**

be-stride (bē-strīd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -strode′ (-strōd′) or, *Obs.*, -strid′ (-strĭd′), *p.p.* -strid′den (-strĭd′n) or, *Obs.*, -strid′, *p.pr.* -strid′ing], **1,** to stand or sit on with one leg on each side; straddle, as a horse; **2,** to pass or step over, as with long strides.

bet (bĕt), *n.* **1,** the act of wagering; **2,** that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any event or contest, the outcome of which is uncertain; **3,** that on which a wager is made; as, he is a safe *bet*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bet or bet′ted, *p.pr.* bet′ting], to stake or wager, as on the possibility of some future happening:—*v.i.* to lay a wager.

be-ta (bē′tȧ; bā′tȧ), *n.* the second letter in the Greek alphabet, corresponding in general to the English *b:* **beta rays,** the most important of the three kinds of rays sent forth by radioactive substances such as radium, having power to penetrate many objects usually opaque, and used in treating certain diseases.

be-take (bē-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -took′ (-tōōk′), *p.p.* -tak′en (-tāk′n), *p.pr.* -tak′ing], to take (oneself): with *to;* as, to *betake* oneself to a place of safety.

***bête noire** (bāt″ nwär′), [Fr.], lit., a black beast; something particularly disliked, a bugbear; an aversion.

be-think (bē-thĭngk′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -thought′ (-thôt′), *p.pr.* -think′ing], to call to mind; consider: used reflexively; as, to *bethink* oneself of the past.

be-thought (bē-thôt′), past tense and past participle of *bethink.*

be-tide (bē-tīd′), *v.t.* to happen to; befall; as, woe *betide* the wanderer:—*v.i.* to happen; come to pass.

be-times (bē-tīmz′), *adv.* **1,** in good season or time; before it is too late; as, come *betimes* in the morning; **2,** soon.

be-to-ken (bē-tō′kn), *v.t.* to give promise of; signify; as, a large nut crop is said to *betoken* a cold winter.

be-took (bē-tōōk′), past tense of the irregular verb *betake.*

be-tray (bē-trā′), *v.t.* **1,** to give over into the hands of an enemy by treachery; as, Judas *betrayed* his Master for thirty pieces of silver; **2,** to fail to be true to, through fraud or unfaithfulness; as, to *betray* a trust; **3,** to disclose, as a secret or that which one is bound in honor not to make known; **4,** to deceive; **5,** to indicate or show, esp. unintentionally; as, his manner *betrays* uneasiness.—*n.* **be-tray′er.**—*n.* **be-tray′al.**

be-troth (bē-trōth′; -trōth′), *v.t.* **1,** to promise to give in marriage, as a daughter; **2,** to promise to marry.

be-troth-al (bē-trōth′ăl, bē-trōth′ăl), *n.* **1,** an engagement to marry; the state of being engaged; **2,** a promise to marry made between a man and a woman.

[1]bet-ter (bĕt′ẽr), *adj.* comparative of *good:* **1,** having good qualities in a greater degree than another; **2,** preferable; as, it is *better* to walk than to wait for a car; **3,** improved in health; **4,** more, larger; greater:—*adv.* comparative of *well:* **1,** in a more excellent manner; **2,** in a higher degree; **3,** more, as to value, time, extent, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to improve the condition of, morally, physically, financially, etc.; **2,** to surpass:—*v.i.* to grow or become better:—*n.* **1,** that which excels something else; **2,** advantage: with *the;* as, he got the *better* of his opponent; **3,** usually in *pl.*, a superior; as, respect for one's *betters.*

[2]bet-ter (bĕt′ẽr), *n.* one who wagers or lays bets. Also, **bet′tor.**

bet-ter-ment (bĕt′ẽr-mĕnt), *n.* a making more suitable or excellent; an improvement; in law, the improvement of lands or houses which increases their value.

be-tween (bē-twēn′), *prep.* **1,** in the space or time which separates; as, *between* dark and daylight; **2,** from one to another of; as, a look passed *between* them; **3,** by the joint action of; as, *between* us we shall succeed; **4,** in common; as, we had only one horse *between* us; **5,** involving the mutual relation of; as, the contest *between* old and new; **6,** by comparison of; as, a choice *between* evils:—*adv.* in, into, or across intervening space, position, line, relation, etc.; in the meantime; in the interval.

be-twixt (bē-twĭkst′), *prep.* and *adv.* between. as, *betwixt* two perils.

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bev-el (bĕv′ĕl), *v.t.* **1,** to cut to an angle other than a right angle; **2,** to give a sloping edge to; as, to *bevel* the edge of a table:—*v.i.* to slant or incline off to an oblique angle:—*n.* **1,** the angle that one line or surface makes with another when they are not perpendicular to each other; **2,** an instrument consisting of two rules, opening at any angle, used for drawing angles:—*adj.* aslant; oblique.

ONE TYPE OF BEVEL

bev-er-age (bĕv′ĕr-ăj), *n.* **1,** a drink of any description, as water or lemonade; **2,** liquor for drinking.

bev-y (bĕv′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bevies (-ĭz)], **1,** a company or assembly of persons, esp. of girls or women; **2,** a flock of birds, esp. of quail or larks.

be-wail (bē-wāl′), *v.t.* to mourn or weep aloud for; lament:—*v.i.* to express grief or sorrow.—*n.* **be-wail′er.**

be-ware (bē-wâr′), *v.i.* [usually used as an imperative, but sometimes inflected: *p.t.* and *p.p.* -wared′ (-wârd′), *p.pr.* -war′ing], to be on one's guard; be cautious:—*v.t.* to look out for; as, *beware* the dog.

be-wil-der (bē-wĭl′dĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to perplex or confuse; puzzle; **2,** to cause to lose one's way.—*p.adj.* **be-wil′dered.**—*adv.* **be-wil′dered-ly.**

be-wil-der-ment (bē-wĭl′dĕr-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the state of being greatly puzzled; **2,** a tangled or confused network; as, a *bewilderment* of passages.

be-witch (bē-wĭch′), *v.t.* **1,** to cast a spell over; **2,** to fascinate; charm.

be-witch-ing (bē-wĭch′ĭng), *p.adj.* having power to fascinate; charming.—*adv.* **be-witch′ing-ly.**—*n.* **be-witch′ment.**

be-yond (bē-yŏnd′), *prep.* **1,** at or on the farther side of; as, *beyond* the hills; **2,** farther than; past; as, she looked *beyond* him; **3,** out of the reach of; as, *beyond* medical aid; **4,** above; as, *beyond* his hopes; **5,** outside the experience or knowledge of; too much for; as, algebra was *beyond* him:—*adv.* at a distance; yonder:—*n.* that which lies on the farther side; esp., existence after death: usually with *the*.

bi-an-nu-al (bī-ăn′ū-ăl), *adj.* occurring twice a year; semiannual.—*adv.* **bi-an′nu-al-ly.**

bi-as (bī′ăs), *n.* **1,** an oblique line made diagonally across the threads of a dress material; **2,** a leaning of the mind toward a particular thing, desire, or opinion; prejudice:—*v.t.* **1,** to give a particular direction to; influence; as, the newspapers we read *bias* our opinions; **2,** in radio, to modify (the grid potential in a vacuum tube):—*adv.* in a slanting manner.

bib (bĭb), *n.* a cloth placed under a child's chin to protect the clothes.

Bi-ble (bī′bl), *n.* **1,** the sacred writings of the Old and New Testaments, whether in the original tongue or translated; the Scriptures; **2,** a book of the sacred writings of any people: **Douay Bible,** an English version of the Bible, translated from the Latin text of the Vulgate, commonly used by English-speaking Roman Catholics.

Bib-li-cal (bĭb′lĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Bible; scriptural.—*adv.* **Bib′li-cal-ly.**

bib-li-og-ra-pher (bĭb′lĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* one who writes about books, esp. in regard to their authorship, date of printing, editions, etc.

bib-li-og-ra-phy (bĭb′lĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bibliographies (-fĭz)], **1,** a history or description of books, their authors, material, style of printing, dates, editions, etc.; **2,** a list of books relating to any given subject or author.

bib-li-o-phile (bĭb′lĭ-ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* a lover of books. Also, **bib′li-o-phil.**—*n.* **bib′li-oph′i-lism.**

bib-u-lous (bĭb′ū-lŭs), *adj.* **1,** readily soaking up fluids; spongy; **2,** fond of drinking.; as, a *bibulous* old man.—*adv.* **bib′u-lous-ly.**

bi-cam-er-al (bī-kăm′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* two-chambered; esp., consisting of two legislative chambers.

bi-car-bon-ate (bī-kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* a salt of carbonic acid which still has in it some of the hydrogen of the acid.

bi-ceps (bī′sĕps), *n.* a muscle, one end of which has two heads, or places of attachment; esp., the large muscle on the front of the upper arm.

bi-chlo-ride (bī-klō′rīd; -rĭd), *n.* **1,** a compound containing twice as much chlorine as is found in another chloride of the same element; **2,** specif., bichloride of mercury, a deadly poison, used as an antiseptic. Also, **bi-chlo′rid.**

bick-er (bĭk′ẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to engage in petty quarreling; wrangle; **2,** to move rapidly with a noise; babble, as a stream; patter, as rain; flicker, as flame:—*n.* an angry or petty dispute.—*n.* **bick′er-er.**

bi-cus-pid (bī-kŭs′pĭd), *adj.* having two points:—*n.* in man, one of eight teeth, placed in pairs, two on each side of each jaw, between the canines and the molars.—*adj.* **bi-cus′pid-ate.**

bi-cy-cle (bī′sĭ-kl), *n.* a light vehicle having a metal frame, two wheels, one behind the other, and a seat, propelled by means of treadles:—*v.i.* to ride on such a vehicle.—*n.* **bi′cy-cler.**—*n.* **bi′cy-clist.**

bid (bĭd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bade (băd) or bid, *p.p.* bid′den (bĭd′n) or bid, *p.pr.* bid′ding], **1,** to make an offer of, as at auctions, in certain card games, and the like; **2,** to invite; **3,** to propose as a price; offer or express by words; as, to *bid* a welcome; **4,** to command; order or direct:—*v.i.* to make an offer; offer a price:—*n.* an offer.—*n.* **bid′der.**

bid-ding (bĭd′ĭng), *n.* **1,** an order; command; **2,** an invitation; **3,** the act of offering a price, as at auction.

bide (bīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bode (bōd) or bid′ed, *p.pr.* bid′ing], **1,** to remain; continue; wait; **2,** to live; dwell:—*v.t.* **1,** to endure; **2,** to wait for; as, I *bide* my time.

bi-en-ni-al (bī-ĕn′ĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** happening once in two years; as, a *biennial* convention; **2,** continuing or existing for two years, as plants:—*n.* **1,** a plant which produces roots and leaves in the first year, and flowers, fruit, and seed in the second, and then dies; **2,** an event, which is held once in two years.—*adv.* **bi-en′ni-al-ly.**

bier (bēr), *n.* **1,** a frame on which a corpse or coffin is placed or carried to the grave; **2,** loosely, a coffin; tomb.

bi-fo-cal (bī-fō'kăl), *adj.* having two focal lengths, as a lens:—*n.* a lens ground to form a combination of two lenses, as for near- and long-distance eyeglasses.

bi-fur-cate (bī-fûr'kāt; bī'fûr-kāt), *v.i.* to divide in two directions:—*adj.* (bī-fûr'kāt), divided into two branches; forked, as a root.—*p.adj.* **bi-fur'cat-ed.**—*n.* **bi'fur-ca'tion.**

big (bĭg), *adj.* **1,** large; bulky; grown up; **2,** full of importance; pompous; **3,** full to overflowing; as, *big* with grief; teeming; as, *big* with promise; **4,** pregnant.—*n.* **big'ness.**

big-a-mist (bĭg'ă-mĭst), *n.* one who has more than one husband or wife at one time.

big-a-my (bĭg'ă-mĭ), *n.* the crime of having two wives or husbands at one time.—*adj.* **big'a-mous.**

big-horn (bĭg'hôrn"), *n.* the wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

bight (bīt), *n.* **1,** a bend in a coast line, forming a bay; **2,** a small bay between two headlands; **3,** a loop in a rope.

big-ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* **1,** one who is unreasonably and blindly attached to a particular creed, church, or party; **2,** one who will not allow to others the enjoyment of opinions which differ from his own.

big-ot-ed (bĭg'ŭt-ĕd), *adj.* **1,** obstinately attached to a creed or an idea; **2,** unwilling to allow to others opinions differing from one's own; illiberal.

big-ot-ry (bĭg'ŭt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bigotries (-rĭz)], **1,** the state of mind of a prejudiced, illiberal person; **2,** obstinate devotion to a creed or belief; intolerance.

big tree a giant tree of California, akin to the redwood.

bi-lat-er-al (bī-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* relating to, or having two sides; two-sided.—*adv.* **bi-lat'er-al-ly.**

bile (bīl), *n.* **1,** a bitter, yellow or greenish fluid secreted from the blood by the liver; **2,** a fit of anger; ill humor.

bilge (bĭlj), *n.* **1,** the bulging part of a cask; **2,** the broadest part of a ship's bottom, on which the vessel rests when aground; **3,** *Slang,* nonsense; twaddle: **bilge water,** water which gathers in the bottom of a ship, usually very disagreeable in odor:—*v.i.* to spring a leak by a break in the bottom, or bilge, as a ship:—*v.t.* **1,** to stave in the bottom of; **2,** to cause to swell out.

bil-i-a-ry (bĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or carrying, bile; as, a *biliary* duct: **biliary calculus,** gallstone.

bi-lin-gual (bī-lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* pertaining to two languages; speaking two languages.—*adv.* **bi-lin'gual-ly.**

bil-ious (bĭl'yŭs), *adj.* **1,** having the liver out of order; **2,** of or pertaining to the bile; **3,** ill-tempered; peevish.—*adv.* **bil'ious-ly.**—*n.* **bil'ious-ness.**

1bill (bĭl), *n.* **1,** a draft of a proposed law presented to a legislature; **2,** an account of money owed for goods sold, services given, or work done; **3,** a petition; **4,** a U. S. bank or government note, used as money; also, a bill of exchange; **5,** a printed advertisement; a poster; **6,** a paper giving a list of particulars; as, the *bill* of the races; **7,** in law, a written statement setting forth certain particulars, as the items composing a plaintiff's claim; **8,** in a criminal case, a written accusation to be presented to a grand jury: **bill of exchange,** a written order from one person, the drawer, to another, the acceptor, to pay a certain sum at a fixed time; a draft: **bill of lading,** a receipt issued by a railroad, shipping company, or other carrier, to the shipper, acknowledging responsibility for the shipment of goods and promising to make delivery to the person or place designated: **bill of sale,** a formal paper transferring to a buyer the title to personal property:—*v.t.* **1,** to advertise by posters; enter on a program; announce; **2,** to make a list of, as goods; **3,** to charge (a person); send a statement of indebtedness to; **4,** to ship by freight; as, *billed* to Chicago.

2bill (bĭl), *n.* **1,** the beak of a bird; **2,** the jaw of a turtle:—*v.i.* to join bills; as, doves *bill* and coo; hence, to caress.

3bill (bĭl), *n.* **1,** in ancient times, a pike or halberd with a narrow, hook-shaped blade, usually with spikes on the back and outer end; **2,** a farmer's tool consisting of a blade with a hook at the end, for cutting brush or pruning; a billhook.

1bil-let (bĭl'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a small stick or log of wood used for fuel; **2,** a short bar of iron or steel.

2bil-let (bĭl'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a note or short letter; **2,** a ticket directing a soldier to board and lodge at a certain house; **3,** a place where a soldier is lodged; in the World War, a rest camp; **4,** a situation; appointment:—*v.t.* to quarter or lodge:—*v.i.* to be quartered or lodged, as soldiers.

bill-head (bĭl'hĕd"), *n.* a printed form, with a business address at the top, for the issuing of a bill.

bil-liards (bĭl'yărdz), *n.* a game played on an oblong, cloth-covered table, with ivory balls and a cue.

bil-lion (bĭl'yŭn), *n.* in the U. S. and France, one thousand millions: written 1,000,000,000; in England and Germany, a million millions: written 1,000,000,000,000.—*adj.* and *n.* **bil'lionth.**

bil-low (bĭl'ō), *n.* **1,** a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind; **2,** hence, anything that sweeps on with increasing force or volume:—*v.i.* to rise and roll in large waves.—*adj.* **bil'low-y.**

bi-month-ly (bī-mŭnth'lĭ), *adj.* occurring once every two months; as, a *bimonthly* meeting; also, lasting two months.

bin (bĭn), *n.* a box or compartment used as a storage place; as, a coal *bin.*

bind (bīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bound (bound), *p.pr.* bind'ing], **1,** to make fast with a cord or band; **2,** to confine or hold by physical force; **3,** to unite by bonds of affection, loyalty, or duty; hold by any moral tie; **4,** to protect, strengthen, or adorn, by a band, border, or cover; **5,** to oblige by a promise, law, duty, etc.; **6,** to fasten together in a cover, as a book:—*v.i.* **1,** to tie up something; as, to reap and *bind;* **2,** to have the force of a duty or necessity; **3,** to be too tight:—*n.* anything which holds or ties.—*n.* **bind'er.**

bind-er-y (bīn'dĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* binderies (-ĭz)], a place where books are fastened into covers.

bind-ing (bīn'dĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of making fast; **2,** a bandage; **3,** the cover of a book: **4,** something that secures the edges of cloth from fraying:—*adj.* holding; compelling, as an agreement: **binding posts,** metallic fixtures to which wires are fastened on electrical apparatus.

bin-oc-u-lar (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lər; bī-nŏk'ū-lər), *adj.* adapted to the use of both eyes at the same time; as, *binocular* glasses:—*n.* any glass fitted for use of both eyes at one time, as a field glass or opera glass.

bi-o-graph (bī'ō-grăf), *n.* a device for throwing moving pictures upon a screen; a cinematograph.

bi-og-ra-pher (bī-ŏg'rə-fər), *n.* one who writes the life of a person; as, Boswell was Johnson's *biographer.*

bi-og-ra-phy (bī-ŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* biographies (-fĭz)], **1,** the written history of a person's life; **2,** such writings in general.—*adj.* **bī'o-graph'ic; bī'o-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **bī'o-graph'i-cal-ly.**

bi-ol-o-gy (bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* the science which deals with the origin and life history of plants and animals, including *botany* and *zoölogy.*—*n.* **bi-ol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **bī'o-log'i-cal; bī'o-log'ic.**—*adv.* **bī'o-log'i-cal-ly.**

bi-ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* an animal having two feet, as man:—*adj.* having two feet. —*adj.* **bi'pe-dal** (bī'pē-dăl; bĭp'ē-dăl).

bi-plane (bī'plān″), *n.* an airplane with two supporting surfaces or guiding boards, one above the other, as in the Wright machine (see *airplane, aviation,* illus.).

birch (bûrch), *n.* **1,** any of several trees or shrubs which have a close-grained wood and smooth outer bark which in some varieties may be removed in thin, papery sheets; **2,** a rod formed of birch twigs, used for punishment; **3,** a birch-bark canoe:—*adj.* made of birch:—*v.t.* to punish with a birch rod; flog; whip.

birch bark the smooth outer bark of any of several varieties of birch, esp. the white paper birch: **birch-bark,** *adj.* made of birch bark.

birch-en (bûr'chn), *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, birch.

bird (bûrd), *n.* **1,** a warm-blooded, feathered, egg-laying vertebrate animal, generally having wings; **2,** any small bird shot by a gunner, as distinguished from a waterfowl; **3,** *Slang,* a queer or inefficient person: **bird of prey,** any flesh-eating bird, as a hawk:—*v.i.* to shoot or catch birds.

bird-man (bûrd'măn″), *n.* [*pl.* birdmen (-mĕn″)], an aviator; the pilot or operator of an airplane.

bird's-eye (bûrdz'-ī″), *adj.* **1,** seen from above, as by a flying bird; hence, general, not detailed; as, a *bird's-eye* view of New York; **2,** marked with spots resembling a bird's eye; as, *bird's-eye* maple.

birth (bûrth), *n.* **1,** the act of coming into life; **2,** the fact of being born; **3,** the act of bringing forth offspring; **4,** that which is born; **5,** descent, lineage, inherited position; as, Abraham Lincoln was a man of humble *birth;* **6,** inherited disposition or bent; **7,** an origin; a beginning.

birth-day (bûrth'dā″), *n.* the day on which one is born; also, the anniversary of such a day.

birth-mark (bûrth'märk″), *n.* **1,** a mark on the skin at birth; **2,** hence, any striking abnormality or defect, whether physical or mental, dating from birth.

birth-place one's birth; place of origin.

birth rate the rate at which births occur: usually given as so many births each year per thousand of inhabitants.

birth-right (bûrth'rīt″), *n.* **1,** any right, privilege, or possession to which a person is entitled by birth; **2,** the right of the first born.

bis-cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.* **1,** a flat cake of unraised bread, baked hard and dry; a cracker; **2,** in the U. S., a small, baked cake of raised bread dough.

bi-sect (bī-sĕkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to divide into two parts; **2,** in geometry, to divide into two equal parts.—*n.* **bi-sec'tion.**

bi-sec-tor (bī-sĕk'tĕr), *n.* that which divides an object into two equal parts.

bish-op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* **1,** a spiritual overseer; **2,** the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese or church district; **3,** one of the pieces used in playing chess.

bish-op-ric (bĭsh'ŭp-rĭk), *n.* **1,** the office of a bishop; **2,** a diocese, or church district presided over by a bishop.

bi-son (bī'sŭn), *n.* **1,** a wild, oxlike animal of America, popularly called *buffalo,* which has now almost disappeared; **2,** an animal like the ox, nearly extinct, but still found in Lithuania.

bisque (bĭsk), *n.* **1,** a thick, rich soup made from meat, fish, or tomatoes; **2,** a kind of ice cream containing crushed macaroons. Also, **bisk.**

[1]bit (bĭt), past tense and past participle of the verb *bite:*—*n.* **1,** a tool for boring holes, as an auger (see *tool,* illus.); **2,** the cutting part of a tool, as the blade in a plane; **3,** the metal mouthpiece of a bridle; **4,** any force which checks or restrains; **5,** the part of a key that enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers (see *1key,* illus.):—*v.t.* **1,** to put a bridle upon; **2,** to put a bit in the mouth of; **3,** to check; restrain.

[2]bit (bĭt), *n.* **1,** a small piece of anything; **2,** somewhat; a little; **3,** a little while; as, wait a *bit;* **4,** any small coin: **two bits,** 25 cents: **not a bit,** not at all; none at all.

bitch (bĭch), *n.* the female of the dog, wolf, fox, etc.

bite (bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bit (bĭt), *p.p.* bit'ten (bĭt'n) or bit, *p.pr.* bit'ing], **1,** to seize, grip, or cut, as with the teeth or part of a machine; sting, as an insect; **2,** to cut into, as with a sword; **3,** to cause smarting pain to, as cold; **4,** to eat into: corrode, as acid:—*v.i.* **1,** to seize, as with teeth or part of a machine; **2,** to be pungent; sting, as ammonia; **3,** to take a bait, as a fish; seize a chance; **4,** to corrode, as an acid:—*n.* **1,** the act of seizing, as with teeth; **2,** a wound made by the teeth, or by a sting; **3,** a mouthful; **4,** a hold or grip; **5,** a smarting sensation.—*n.* **bit'er.**

bit-ing (bīt'ĭng), *p.adj.* sharp; cutting; sarcastic.—*adv.* **bit'ing-ly.**

bitt (bĭt), *n.* a post or, usually, one of a pair of posts of wood or iron on a ship to which cables, ropes, etc., are made fast:—*v.t.* to put round the cable posts.

bit-ten (bĭt'n), a form of the past participle of the verb *bite*.

bit-ter (bĭt'ẽr), *adj.* **1**, having a sharp or harsh taste; **2**, sharp to the feeling; as, *bitter* cold; **3**, painful; grievous; as, *bitter* woe; **4**, severe; sarcastic; as, *bitter* words; cruel; as, a *bitter* enemy; **5**, expressing grief; as, a *bitter* cry:—*n.* **1**, any substance that is sharp or harsh to the taste; **2**, in *pl.*, liquor in which herbs or roots are soaked.—*adv.* **bit'ter-ly.—***n.* **bit'ter-ness.—***adj.* **bit'ter-ish.**

bit-tern (bĭt'ẽrn), *n.* any of several wading birds related to the heron.

bit-ter-sweet (bĭt'ẽr-swēt'), *n.* **1**, a vine of the nightshade family; **2**, an American twining shrub showing in the fall scarlet seeds in open pods:—*adj.* mingling bitter and sweet, or pain and pleasure.

bi-tu-men (bĭ-tū'mĕn; bĭt'ū-mĕn), *n.* a mixture of sticky or solid hydrocarbons found in the earth, as mineral pitch or asphalt.

bi-tu-mi-nous (bĭ-tū'mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* like or containing bitumen: **bituminous coal**, coal containing a large amount of bitumen: commonly called *soft coal*, and distinguished from anthracite, or *hard coal*.

bi-valve (bī'vălv), *n.* a shellfish whose shell is composed of two plates, or valves, connected by a ligament, as the oyster:—*adj.* having two valves.—*adj.* **bi'valved.—***adj.* **bi-val'yu-lar.**

biv-ouac (bĭv'wăk; bĭv'ōō-ăk), *n.* a camp of soldiers in the open air, without tents; hence, any temporary camp:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ouacked (-wăkt; -ōō-ăkt), *p.pr.* -ouack-ing], to encamp at night in the open without shelter.

bi-week-ly (bī"wēk'lĭ), *adj.* occurring or appearing every two weeks:—*n.* [*pl.* biweeklies (-lĭz)], a periodical issued once in two weeks:—*adv.* once every two weeks.

bi-zarre (bĭ-zär') *adj.* odd in manner or appearance; fanciful; grotesque.

blab (blăb), *v.t.* to tell thoughtlessly:—*v.i.* to tell tales; talk unwisely:—*n.* one who lets out secrets, or tells tales.—*n.* **blab'ber.**

black (blăk), *adj.* **1**, entirely without light: opp. of *white*; **2**, wrapped in darkness; **3**, dismal; forbidding; threatening; sullen; **4**, without moral light or goodness; evil; **5**, dark-skinned, as a negro:—*n.* **1**, the darkest color: opp. of *white*; **2**, a black color or dye; **3**, a negro; **4**, mourning:—*v.t.* to blacken; as, to *black* boots.—*adj.* **black'ish.—***adv.* **black'ly.—***n.* **black'ness.**

black art the magic once believed to be practiced by witches and conjurers; necromancy.

black-ber-ry (blăk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* blackberries (-ĭz)], **1**, any of several brambles bearing a small, dark, juicy fruit; **2**, the fruit itself.

black-bird (blăk'bûrd), *n.* **1**, an English song bird of the thrush family; **2**, any of several birds of North America, related to the bobolinks and meadow larks, esp. the purple grackle.

black-board (blăk'bōrd"), *n.* a large slate, or a board painted black, to be written or drawn upon with chalk.

black-en (blăk'n), *v.i.* to grow black or dark:—*v.t.* **1**, to make black; soil; **2**, to speak evil of.—*n.* **black'en-er.**

black-fish (blăk'fĭsh"), *n.* **1**, any of several small whales; **2**, any of several fishes of dark color, as the tautog.

black-guard (blăg'ärd), *n.* a foul-mouthed and abusive scoundrel:—*adj.* **1**, vicious; low; vile; **2**, abusive:—*v.t.* to revile.—*adv.* **black'guard-ly.**

black-ing (blăk'ĭng), *n.* a mixture for giving a black polish to boots and shoes, stoves, etc.

black lead a substance made of graphite and clay, but no lead: used in pencils.

black-leg (blăk'lĕg"), *n.* **1**, a dishonest, cheating gambler; swindler; **2**, a strike breaker; scab.

black-mail (blăk'māl"), *n.* **1**, a tax formerly paid to freebooters on the Scottish border to secure protection from theft; **2**, hence, the securing of money by threats, esp. of public exposure:—*v.t.* to secure money from by threats.—*n.* **black'mail"er.**

black-smith (blăk'smĭth"), *n.* a person who works in iron and makes iron utensils, horseshoes, etc.

black-snake (blăk'snāk"), *n.* **1**, any of several very dark, swift, nonpoisonous snakes; **2**, a heavy whip of braided cowhide. Also, **black snake.**

blad-der (blăd'ẽr), *n.* **1**, a sac of muscle or membrane in animals, in which a fluid is collected; esp., the urinary bladder; **2**, any sac or blister, containing fluid or air; **3**, anything puffed up or inflated.

blade (blād), *n.* **1**, the leaf of a grass; the broad part of any leaf; **2**, the cutting part of a knife or other instrument; **3**, anything like the broad part of a knife; as, the *blade* of an oar; **4**, a swordsman; **5**, a dashing fellow:—*v.i.* to put forth blades, as grass.—*p.adj.* **blad'ed.**

blam-a-ble (blām'ȧ-bl), *adj.* deserving of blame or censure; faulty.—*adv.* **blam'a-bly.—***n.* **blam'a-ble-ness.**

blame (blām), *n.* **1**, an expression of disapproval; censure; **2**, a fault; responsibility for anything wrong:—*v.t.* to find fault with; reproach.

blame-less (blām'lĕs), *adj.* free from fault or wrongdoing.—*adv.* **blame'less-ly.—***n.* **blame'less-ness.**

blame-wor-thy (blām'wûr"thĭ), *adj.* deserving reproof.

blanch (blănch), *v.t.* **1**, to take the color out of; make white; as, to *blanch* celery; **2**, to scald quickly so as to remove the skin, as almonds:—*v.i.* to become white; of persons, to turn pale, as from fear or cold.

blanc-mange (blȧ-mänzh'; -mänzh'), *n.* a white dessert composed of some jellylike or starchy substance combined with milk.

bland (blănd), *adj.* **1**, soft-spoken; affable; **2**, mild; soothing; gentle; as, a *bland* smile.—*adv.* **bland'ly.—***n.* **bland'ness.**

blan-dish (blăn'dĭsh), *v.t.* to flatter; fondle; coax; wheedle.

blan-dish-ment (blăn'dĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* a flattering or soothing expression; cajolery; wheedling.

blank (blăngk), *n.* **1**, any empty space; **2**, a printed paper with spaces to be filled in; **3**, a piece of metal, as for a coin, ready for stamping:—*adj.* **1**, free from writing or print;

2, without variety or interest; 3, fruitless; vacant; empty; 4, utter; absolute; as, *blank* silence; 5, unbroken in surface; as, a *blank* wall; 6, not stamped.—*adv.* **blank'ly.**—*n.* **blank'ness.**

blank-et (blăng'kĕt), *n.* 1, a soft, heavy, woolen cloth, used as a bed covering, a cover for a horse, etc.; 2, a covering of any material; as, a waterproof *blanket:*—*v.t.* to cover, as with a blanket.

blank verse unrimed verse; esp., in English literature, verse written in unrimed iambic pentameter.

blare (blâr), *n.* a harsh noise like the blast of a trumpet:—*v.i.* to give forth a loud, brazen sound like that of a trumpet:—*v.t.* to sound loudly; trumpet forth.

blar-ney (blär'nĭ), *n.* soft, coaxing speech; flattery; cajolery:—*v.t.* to influence or deceive by soft, coaxing speeches; humbug with flattery.

blas-pheme (blăs-fēm'), *v.t.* to speak irreverently of, or profanely or falsely about (God):—*v.i.* to talk irreverently or profanely; deny the being of God.—*n.* **blas-phem'er.**—*adj.* **blas'phe-mous.**—*adv.* **blas'phe-mous-ly.**

blas-phe-my (blăs'fē-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* blasphemies (-mĭz)], impious, profane, or mocking speech concerning God or sacred things.

blast (blăst), *n.* 1, a strong gust of wind; 2, a forcible stream of air or gas from an opening; as, a *blast* of heat from a furnace; 3, the sound produced by blowing a wind instrument; 4, a sudden harmful influence upon plants or animals; a blight; 5, the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, etc., in rending or removing rocks, or the charge so used:—*v.t.* 1, to injure; cause to fade or wither by some evil influence; ruin; destroy; 2, to break open or shatter by any explosive agent.—*n.* **blast'er.**

bla-tant (blā'tănt), *adj.* 1, bawling; noisy; 2, conspicuous; coarse.—*adv.* **bla'tant-ly.**—*n.* **bla'tan-cy.**

[1]blaze (blāz), 1, a fire; a body of bright flame; 2, intense direct light, as brilliant sunlight; 3, a sudden bursting out of some quality or emotion; ardor; 4, brilliant display; splendor; brightness:—*v.i.* 1, to burst into flame; burn; 2, to glow or shine brightly; 3, to be lighted up; 4, to show sudden emotion:—*v.t.* to cause to burn or flame.

[2]blaze (blāz), *n.* 1, a white spot on the face of a horse or other animal; 2, a mark made on a tree by removing a portion of the bark:—*v.t.* 1, to mark, as a tree, by chipping off a portion of the bark; 2, to indicate, as a path or boundary, by such marks.

blaz-er (blāz'ẽr), *n.* a brightly colored or striped jacket, esp. for sport wear.

bla-zon (blā'zn), *n.* 1, a coat of arms; 2, a description of the figures on a coat of arms, banner, or the like, in the technical language of heraldry; 3, showy display:—*v.t.* 1, to explain or outline (the figures on a coat of arms, banner, etc.); 2, to decorate in color, as a shield; inscribe; 3, to proclaim; as, his face *blazons* his evil deeds.—*n.* **bla'zon-ment.**

bla-zon-ry (blā'zn-rĭ), *n.* 1, figures on coats of arms; 2, the art of describing and explaining coats of arms and armorial bearings; 3, bright display.

bleach (blēch), *v.t.* to make white or whiter by a chemical process or by exposing to the sun's rays:—*v.i.* to grow or become white.—*n.* **bleach'er.**

bleach-ers (blēch'ẽrz), *n.pl.* the roof-less space or seats for spectators at baseball and other games.

bleak (blēk), *adj.* 1, exposed to wind and cold; unsheltered; 2, piercing; cold; cutting; as, a *bleak* wind; 3, gray and cheerless.—*adv.* **bleak'ly.**—*n.* **bleak'ness.**

blear (blẽr), *adj.* sore or dim from a watery discharge: said of the eyes:—*v.t.* 1, to make sore or watery, as the eyes; 2, to dim or obscure; hence, to deceive or hoodwink.—*adj.* **blear'-eyed".**

blear-y (blẽr'ĭ), *adj.* dull; blurry; sore.—*n.* **blear'i-ness.**

bleat (blēt), *n.* the cry of a sheep, goat, or calf:—*v.i.* to cry as, or like, a sheep.

bleb (blĕb), *n.* a blister; bubble; specif., a bubble in a solid substance that has been fluid; as, a *bleb* in glass.—*adj.* **bleb'by.**

bled (blĕd), past tense and past participle of the verb *bleed.*

bleed (blēd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bled (blĕd), *p.pr.* bleed'ing], 1, to give forth or lose blood; shed one's blood; 2, to lose sap or juice; as, trees *bleed* if trimmed after the sap is up in the spring; 3, to be filled with sympathy or pity:—*v.t.* 1, to take blood or sap from, 2, *Colloq.*, to extort money from.

blem-ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *n.* any defect or deformity, physical or moral:—*v.t.* to injure; mar; disfigure.

[1]blench (blĕnch), *v.i.* to start or shrink back; quail; flinch.

[2]blench (blĕnch), *v.t.* to make white or pale:—*v.i.* to grow pale.

blend (blĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blend'ed or blent (blĕnt), *p.pr.* blend'ing], to mix together, so that the things mixed cannot be separated or distinguished from each other:—*v.i.* to mingle; shade into each other: said of colors:—*n.* 1, a thorough mixture of colors, liquids, tobaccos, teas, etc.; 2, a shading or merging, as of one color or flavor into another.

bless (blĕs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blessed or blest (blĕst), *p.pr.* bless'ing], 1, to set apart for a holy purpose; 2, to call down a blessing upon; 3, to give happiness to; as, *bless* thy people; 4, to praise or extol.

bless-ed (blĕs'ĕd; *Poetic*, blĕst), *p.adj.* 1, holy; worthy of reverence; 2, supremely happy; 3, enjoying or relating to heavenly bliss; 4, bringing comfort or joy.—*adv.* **bless'ed-ly.**—*n.* **bless'ed-ness.**

bless-ing (blĕs'ĭng), *n.* 1, an appeal for happiness or holiness for another; a benediction; 2, that which causes prosperity; a divine benefit or gift; 3, a prayer of thanks before or after a meal.

blest (blĕst), past tense and past participle of the verb *bless:*—*p.adj.* blessed.

blew (blōō), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *blow.*

blight (blīt), *n.* 1, a disease that causes plants to wither partly or wholly; smut; mildew; 2, anything which causes such a disease, as certain fungi, insects, etc.; 3, anything which serves to check, nip, or destroy; as, the *blight* of sin:—*v.t.* 1, to affect with a withering disease or baleful influence; blast; 2, hence, to destroy; frustrate.

blimp (blĭmp), *n.* a small, dirigible balloon used to locate submarines.

blind (blīnd), *adj.* **1,** without the sense of sight; sightless; also, pertaining to those without sight; **2,** unable or unwilling to understand, judge, or realize; **3,** heedless; unthinking; as, *blind* haste; **4,** without rule or reason; as *blind* instinct; **5,** hidden; **6,** closed at one end; as, a *blind* alley:—*n.* **1,** anything which serves to hinder or obstruct vision, or hinders the passage of light, as a window shade, a blinker on a horse's bridle, etc.; **2,** something to mislead the eye or the understanding; **3,** a trick; ruse:—*v.t.* **1,** to deprive of sight or judgment; dazzle; **2,** to eclipse or hide.—*adv.* **blind'ly.**—*n.* **blind'ness.**

blind-er (blīn'dẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which prevents from seeing; **2,** a blinker on a horse's bridle (see *harness*, illus.).

blind-fold (blīnd'fōld″), *adj.* **1,** having the eyes covered so as to be unable to see; **2,** hence, reckless:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; **2,** to mislead.

blink (blĭngk), *v.i.* **1,** to wink quickly; see through half-shut eyes; **2,** hence, to get a quick glimpse; **3,** to twinkle; glimmer.—*v.t.* **1,** to wink rapidly, as the eyes; **2,** to shut one's eyes to; ignore (what one is looking at); as, he *blinks* a question:—*n.* **1,** a glimpse; **2,** the time of a wink; a twinkling; **3,** a glimmer; also, at sea, light on the horizon reflected from distant ice.

blink-er (blĭngk'ẽr), *n.* a leather flap placed one on each side of a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing objects beside or behind him.

bliss (blĭs), *n.* **1,** the highest degree of happiness; the perfect joy of heaven; **2,** gladness; **3,** a cause of joy.

bliss-ful (blĭs'fo͝ol), *adj.* filled with gladness or joy; extremely happy.—*adv.* **bliss'ful-ly.**—*n.* **bliss'ful-ness.**

blis-ter (blĭs'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a small, bladderlike swelling on the skin, containing watery matter, as from a burn, friction, etc.; **2,** a similar swelling on the surface of a leaf, on painted boards, in glass, etc.; **3,** any substance used to produce such swellings:—*v.t.* to cause blisters to come upon:—*v.i.* to rise in, or become covered with, blisters.

blithe (blīth), *adj.* gay; joyous; glad; cheery; happy.—*adv.* **blithe'ly.**

blithe-some (blīth'sŭm), *adj.* cheery; gay; merry; joyous.—*adv.* **blithe'some-ly.**—*n.* **blithe'some-ness.**

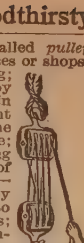
bliz-zard (blĭz'ẽrd), *n.* a furious hurricane of wind accompanied by fine driving snow and intense cold.

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to swell or distend, as with water or air; inflate; **2,** hence, to make vain:—*v.i.* to become puffed out or distended:—*adj.* puffy:—*n.* in animals, a large accumulation of gas in the abdomen.

bloat-er (blōt'ẽr), *n.* a large herring, salted, smoked, and half dried.

***bloc** (blŏk), [Fr.], *n.* a political group which votes and acts for one purpose.

¹block (blŏk), *n.* **1,** a solid piece of wood, stone, metal, etc.; esp., one prepared for building, or for use in chopping, pounding for attention, mounting a horse, etc.; also, a form used to mold hats, display wigs, or the like; **2,** the thick piece of wood supporting the neck of a person about to be beheaded; **3,** a pulley, often called *pulley block*; **4,** a connected row of houses or shops; a large store or office building; **5,** a portion of a city bounded by two successive parallel streets in each direction, intersecting at right angles: also called *square*; also, the length of one side of such a square; **6,** a mass or division of something taken as a unit; as, a *block* of stock; a *block* of theater seats:—*v.t.* **1,** to secure or hold up, as by squared wooden supports; **2,** to mold or place on a form, as hats; **3** to outline roughly; plan without details: usually with *out*.



BLOCK AND TACKLE

²block (blŏk), *n.* **1,** an obstruction or impediment; **2,** the state of being obstructed:—*v.t.* to obstruct: often with *up*.

block-ade (blŏk-ād'), *n.* the shutting up of a place, as a port, by ships or troops of an enemy in order to prevent anything from coming in or going out, and thus force surrender:—*v.t.* to surround (a place) with a blockade.—*n.* **block-ad'er.**

block-head (blŏk'hĕd″), *n.* a stupid fellow; a dolt.

block-house (blŏk'hous″), *n.* a military building or fortress built of heavy timber, furnished with loopholes in the walls and floor for the firing of guns, and having a projecting upper story.

blond (blŏnd), *adj.* **1,** having a fair complexion, light hair, and blue or gray eyes; **2,** of a fair color:—*n.* a person of very fair complexion, blue or gray eyes, and light hair. Also, *fem.* **blonde.**

blood (blŭd), *n.* **1,** the red fluid which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins of an animal and supplies the body with food and oxygen; **2,** any vital fluid, such as sap, beet juice, etc.; **3,** kinship; relationship; **4,** descent; esp., noble lineage; as, a prince of royal *blood*; **5,** a man of fire and spirit; a rake; as, a young *blood*; **6,** temper; mettle; as, his *blood* was up.

blood-ed (blŭd'ĕd), *adj.* of the best stock or breed.

blood-hound (blŭd'hound″), *n.* **1,** one of a breed of large dogs remarkable for their acute sense of smell, employed to track wounded game and escaped prisoners or criminals; **2,** hence, a detective.

blood-less (blŭd'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** without blood: used of a run-down physical condition; **2,** pale; **3,** lifeless; spiritless; **4,** cold-hearted; unfeeling; **5,** without bloodshed; as, a *bloodless* victory.—*adv.* **blood'less-ly.**—*n.* **blood'less-ness.**

blood-root (blŭd'rōōt″), *n.* a plant of the poppy family, having thick red roots and orange-red sap, and bearing a white flower which blooms in early spring.

blood-shed (blŭd'shĕd″), *n.* slaughter, esp. of human beings.

blood-shot (blŭd'shŏt″), *adj.* red and inflamed: said of the eyes.

blood-suck-er (blŭd'sŭk″ẽr), *n.* **1,** an animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech; **2,** one who extorts money.

blood-thirst-y (blŭd'thûrs″tĭ), *adj.* murderous: eager to kill:

cruel.—*adv.* **blood'thirst'i-ly.**—*n.* **blood'-thirst"i-ness.**

blood-y (blŭd'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, relating to, containing, or resembling blood; **2**, blood-stained; **3**, cruel; murderous; attended with slaughter.—*adv.* **blood'i-ly.**—*n.* **blood'i-ness.**

[1]bloom (blōōm), *n.* **1**, the blossom or flower borne by a plant; **2**, the state of being in flower or having flowers; **3**, a state or period of health or growth; prime; **4**, the delicate, waxy or powdery coating on certain fruits, as the peach or grape, and on certain leaves:—*v.i.* **1**, to produce blossoms; flower; **2**, to glow with youth and freshness; flourish.

[2]bloom (blōōm), *n.* **1**, a mass of wrought iron from a forge or furnace, shaped into a rough bar, and ready for forging or rolling; **2**, a lump of molten glass.

bloom-er (blōōm'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a costume for women introduced in New York, about 1850, and consisting of loose trousers under a short skirt; **2**, in *pl.*, loose, wide trousers gathered near the knee, worn by women in athletic sports.

bloom-ing (blōōm'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, blossoming; in flower; **2**, thriving in health, vigor, and beauty.—*adv.* **bloom'ing-ly.**

blos-som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* **1**, the flower of a plant; **2**, the state of flowering:—*v.i.* **1**, to put forth flowers; **2**, to flourish.

blot (blŏt), *n.* **1**, a spot or stain; **2**, a wiping out or erasure; **3**, a spot on the reputation; disgrace:—*v.t.* **1**, to spot or stain, as with ink; **2**, to dishonor; stain with disgrace; **3**, to impair; damage; **4**, to dry (ink) with absorbent paper; **5**, to cancel: usually with *out;* **6**, to destroy utterly; as, Sodom was *blotted* out; **7**, to darken or hide; as, a cloud *blots* out the moon:—*v.i.* **1**, to make a blot or blots; **2**, to become covered with blots.

blotch (blŏch), *n.* **1**, a large irregular spot, as of ink; **2**, a coarse eruption; as, a *blotch* of pimples on the face:—*v.t.* to mark or disfigure with spots.—*adj.* **blotch'y.**

blot-ter (blŏt'ĕr), *n.* **1**, something intended to dry or absorb wet ink; a piece of blotting paper; **2**, a book in which entries are made of events as they occur.

blot-ting pa-per paper specially made to absorb wet ink.

blouse (blouz; blous), *n.* **1**, a loose outer garment originally worn by workmen; **2**, any similar garment.

[1]blow (blō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew (blōō), *p.p.* blown (blōn), *p.pr.* blow'ing], to burst into bloom; be in flower:—*n.* a flower; blossom.

[2]blow (blō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* blew (blōō), *p.p.* blown (blōn), *p.pr.* blow'ing], **1**, to cause to move or send forward by a current of air; **2**, to inflate, as glass; **3**, to puff up, as by vanity; **4**, to cause to sound by forcing air through, as a whistle; **5**, to clear by forcing air through, as a tube or nostril; **6**, to lay eggs in, as flies in raw meat; **7**, to scatter or shatter by explosives: usually with *up, open,* etc.:—*v.i.* **1**, to move, as does a current of air; **2**, to send forth air, as a bellows; eject steam, a spout of water, etc.; **3**, to give forth sound when air is forced through, as a wind instrument; **4**, to pant; breathe quickly and with gasps; **5**, *Colloq.*, to brag; talk loudly:—*n.* **1**, the act of causing a current of air to move; **2**, a gale; puff of fresh air.

[2]blow (blō), *n.* **1**, a sudden, hard stroke with the hand or a weapon; **2**, a calamity or misfortune.

blow-er (blō'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who blows; **2**, a device for causing a current of air.

blown (blōn), past participle of the verb *blow:*—*p.adj.* **1**, winded, as from running or fatigue; **2**, tainted, as meat; **3**, infested with fly eggs.

blowz-y (blouz'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, ruddy-faced; high-colored; coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather; **2**, frowzy; disordered by wind, as the hair. Also, **blowzed.**

blub-ber (blŭb'ĕr), *v.i.* to weep noisily and so as to disfigure the face:—*v.t.* **1**, to disfigure (the face) with weeping; **2**, to utter sobbingly:—*n.* **1**, the act of weeping noisily; **2**, the fat of whales and some other large, marine animals: a source of oil.

bludg-eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* a short, heavy-headed stick used as a weapon:—*v.t.* to strike with, or as with, a club:—*v.i.* to strike; batter.—*n.* **bludg'eon-ing.**

blue (blōō), *adj.* **1**, of the color of the clear sky; azure; **2**, low-spirited; dismal; as, the news made her *blue;* **3**, severely moral; as, the *blue* laws; **4**, purplish; discolored, as from a bruise; **5**, of blood, venous: opp. of *red,* or arterial; **6**, without promise; gloomy; as, a *blue* prospect: **blue blood**, **1**, in stock breeding, blood of a pure breed; **2**, blood of a noble or aristocratic family:—*n.* **1**, the color of the clear sky; azure; a certain one of the primary colors of the solar spectrum; **2**, a dye or powder that produces this color; **3**, in *pl., Colloq.*, melancholy; low spirits:—*v.t.* **1**, to make or dye the color of the clear sky or any hue like it; **2**, to treat with bluing.—*adv.* **blue'ly.**—*n.* **blue'ness.**

blue-bell (blōō'bĕl"), *n.* any of several plants bearing bell-shaped, blue flowers, as the harebell of Scotland.

blue-ber-ry (blōō'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* blueberries (-ĭz)], **1**, any of several plants of the heath family, bearing round, blue berries; **2**, the fruit itself.

blue-bird (blōō'bûrd"), *n.* any of several song birds of the thrush family, the males being blue above and cinnamon and white or blue and white below.

blue-bot-tle (blōō'bŏt'l), *n.* **1**, the cornflower; **2**, any of several species of large flies with steel-blue body.

blue-fish (blōō'fĭsh"), *n.* [*pl.* bluefish; bluefishes (-ĕz)], any of various fishes, esp. a highly prized food fish found in western Atlantic waters.

blue-jack-et (blōō'jăk"ĕt), *n.* a sailor; an enlisted man in the navy.

blu-et (blōō'ĕt), *n.* a low-growing meadow plant of the U. S., with small, bluish flowers: also called *innocence.*

[1]bluff (blŭf), *adj.* **1**, having a broad, flattened front; **2**, rising steeply or boldly, as a cliff; **3**, rough and hearty; abrupt; as, a *bluff* man:—*n.* a high, steep bank, cliff, or headland.—*adv.* **bluff'ly.**—*n.* **bluff'ness.**

[2]bluff (blŭf), *v.t.* to deceive, esp. by manner or speech, in order to accomplish one's own ends:—*v.i.* to deceive, or attempt to deceive, by assuming an air of confidence or strength:—*n.* **1**, the act of assuming a misleading manner; **2**, a bold manner intended to mislead.—*n.* **bluff'er.**

blu-ing (blōō'ĭng), *n.* a bluish preparation, as of indigo, used in laundering. Also, **blue'ing.**

blu-ish (blōō'ĭsh), *adj.* somewhat blue; shading into blue.—*n.* **blu'ish-ness.**

blun-der (blŭn'dẽr), *n.* a stupid mistake; a serious error:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a bad mistake from stupidity, ignorance, etc.; err stupidly; **2,** to move or act clumsily:—*v.t.* to do or utter stupidly.—*p.adj.* **blun'der-ing.** —*adv.* **blun'der-ing-ly.**—*n.* **blun'der-er.**

blun-der-buss (blŭn'dẽr-bŭs), *n.* **1,** an old-fashioned, short gun with a flaring muzzle; **2,** a stupid fellow.

blunt (blŭnt), *adj.* **1,** having a thick or rounded edge or point; not sharp; **2,** dull in understanding; stupid; **3,** abrupt in speech or manner; plain-spoken:—*v.t.* **1,** to dull the edge or point of; **2,** to make weaker or less keen:—*v.i.* to become dull; lose keenness.—*adv.* **blunt'ly.**—*n.* **blunt'ness.**

blur (blûr), *v.t.* **1,** to make indistinct in outline; dim; **2,** to stain; blemish:—*v.i.* to become indistinct in outline:—*n.* **1,** a smudge; smear, as of ink; **2,** an indistinct or confused appearance.—*adj.* **blur'ry.**

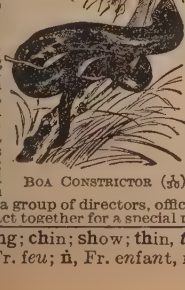
blurt (blûrt), *v.t.* to speak out suddenly and without thought; utter unwisely: usually with *out*; as, to *blurt* out a secret.

blush (blŭsh), *v.i.* **1,** to redden or become rosy in the cheeks, as from shame or confusion; **2,** to feel shame: with *for* or *to*:—*n.* **1,** the red color that rises in the cheeks or face through shame, confusion, modesty, etc.; **2,** a red or reddish color; rosy tint.

blus-ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to be windy and boisterous, as the weather; **2,** to talk in a noisy, threatening style; bully:—*v.t.* to utter with noisy violence: with *forth* or *out*:—*n.* **1,** the noise and violence of a storm, or of the wind in gusts; **2,** noisy talk; empty threats.—*n.* **blus'ter-er.**—*adj.* **blus'ter-y.**

bo-a (bō'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* boas (-ȧz)], **1,** any one of various large nonpoisonous snakes, some of which are able to crush prey as large as a deer in their coils; **2,** a long, round fur or feather neck piece for women.

bo-a con-stric-tor a boa, reaching eleven feet in length, found in tropical America, remarkable for its power of crushing its prey to death in its coils.



Boa Constrictor (ō)

boar (bōr), *n.* **1,** the male of swine; **2,** the wild hog.—*adj.* **boar'ish.**

board (bōrd), *n.* **1,** a thin, flat piece of wood, longer than it is broad; **2,** a table for, or spread with, food: so called because a table at first was a wooden board; **3,** hence, the food served, esp. when at a fixed price; **4,** a group of directors, officers, etc., organized to act together for a special purpose; **5,** pasteboard, as for a book cover; **6,** a thin piece of wood or pasteboard prepared for a definite use; as, a checker*board:* **on board,** on a ship or in a train:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with flat timbers; **2,** to furnish with food, or food and lodging, in return for money; **3,** to cause to be lodged and fed, as a horse at a stable; **4,** to go on (a ship) or enter (a train):—*v.i.* to be regularly supplied with meals, or with meals and lodging, at a fixed charge.

board-er (bōr'dẽr), *n.* one who is regularly supplied with food, or with food and lodging, at a fixed price.

board-ing (bōrd'ĭng), *n.* **1,** light timber; also, a covering of light timber; **2,** the act of going on a ship; **3,** the act of supplying, or state of being supplied with, food and lodging, for a stated sum.

boast (bōst), *v.i.* **1,** to brag; speak of one-self or one's belongings in loud and vain terms; **2,** to exult:—*v.t.* **1,** to brag of; **2,** to possess as a thing to be proud of; as, he *boasted* a fine ranch:—*n.* **1,** a proud, vainglorious speech; **2,** a cause of pride, vanity, or praiseworthy triumph.—*n.* **boast'er.**

boast-ful (bōst'fo͝ol), *adj.* given to bragging, or full of vanity.—*adv.* **boast'ful-ly.**—*n.* **boast'ful-ness.**

boat (bōt), *n.* **1,** a small, open vessel, usually moved by oars or power but often by means of a sail; a ship; hence, any vessel for navigating the water; **2,** an open dish resembling a ship in form:—*v.i.* to go in a small open vessel; row; sail:—*v.t.* to transport or put in a boat.—*n.* **boat'man.**—*n.* **boat'ing.**

boat-swain (bōt'swān; bō'sn), *n.* an officer of a ship, who has charge of the rigging, anchors, and cordage, and who calls the crew to their duty.

1bob (bŏb), *v.t.* **1,** to give a short, jerky motion to; **2,** to cut short, as the hair:—*v.i.* **1,** to move to and fro jerkily; dance; curtsy; **2,** to fish with a float, or bob, on the line:—*n.* **1,** a jerking movement, as of the head; **2,** a weight, as on a pendulum; **3,** a cork or float on a fishing line; **4,** a short haircut for women; **5,** a short sled.

1bob (bŏb), *v.t.* to strike; give a blow to; jog; rap:—*n.* a light blow; rap.

2bob (bŏb), *n.* [*pl.* bob], *Slang,* in England, a shilling.

bob-bin (bŏb'ĭn), *n.* **1,** one of the pins or small cylinders of wood used to carry and steady the threads in making pillow lace; **2,** a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, used on machines to hold yarn or thread for spinning, weaving, or sewing.

bob-o-link (bŏb'ō-lĭngk), *n.* an American song bird: also called, in certain localities, *ricebird; reedbird.*

bob-tail (bŏb'tāl'), *n.* **1,** a short tail or a tail cut short; **2,** hence, an animal with such a tail.—*adj.* **bob'tailed'.**

bob-white (bŏb'hwīt'), *n.* **1,** the common American quail or partridge; **2,** the cry of this bird.

Boche (bŏsh), *n.* [*pl.* Boches (bŏsh)], **1,** a savage revolutionist; **2,** in the World War, a German soldier.

bode (bōd), *v.t.* to portend; be a sign of future events, esp. of evil.

bod-ice waist or body of a woman's dress; **2,** a wide belt or girdle, laced and tight-fitting

bod-i-less (bŏd'ĭ-lĕs), *adj.* having no concrete form, not made up of matter; immaterial.

bod-i-ly (bŏd'ĭ-lĭ), *adj.* **1,** having material form; **2,** pertaining to, or belonging to, the body as, *bodily* sickness or harm: —*adv.* **1.** in person; **2.** entirely; completely.

bod-kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* **1,** a pointed instrument for piercing holes in embroidery; **2,** a blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape or ribbon through a hem, eyelets, or the like; **3,** a long pin to fasten up the hair; **4,** an instrument for picking type from a form.

bod-y (bŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bodies (-ĭz)], **1,** the form and substance of an animal, living or dead; **2,** the trunk or main portion of an animal or thing; **3,** a person; **4,** an aggregate of persons or things; as, a legislative *body;* a *body* of facts; **5,** a mass of matter; as, a heavenly *body;* **6,** consistency; substance; as, this silk has very little *body:* **body politic, 1,** the people of a nation, state, or community regarded as a political unit; **2,** the people collectively:—*v.t.* **1,** to furnish with a material form; embody; **2,** to represent; picture mentally: usually with *forth.*

body-guard (bŏd'ĭ-gärd″), *n.* **1,** a guard, of one or more, to protect the person, as of a ruler; **2,** a retinue; escort.

bog (bŏg), *n.* a tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of partially decayed vegetable matter; a quagmire; marsh:—*v.t.* to sink in a marsh:—*v.i.* to cause to sink, as in a marsh or quagmire.

bog-gle (bŏg'l), *v.i.* **1,** to hesitate; waver; esp., to shy, as a horse; **2,** to demur; dissemble; **3,** to act clumsily; bungle: —*v.t.* to make a botch of:—*n.* **1,** a scruple; **2,** a blunder.

bog-gy (bŏg'ĭ), *adj.* full of wet, muddy places; marshy; swampy.

bo-gus (bō'gŭs), *adj.* counterfeit; not genuine; fictitious; sham.

bo-gy (bō'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bogies (-gĭz)], a hobgoblin; specter; bugbear; ghost. Also, **bo'gie; bo'gey.**

1boil (boil), *v.i.* **1,** to bubble through the action of heat; become so hot as to bubble and change into vapor: said of a liquid, **2,** to be cooked in boiling water; **3,** to seethe with an agitation like that of boiling; **4,** to be excited by passion and anger:—*v.t.* **1,** to heat (a liquid) to the temperature at which the vapor rises to the top in bubbles; **2,** to cook in, or subject to, a boiling liquid:—*n.* a bubbling from the effect of heat.

2boil (boil), *n.* an inflamed, festering sore in the skin.

boil-er (boil'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a strong metallic vessel in which steam is produced for driving engines; **2,** a tank for storing hot water; **3,** a vessel in which a liquid is heated.

boil-ing (boil'ĭng), *p.adj.* heated to the point of bubbling; also, seething, as with passion:—*n.* **1,** the act of bubbling as a result of heat; **2,** the effect of subjecting to the action of hot liquid.

bois-ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** stormy; rough; **2,** noisy; turbulent. —*adv.* **bois'ter-ous-ly.**—*n.* **bois'ter-ous-ness.**

bold (bōld), *adj.* **1,** courageous; fearless; venturesome; **2,** planned or carried out with daring and spirit; **3,** steep; abrupt, as a cliff; **4,** prominent; in high relief; **5,** venturing beyond the commonplace; mentally vigorous; as, a *bold* mind; **6,** impudent; presuming, as a speech.—*adv.* **bold'ly.**—*n.* **bold'ness.**

bold-face (bōld'fās″), *n.* a type with black, heavy face.—*adj.* **bold'-faced″.**

1bole (bōl), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree, or anything resembling it.

2bole (bōl), *n.* any of several kinds of easily crumbled clay.

boll (bōl), *v.i.* to go to seed:—*n.* the pod or seed vessel of a plant, as of flax: **boll weevil,** a grayish beetle about ¼ of an inch long, the larvæ of which infest the cotton plant.

boll-worm (bōl'wûrm″), *n.* a larva which feeds on cotton, corn, etc.

bo-lo (bō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* bolos (-lōz)], a large, heavy knife used in the Philippines.

Bol-she-vi-ki (bōl″shĕ-vē'kĭ), *n.pl.* [*sing.* Bolshevik], the followers of the political party of revolutionary socialism which established the soviet form of government in Russia in 1917.—*adj.* **Bol'she-vik.**

Bol-she-vism (bōl'shĕ-vĭzm), *n.* the theory of government of the Bolsheviki; revolutionary socialism.—*adj.* and *n.* **Bol'she-vist.**

bol-ster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* **1,** a long pillow or cushion used to support the head, as on a bed; **2,** a cushioned pad to ease pressure, deaden noise, etc.; **3,** a structure placed over the axles of a wagon or truck to support the body:—*v.t.* **1,** to support with a pillow or cushion; prop; hence, to help; **2,** to pad.

1bolt (bōlt), *n.* **1,** a short, thick, heavy-headed arrow; dart; **2,** hence, anything coming dartingly or suddenly, as a flash of lightning; a thunderbolt; **3,** a metal pin or rod for fastening together or holding in place parts of machinery, furniture, etc., threaded at one end, and sometimes at both, to hold a nut; **4,** a sliding catch for a door or gate; that part of a lock which is shot or drawn back by the key; **5,** a roll of cloth, usually containing about 40 yards; **6,** a sudden dashing or darting away, as of a horse; **7,** in politics, a refusal to support a party policy or nominee:—*v.t.* **1,** to shoot; expel with force; **2,** to blurt out unexpectedly; **3,** to fasten with a sliding catch, as a door; **4,** to fasten together with metal pins, as metal plates; **5,** to swallow (food) very rapidly, or without chewing; **6,** in U. S. politics, to refuse to support (the candidate or policy of one's own party); break away from (one's party):—*v.i.* **1,** to dash or dart away suddenly; run away, as a horse; **2,** to fall swiftly and with force; shoot down; **3,** in U. S. politics, to refuse to support a party, candidate, or policy: —*adv.* like a bolt.—*n.* **1bolt'er.**

2bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* **1,** to sift, as flour from bran; **2,** to examine minutely.

2bolt-er (bōl'tẽr), *n.* a machine for separating flour from bran.

bomb (bŏm; bŭm), *n.* **1,** a hollow iron ball or shell filled with an explosive material, fired from a gun or exploded by concussion or by a fuse; **2,** any shell similarly constructed and thrown by the hand or dropped from an airship.—*n.* **bomb'er.**

bom-bard (bŏm-bärd'; bŭm-bärd'), *v.t.* **1,** to attack with cannon; fire shot or shell at or into; **2,** to assail persistently, as with missiles or questions.

bom-bard-ment (bŏm-bärd′mĕnt; bŭm-), *n.* **1,** a continuous attack with shot and shell, rockets, missiles, etc.; **2,** any persistent attack.

bom-bast (bŏm′băst; bŭm′-), *n.* high-sounding words; inflated language or style with little meaning.

bom-bas-tic (bŏm-băs′tĭk; bŭm-), *adj.* **1,** pompous, inflated, ranting; **2,** given to high-sounding language.—*adv.* **bom-bas′ti-cal-ly.**

bom-ba-zine (bŏm″bə-zēn′; bŭm″-), *n.* a kind of fine dress fabric.

bomb-shell (bŏm′shĕl″; bŭm′-), *n.* **1,** an explosive missile, or bomb; **2,** anything very sudden and surprising.

***bo-na fi-de** (bō′nə fī′dē), [Lat.], lit., in good faith; genuine.

bo-nan-za (bō-năn′zə), *n. U. S. Slang,* a rich vein of ore in a mine; hence, anything which brings unexpected wealth or good fortune.

bon-bon (bŏn′bŏn″; *Fr.* bôN″bôN′), *n.* a confection; candy; sweetmeat.

¹bond (bŏnd), *n.* **1,** that which fastens, ties, or confines; **2,** in *pl.,* fetters; imprisonment; **3,** a binding agreement; **4,** a force or an influence which unites; as, the *bond* of kinship; **5,** in law: **a,** security given for another; bail; **b,** an obligation in writing and under seal; **6,** a promise by a corporation or government to pay an investor, in return for the use of his credit, a principal sum on a certain date, with interest; **7,** a guarantee that owners of imported goods, liable to duty and held in a warehouse pending disposal, will pay the duty when the goods are removed for sale:—*v.t.* **1,** to place under the conditions of a bond; **2,** to put (goods) into a bonded warehouse.

²bond (bŏnd), *adj.* in servitude or slavery; captive.

bond-age (bŏn′dăj), *n.* serfdom; physical or moral slavery or subjection; imprisonment; servitude.

bond-ed (bŏn′dĕd), *p.adj.* **1,** held in bond, or under pledge, for payment of import duties; **2,** secured by written agreement, as a debt: **bonded warehouse,** a place in which goods are kept under bond.

bond-maid (bŏnd′mād″), *n.* a girl or woman held as slave.

¹bonds-man (bŏndz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* bondsmen (-mĕn)], one who becomes surety for another's debt, appearance for trial, or the like.

²bonds-man (bŏndz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* bondsmen (-mĕn)], a slave or serf. Also, **bond′man.**—*n.fem.* **bonds′wom″an.**

bond-wom-an (bŏnd′wo͝om″ăn), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wĭm″ĕn)], a woman held as slave.

bone (bōn), *n.* **1,** the hardened tissue forming the skeleton of the higher orders of animals; **2,** one of the parts or pieces of an animal skeleton; **3,** a stay of whalebone, steel, etc., for a corset; **4,** any of certain substances resembling bone, as ivory; **5,** a joint of meat: **bone dry, 1,** very dry, as a sun-dried bone; **2,** *Slang,* free from the legal sale of intoxicants: said of states and countries which prohibit by law all traffic in alcoholic liquors:—*v.t.* **1,** to remove the bones from; **2,** to stiffen with whalebone, as a dress: **3,** *Slang,* to cram.

bon-fire (bŏn′fīr″), *n.* any large fire made in the open air, as to celebrate an event or to destroy rubbish or trash.

bon-net (bŏn′ĕt), *n.* **1,** a soft woolen cap worn by men in Scotland; **2,** a woman's or child's outdoor head covering, usually having strings, but no brim; **3,** anything resembling such a head covering in shape or use.—*v.t.* to provide with a bonnet.

bon-ny (bŏn′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** comely, pretty; **2,** cheerful; gay. Also, **bon′nie.**—*adv.* **bon′ni-ly.**—*n.* **bon′ni-ness.**

bo-nus (bō′nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* bonuses (-ĕz)], **1,** a sum given, or paid, over and above what is strictly due, as in dividends, profits, or wages; **2,** an additional payment made to the shareholders in a company, out of the profits.

bon-y (bōn′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** like, or full of, bones; **2,** having prominent bones.

boo (bo͞o), *interj.* **1,** an expression of dislike, aversion, or contempt; **2,** an exclamation made to frighten:—*v.i.* to utter the sound *boo,* as to frighten someone.

boo-by (bo͞o′bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* boobies (-bĭz)], **1,** a dunce; a stupid fellow; **2,** in a game, the player ending with the lowest score.

book (bo͝ok′), *n.* **1,** a collection of sheets of paper and other material, blank, written, or printed, bound together in a volume; **2,** a composition of some length on a particular subject, printed and bound; **3,** a main division, section, or part of a literary composition; **4,** a volume of blank pages prepared for recording commercial transactions or official records; **5,** in card playing, a certain number of tricks held by one side; **6,** in horse racing, a list of horses entered and the bets laid on them:—*v.t.* **1,** to enter or register; as, to *book* an order; **2,** to engage beforehand, as rooms; reserve transportation for.

book-ish (bo͝ok′ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** fond of study; given to reading; **2,** better acquainted with books than with men; learned; **3,** making a display of learning; as, *bookish* talk.—*adv.* **book′ish-ly.**—*n.* **book′ish-ness.**

book-keep-ing (bo͝ok′kēp″ĭng), *n.* the art of recording accounts or business transactions in a regular and systematic manner.—*n.* **book′keep″er.**

book-let (bo͝ok′lĕt), *n.* a small volume, usually intended either for ornament or for advertising purposes.

book-worm (bo͝ok′wûrm″), *n.* **1,** any of various kinds of insects that live in and injure books; **2,** a person who is unusually devoted to reading and study.

¹boom (bo͞om), *n.* **1,** a chain or line of floating timbers used, as on a river, to stop traffic, or to confine saw logs; also, the area so inclosed; **2,** a long spar attached to a ship's mast to extend the sail, or to a derrick's mast to steady or guide in hoisting.

²boom (bo͞om), *n.* a deep, hollow sound, as of breakers or cannon; also, the hollow cry of the bittern:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to make, or give forth with, a deep, hollow sound.

³boom (bo͞om), *n.* **1,** a sudden increase of business activity; a rapid rise in prices; also, rapid growth in development and population; **2,** a vigorous campaign for a political candidate or cause:—*v.i.* to grow with a rush; be prosperous:—*v.t.* to cause to grow rapidly, as a town; push with vigor or spirit, as a candidate for office.—*n.* **boom′er.**

boom-er-ang (bōōm'ĕr-ăng), *n.* **1,** a weapon used by the Australian natives, consisting of a piece of flat curved hard wood, which, when thrown in a certain manner, returns to the thrower; **2,** hence, any plot or action the result of which recoils upon the maker to his disadvantage.

[1]boon (bōōn), *n.* **1,** a benefit; blessing; gift; privilege; **2,** *Obs.*, a petition.

[2]boon (bōōn), *adj.* **1,** jovial; merry; convivial; as, a *boon* companion; **2,** *Archaic* or *Poetic,* kind; bounteous.

boor (bōōr), *n.* **1,** a peasant; **2,** a rustic; **3,** a rude, ill-mannered person.

boor-ish (bōōr'ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** clownish; awkward in manner; ungainly; **2,** ignorant; without culture.—*adv.* **boor'ish-ly.**—*n.* **boor'ish-ness.**

boost (bōōst), *v.t. U. S. Colloq.,* to lift by pushing from behind; hence, to promote:—*n. U. S. Colloq.,* a push or shove that aids one to rise or advance.—*n.* **boost'er.**

[1]boot (bōōt), *n.* **1,** a leather covering for the foot and the lower part of the leg; **2,** a place for baggage, as at the back of a coach:—*v.t.* **1,** to put boots on; **2,** to kick with the boot; **3,** to torture with the boot.

[2]boot (bōōt), *n. Obs.*, **1,** remedy; help; **2,** profit: **to boot,** in addition, as to the terms of a bargain:—*v.t.* **1,** to profit; benefit; as, it *boots* me nothing: usually used impersonally; **2,** *Obs.*: **a,** to remedy; **b,** to give (something) to equalize the exchange.

boot-black (bōōt'blăk"), *n.* one whose occupation is to polish shoes.

booth (bōōth; bōōth), *n.* **1,** a covered stall or other temporary structure made of boards, canvas, etc.; **2,** a stand, as at a fair or market, where goods are exhibited.

boot-jack (bōōt'jăk"), *n.* an instrument for pulling off boots or shoes.

boot-leg-ger (bōōt'lĕg"ĕr), *n. U. S. Colloq.*, one who engages in the business of making or marketing alcoholic liquors in violation of law.—*v.i.* and *adj.* **boot'leg'.**—*n.* **boot'leg'ging.**

boot-less (bōōt'lĕs), *adj.* without avail; without advantage; useless.

boots (bōōts), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the servant in a hotel who cleans and polishes the shoes of the guests; a bootblack.

boo-ty (bōō'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* booties (-tĭz)], **1,** food, guns, etc., taken from the enemy in war; plunder; **2,** that which is seized by violence and robbery; **3,** any rich spoil.

booze (bōōz), *v.i.* to drink to excess; tipple: —*n. Colloq.*, **1,** liquor; drink; **2,** a spree.—*n. Colloq.*, **booz'er.**

bo-rac-ic (bō-răs'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced from, boron; boric: **boracic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound, largely used in solution as a wash for the eyes and for antiseptic purposes; boric acid.

bo-rax (bō'răks), *n.* a white, crystalline salt composed of sodium, boron, and oxygen: used as a flux, and as a cleaning agent and antiseptic.

bor-der (bôr'dĕr), *n.* **1,** the outer part or edge of anything; a margin: **2,** a rim: boundary; frontier; verge; **3,** an edging outlining anything, as a narrow flower bed along a path:—*v.t.* **1,** to make a decorative margin about; **2,** to be next to:—*v.i.* **1,** to touch at the edge or boundary: with *on* or *upon;* **2,** to approach: with *on* or *upon;* as, his ability *borders* upon genius.

bor-der-land (bôr'dĕr-lănd"), *n.* **1,** land forming a frontier; **2,** an uncertain or doubtful district; as, the *borderland* between right and wrong.

[1]bore (bōr), *v.t.* **1,** to pierce or drill a hole in, as with an auger; **2,** to form (a hole) by piercing or drilling, as with an auger; **3,** to force (a passage) with effort:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a hole; pierce; **2,** to be drilled by an instrument; **3,** to push forward toward a certain point:—*n.* **1,** a hole made by, or as if by, piercing or drilling; **2,** hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, pipe, or tube; **3,** the inside diameter of a drilled hole; caliber; **4,** a hole, as one drilled into the earth.

[2]bore (bōr), *v.t.* **1,** to weary by tiresome repetition or by dulness; **2,** to annoy: —*n.* **1,** any person or thing that causes dull weariness; **2,** an annoyance.

bore-dom (bōr'dŭm), *n.* mental weariness produced by monotony or by lack of interest in life.

born (bôrn), past participle of the verb *bear* when used passively in reference to birth:—*p.adj.* **1,** brought forth or into being, as offspring; **2,** natural; made of a certain character by birth; also, ingrained.

borne (bôrn), past participle of the verb *bear:* used when not referring to birth, or when referring to birth and associated with the mother's name; as, two children *borne* by one mother.

bor-ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* a town which is organized into a self-governing body under a mayor and other officers.

bor-row (bŏr'ō), *v.t.* **1,** to obtain the use of, with the understanding that the article obtained is to be returned; **2,** to take; copy; adopt; as, many republics *borrow* their constitutions from the U. S.; **3,** in arithmetical subtraction, to take a unit from any given denomination in order to add ten to the next lower denomination:—*v.i.* **1,** to obtain something with the intention of returning it; **2,** to copy or adopt another's thought or words.—*n.* **bor'row-er.**

bosh (bŏsh), *n. Colloq.*, absurd or empty talk; utter nonsense.

bos-om (bōōz'ŭm), *n.* **1,** the breast of a human being; **2,** the part of a garment which covers the breast; **3,** the breast as the seat of the affections or passions, or as the center of emotions or desires; the heart; **4,** hence, any deep, central place; as, the *bosom* of the lake:—*adj.* **1,** intimate; beloved; as, a *bosom* friend; **2,** worn on the breast:—*v.t.* **1,** to place or carry close to the heart; keep tenderly; **2,** to conceal.

[1]boss (bŏs), *n.* **1,** a knob; stud; a circular ornament, as of metal, which stands out from a flat surface, as of a shield; **2,** in geology, a hill or mountain of igneous rock:—*v.t.* to ornament with knobs.—*adj.* **[1]boss'y.**

[2]boss (bŏs), *n.* **1,** a superintendent of workmen; foreman; **2,** the dictator of a political organization:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to hold mastery over; manage; direct:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to be master.—*adj. Colloq.*, **[2]boss'y.**

bo-tan-ic (bō-tăn'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to botany, the science which treats of the study of plant life. Also, **bo-tan'i-cal.** —*adv.* **bo-tan'i-cal-ly.**

bot-a-nize (bŏt'ă-nīz), *v.i.* to seek after plants for the purpose of studying them.—*n.* **bot'a-niz"er.**

bot-a-ny (bŏt'ă-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* botanies (-nĭz)], the science which treats of plants, their forms, classes, etc.; also, a textbook on this science.—*n.* **bot'a-nist.**

botch (bŏch), *n.* **1**, a patch badly or clumsily put on; **2**, bungling work.—*v.t.* **1**, to spoil, disfigure, **2**, to mend clumsily.—*v.i.* to do a poor piece of work.—*n.* **botch'er.**

both (bōth), *adj.* two at once or together; as, *both* soldiers were killed.—*pron.* the two together; as, he saw *both*:—*conj.* as well; not only; as, *both* the living and the dead:—*adv.* equally; also; too; as, cruelty spoils goodness and beauty *both*.

both-er (bŏth'ĕr), *v.t.* to annoy; tease; worry; give trouble to:—*v.i.* **1**, to feel trouble or care; **2**, to be troublesome:—*n.* **1**, a source of worry; annoyance; perplexity; **2**, one who gives trouble.

both-er-a-tion (bŏth"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of annoying or bothering; **2**, the state of being vexed, annoyed, or perplexed:—*interj.* confound it!

both-er-some (bŏth'ĕr-sŭm), *adj.* troublesome; annoying.

bot-tle (bŏt'l), *n.* **1**, a hollow, narrow-necked vessel without handles, made of glass or earthenware, for holding liquids; **2**, the contents of such a vessel:—*v.t.* **1**, to put into a bottle; **2**, to shut in or to hold back; as, to *bottle* up one's feelings.—*n.* **bot'tler.**

bot-tom (bŏt'ŭm), *n.* **1**, the lowest part of anything; the base; foundation; root; **2**, the ground under any body of water; **3**, low land; **4**, the power to endure; **5**, the part of a vessel below the water line; hence, a ship:—*adj.* lowest; undermost:—*v.t.* **1**, to found or build upon; **2**, to furnish with a foundation.—*adj.* **bot'tom-less.**

bou-doir (bōō'dwär"), *n.* a small room, esp. a lady's private sitting room.

bough (bou), *n.* a limb or branch of a tree, esp. a main branch.

bought (bôt), past tense and past participle of the verb *buy*.

***bou-illon** (bōō"yŏn'; bōōl'yŏn), [Fr.], *n.* a clear soup or broth made from beef or other meat.

boul-der (bōl'dĕr), *n.* **1**, a large stone worn or rounded by running water; **2**, a large weatherworn rock detached from its original bed. Also, **bowl'der.**

bou-le-vard (bōō'lē-värd), *n.* a broad street or avenue, usually bordered with trees.

bounce (bouns), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to rebound; **2**, to toss:—*v.i.* **1**, to rebound; **2**, to spring suddenly; **3**, to come in or go out noisily:—*n.* **1**, an elastic motion; **2**, a sudden bound or spring; a heavy thump; **3**, brag; boasting.

bounc-er (boun'sĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which bounds or springs; **2**, someone or something unusually big.

bounc-ing (boun'sĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, large; strapping; **2**, active; strong.

[1]bound (bound), *v.i.* **1**, to leap or spring lightly; **2**, to rebound; recoil:—*v.t.* to cause to spring back or recoil:—*n.* **1**, a light, elastic step or leap; a rebound; **2**, the space covered by such a leap.

[2]bound (bound), *v.t.* **1**, to set a limit to; restrict; **2**, to form the limiting line to; lie adjacent to; **3**, to name the countries or waters surrounding; as, to *bound* Canada:—*n.* **1**, that which defines or confines; a limit; **2**, in *pl.*, extent of territory within certain limits hence, range of action, thought, etc, within certain limits.

[3]bound (bound), past tense and past participle of *bind*.—*p.adj.* **1**, tied; confined; **2**, obliged; compelled, **3**, apprenticed; **4**, made fast between covers, as a book; **5**, *U. S. Colloq.*, purposed; determined.

[4]bound (bound), *adj.* all ready to go; having started: with *for* or *to*.

bound-a-ry (boun'dă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* boundaries (-rĭz)], **1**, a limiting line; **2**, that which marks the extent or limit of anything, as a frontier.

bound-en (boun'dn), *adj.* **1**, under obligation; **2**, binding.

bound-less (bound'lĕs), *adj.* without limits; unlimited; vast.

boun-te-ous (boun'tē-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, giving freely; **2**, freely given.—*adv.* **boun'te-ous-ly.**—*n.* **boun'te-ous-ness.**

boun-ti-ful (boun'tĭ-fōōl), *adj.* **1**, liberal in bestowing gifts or favors; generous; **2**, plentiful.—*adv.* **boun'ti-ful-ly.**—*n.* **boun'ti-ful-ness.**

boun-ty (boun'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bounties (-tĭz)], **1**, generosity in giving gifts or favors; **2**, that which is freely given; **3**, a premium or allowance offered by a government to encourage enlistment or industry.

bou-quet (bōō-kā'), *n.* **1**, a bunch of flowers; nosegay; **2**, an aroma, as of wine; perfume.

[1]bourn (bōrn), *n.* in Great Britain, a brook; rivulet. Also, **bourne; burn.**

[2]bourn (bōrn; bōōrn), *n.* **1**, a boundary; limit; **2**, a place aimed at: a goal.

bout (bout), *n.* **1**, a going and returning, as in mowing; **2**, as much work as is performed in a single turn; **3**, a set-to, as at boxing; contest; **4**, a spell of drunkenness or illness; **5**, a turn or loop.

bo-vine (bō'vīn; -vĭn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the family of mammals that includes sheep, horned cattle, etc.; **2**, oxlike; patient; stolid.

[1]bow (bou), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to bend or become curved; **2**, to bend, as the head or body, in respect; **3**, to humiliate; oppress; crush; **4**, to usher in or out; **5**, to express, as thanks or respect, by bending the head or body:—*v.i.* **1**, make a bow, as in respect or submission; **2**, to bow or nod the head in greeting or salutation: often with *to*:—*n.* a bending of the head or body in greeting or respect.

[2]bow (bō), *n.* **1**, anything curved, as a rainbow, the rim or curved end of spectacles, the curved handle on the stem of a key, etc.; **2**, a weapon of elastic wood, bent by a string attached to both ends, which drives an arrow by its rebound when released; **3**, a staff strung with tightly stretched horsehair, for playing instruments of the violin class; **4**, a knot with a loop or loops, as of ribbon: **bow window**, a bay window:—*v.t.* to bend or curve like a bow:—*v.i.* **1**, to become bent or curved; **2**, to play with a bow, as the violin.

[3]bow (bou), *n.* **1**, the fore part of a ship; **2**, the foremost oarsman in a boat.

bow-el (bou'ĕl), *n.* 1, an intestine; 2, in *pl.*: **a**, the intestines of an animal, esp. man; **b**, the interior parts of the earth; **c**, the seat of tenderness; hence, compassion.

bow-er (bou'ĕr), *n.* a shelter made of boughs or twining plants; an arbor:—*v.t.* to surround, as with foliage or boughs; embower.—*adj.* **bow'er-y.**

[1]bowl (bōl), *n.* 1, a low, concave vessel for holding liquids; 2, a large drinking cup; 3, the hollow part of anything, or anything shaped like a bowl; as, the *bowl* of a spoon; esp., a large, curved amphitheater; 4, the contents of a bowl.

[2]bowl (bōl), *n.* 1, a ball of wood used in the games of bowls and skittles, weighted so as to make it run a curved course; 2, in *pl.*, in England, a game played with such balls; ninepins; tenpins:—*v.t.* 1, to play with bowls; 2, in cricket, to serve the ball with a stiff or straight arm; 3, to roll a bowl or ball; 4, to move rapidly and smoothly along:—*v.i.* 1, to roll, as a bowl or ball; 2, in cricket, to put out (a batsman) by bowling; 3, to knock down; disconcert; stun momentarily; as, to *bowl* anyone over.—*n.* **bowl'er.**

bowl-der (bōl'dĕr), *n.* any detached and rounded or worn piece of rock. See **boul'der,** *Pfd. S.*

bow-leg (bō'lĕg″), *n.* a crooked leg; a leg bowed or curved outward.—*adj.* **bow'-leg″ged** (bō'-lĕg″ĕd; -lĕgd″).

bowl-ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* 1, the sport of playing at bowls; 2, the game itself; 3, in cricket, the act of delivering the ball.

bow-man (bō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* bowmen (-mĕn)], an archer; one who uses a bow and arrows: also called *bowyer.*

bow-sprit (bō'sprĭt; bou'sprĭt), *n.* a large spar running out from the forward end of a ship.

[1]box (bŏks), *n.* a slap on the face, or a cuff on the ear:—*v.t.* to buffet or strike with the fist or hand:—*v.i.* to fight with the fists; spar with boxing gloves.—*n.* **box'er.**

[2]box (bŏks), *n.* any of a genus of evergreen trees or shrubs, one species being much used for hedges: also called *box tree.*

[3]box (bŏks), *n.* 1, a case or container for solids, usually with a lid; 2, the quantity that such a container does, or can, hold; 3, the driver's seat on a coach or carriage; 4, a separate compartment in a theater, restaurant, etc.; 5, a shed or structure resembling a box, as the shelter for a sentry or signalman; 6, in baseball, the place where the pitcher stands, or where the batsman stands; 7, a case for inclosing or protecting a part, as a bearing:—*v.t.* 1, to provide or furnish with a solid case or covering; 2, to shut up in, or inclose in, a solid case; pack; stow; sometimes with *up.*—*n.* **box'er.**

box-ing (bŏk'sĭng), *n.* the art of fighting with the fists or sparring with gloves; pugilism: **boxing gloves,** gloves padded for sparring.

boy (boi), *n.* 1, a male child from birth to about sixteen years of age; a lad; 2, a male servant, esp. an Oriental or a negro.

boy-cott (boi'kŏt), *v.t.* 1, to refuse as a group to trade or associate with (a person or company); 2, to refuse to trade in (a thing):—*n.* a combination to withhold or prevent trade, as for forcing down prices.

boy-hood (boi'hŏŏd), *n.* 1, the state or time of being a boy; 2, boys collectively; as, the *boyhood* of America.

boy-ish (boi'ĭsh), *adj.* 1, pertaining to a boy or boyhood; 2, childish; youthful.—*adv.* **boy'ish-ly.**—*n.* **boy'ish-ness.**

boy scout a member of an organization for training boys in character and self-reliance by means of camp life and civic service.

brace (brās), *n.* 1, that which steadies a thing, or holds it tightly or supports it firmly, as a prop or bandage; 2, a pair; as, a *brace* of pistols; 3, a curved line, as { or }, connecting two or more lines of print, staffs of music, or the like; 4, a curved implement for holding and turning boring tools (see *tool,* illus.); 5, a timber to strengthen the framework of a building:—*v.t.* 1, to bind; strengthen; furnish with supports; 2, to stimulate: often with *up:*—*v.i.* to rouse oneself to greater effort: with *up;* as, *brace* up and do your share.

brace-let (brās'lĕt), *n.* an ornamental band or ring for the wrist.

brac-er (brās'ĕr), *n.* 1, that which supports; 2, a tonic; stimulant; 3, a guard for the wrist.

brac-ing (brās'ĭng), *p.adj.* giving strength or vigor; as, *bracing* air.

brack-en (brăk'n), *n.* any of various large ferns, esp. the brake.

brack-et (brăk'ĕt), *n.* 1, a supporting piece projecting from a wall; 2, a single or jointed gas pipe projecting from a wall or pillar; 3, one of two marks [ ], used to inclose a word, or to separate a certain part from the rest of the text:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish with brackets; 2, to couple together.

brack-ish (brăk'ĭsh), *adj.* 1, saltish; 2, hence, distasteful.

brad (brăd), *n.* 1, a small, slender nail, sometimes flat, having a projection on one side, but no head; 2, a small, wire nail.

brag (brăg), *v.i.* to boast of; vaunt:—*v.i.* to boast; speak swaggeringly:—*n.* 1, boasting; 2, a thing boasted of; 3, one who boasts.—*n.* **brag'ger.**

brag-ga-do-ci-o (brăg″ă-dō'shĭ-ō), *n.* 1, a boaster; a swaggerer; 2, empty boasting; brag.

brag-gart (brăg'ărt), *n.* a boaster; vain fellow:—*adj.* boastful.

braid (brād), *v.t.* 1, to weave; intertwine; plait; 2, to trim or outline with a narrow band:—*n.* 1, a plaited band; 2, a narrow, flat band, as of tape or ribbon, used for trimming and binding.

Braille (brāl), *n.* 1, a system of printing for the blind in which points raised above the surface are used to represent letters; 2, the symbols themselves.

brain (brān), *n.* 1, in higher animals, the mass of nervous tissue filling the skull; the seat of the higher activities of the mind; 2, in many lower animals, a nerve center in the head; the chief nerve center of the animal:—*v.t.* to dash out the brains of.

brain-less (brān'lĕs), *adj.* without understanding; without wit.—*adv.* **brain'less-ly.**—*n.* **brain'less-ness.**

braise (brāz), *v.t.* to stew or broil (as meat) in a covered vessel.

[1]brake (brāk), *n.* 1, a device for checking the motion of a wheel, vehicle, etc.;

2, an instrument for separating the fiber from flax, hemp, etc.; 3, a heavy harrow; 4, any long lever, as a pump handle; 5, a baker's kneading trough; 6, a frame for holding the foot of an unruly horse while it is being shod; 7, (usually, *break*), a kind of wagonette:—*v.t.* 1, to stop or retard, as a wheel or vehicle, by applying a check; 2, to crush or bruise, as flax; 3, to break up, powder, or grind with a harrow; 4, to knead:—*v.i.* to operate a brake, as on a railroad car.

²brake (brāk), *n.* a large fern common in temperate latitudes on waste lands.

³brake (brāk), *n.* a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles; a thicket.

brake-man (brāk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* brakemen (-mĕn)], one who operates the brakes, as on a railroad car; also, one who acts as an assistant to the conductor. Also, **brakes'man.**

bram-ble (brăm'bl), *n.* **1,** the English blackberry; **2,** any prickly bush or shrub.—*adj.* **bram'bly.**

bran (brăn), *n.* the husks of wheat, rye, etc., separated from the flour by sifting or bolting.—*adj.* **bran'ny.**

branch (brănch), *n.* **1,** a shoot or limb from a main bough; **2,** hence, anything resembling this; as, a *branch* of a river; **3,** any member or part of a body or system; a department; **4,** a section or subdivision; esp., a division of a family descended from some particular ancestor:—*adj.* turning aside from the trunk or main body; as, the *branch* roads of a railway system:—*v.i.* to divide from the main body; diverge: with *out.*

brand (brănd), *n.* **1,** a burning piece of wood; **2,** a mark burned with a hot iron, as upon cattle; also, the iron used; **3,** a trade-mark; hence, any particular kind or make of goods; **4,** a mark of disgrace; **5,** *Poetic,* a sword:—*v.t.* **1,** to mark with a hot iron, or by other means; **2,** hence, to impress deeply upon the mind; **3,** to disgrace.—*n.* **brand'er.**

bran-dish (brăn'dĭsh), *v.t.* to move, wave, or shake, as a raised weapon; flourish, as with a challenge.—*n.* **bran'dish-er.**

brand–new (brănd'-nū'), *adj.* quite new. Also, **bran'–new'.**

bran-dy (brăn'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* brandies (-dĭz)], an alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or the juice of grapes or other fruits.

brass (brăs), *n.* **1,** an alloy made by mixing copper with zinc, or, sometimes, tin; **2,** *Slang:* **a,** money; **b,** impudence; **3,** in *pl.,* vessels, ornaments, etc., esp. musical wind instruments, made of brass.

***bras-sière** (brä"syăr'), [Fr.], *n.* an underwaist worn by women.

brass-y (brăs'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** made of, or like, brass; **2,** *Slang,* impudent; brazen:—*n.* [*pl.* brassies (-ĭz)], a club of a special kind, used in the game of golf. Also, *n.* **brass'ie; brass'ey.**—*adv.* **brass'i-ly.**—*n.* **brass'i-ness.**

brat (brăt), *n.* a child: generally used contemptuously.

bra-va-do (brə-vä'dō; -vā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* bravadoes; bravados (-dōz)], bragging pretense of courage or indifference; boastful defiance.

brave (brāv), *adj.* **1,** bold; courageous; fearless; as, a *brave* general; *brave* deed; **2,** making a fine show; as, *brave* attire:—*n.* **1,** an Indian warrior; **2,** a courageous man:—*v.t.* to meet with courage; defy:—*adv.* **brave'ly.**—*n.* **brave'ness.**

brav-er-y (brāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* braveries (-ĭz)], **1,** fearlessness; heroism; **2,** gallantry; **3,** *Archaic,* bright show.

¹bra-vo (brä'vō), *interj.* well done! good! applause; as, the hall rang with *bravos.*

²bra-vo (brä'vō; brā'-), *n.* [*pl.* bravoes; bravos (-vōz)], a hired assassin or murderer; a bandit.

brawl (brôl), *n.* **1,** a noisy quarrel; **2,** the noise of a rushing brook:—*v.i.* **1,** to quarrel or wrangle noisily; **2,** to make a loud noise, as of water rushing over a rocky bed.—*n.* **brawl'er.**—*adv.* **brawl'ing-ly.**

brawn (brôn), *n.* **1,** firm, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; **2,** muscular strength; **3,** boar's flesh, esp. when prepared by boiling, pickling, and pressing.

brawn-y (brôn'ĭ), *adj.* muscular; strong; as, the blacksmith has a *brawny* arm.—*n.* **brawn'i-ness.**

¹bray (brā), *n.* a loud, harsh sound, as the cry of the ass, or the blast of a trumpet:—*v.t.* to utter in a loud, harsh way:—*v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh sound or cry.

²bray (brā), *v.t.* to pound or beat fine or small, esp. in a mortar.

braze (brāz), *v.t.* **1,** to join with hard solder of brass and zinc; **2,** to harden.

bra-zen (brā'zn), *adj.* **1,** made of brass; resembling, or sounding like, brass; **2,** impudent; shameless:—*v.t.* to face with impudence: with *out.*—*adv.* **bra'zen-ly.**—*n.* **bra'zen-ness.**

¹bra-zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* an open pan for holding burning charcoal or coals. Also, **bra'sier.**

²bra-zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* one who works in brass. Also, **bra'sier.**

Bra-zil nut (brə-zĭl'), an edible nut, the seed of a South American tree.

breach (brēch), *n.* **1,** the act of making an opening or separation; **2,** the breaking of a law, a contract, or any other obligation; **3,** a gap; **4,** a rupture of friendly relations; a quarrel.

bread (brĕd), *n.* **1,** dough made from the flour or meal of some kind of grain, and baked; **2,** food in general; **3,** hence, livelihood; as, he works hard for his daily *bread:*—*v.t.* to cover with bread crumbs before cooking; as, to *bread* cutlets.—*p.adj.* **bread'ed.**

bread-fruit (brĕd'froōt"), *n.* **1,** the fruit of a tree native to the Pacific islands: when roasted, somewhat like bread; **2,** the tree which bears this fruit.

bread-stuff (brĕd'stŭf"), *n.* any material, such as corn, flour, or meal, from which bread is made.

breadth (brĕdth), *n.* **1,** the measure of any surface from side to side; hence, spaciousness; extent; **2,** freedom from narrowness; liberality.

break (brāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* broke (brōk) or, *Archaic,* brake (brāk), *p.p.* bro'ken (brō'kn) or, *Obs.* or *Archaic,* broke, *p.pr.* break'ing], **1,** to separate into pieces by a blow or strain; fracture, as a bone; **2,** to force (a way, path, crack, hole, or the like) into or through something; **3,** to destroy the arrangement or completeness of; as, to *break* ranks; to *break* a dollar bill: **4,** to weaken the

force of, as a fall, a blow, the wind; **5**, to set aside, violate, or fail to obey, as a promise or a law; **6**, to tell cautiously; disclose, as bad news; **7**, to tame, as a horse; **8**, to plow or dig up, as ground; **9**, to make bankrupt; **10**, to discontinue: with *off*; **11**, to excel (a record); **12**, to destroy the health or vitality of; **13**, to interrupt, as silence, or an electric circuit:—*v.i.* **1**, to separate into pieces suddenly; burst; **2**, to change abruptly, as a gait, tone, etc.; **3**, to fail in health; weaken; **4**, to burst forth violently, as a storm or cry; **5**, to be scattered, as clouds; **6**, to occur or turn out in a specified way; as, luck *broke* against him; **7**, to quarrel; rupture friendship:—*n.* **1**, an opening; interruption; breach; a gap or rent; pause; **2**, that which causes a gap, interruption, rent, etc.; **3**, a first appearance or marked change; as, the *break* of day; **4**, a sudden fall in prices; as, a *break* in the stock market; **5**, (also, *brake*), a large wagonette; **6**, *U. S. Collog.*, a blunder of speech or action.—*adj.* **break'a-ble.**

break-age (brāk'ăj), *n.* **1**, the act of breaking; **2**, the state of being broken; **3**, an allowance for things broken by accident, as in moving.

break-down (brāk'doun"), *n.* **1**, a physical collapse; **2**, a failure; stoppage; downfall; as, the *breakdown* of the empire; **3**, a noisy, shuffling negro dance.

break-er (brāk'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which separates by force; esp., a machine to crush coal, rocks, etc.; **2**, a wave which dashes itself into foam.

break-fast (brĕk'făst), *n.* the first meal of the day:—*v.t.* to provide with breakfast:—*v.i.* to eat breakfast.

break-neck (brāk'nĕk"), *adj.* dangerously fast; involving risk of life; as, a *breakneck* pace.

break-wa-ter (brāk'wô"tẽr), *n.* any structure built to withstand the force of the waves; a sea wall.

bream (brēm), *n.* **1**, a deep-bodied, freshwater European fish of the carp family; **2**, in the U. S., any of various freshwater sunfishes.

breast (brĕst), *n.* **1**, the fore part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; **2**, either one of the glands found on the chest of man, and some other mammals, for the secretion of milk; **3**, anything resembling the breast; **4**, the seat of the affections:—*v.t.* **1**, to present the front to; **2**, to oppose manfully or openly.

breast-plate (brĕst'plāt"), *n.* **1**, a portion of armor covering the front of the body; **2**, in the Bible, a square ornament worn by the Jewish high priest, bearing twelve precious stones engraved with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel.

breast-work (brĕst'wûrk"), *n.* a hastily constructed defensive wall or parapet of moderate height.

breath (brĕth), *n.* **1**, the air drawn into and forced out of the lungs; **2**, a single act of drawing in or forcing out air from the lungs; hence, an instant; pause; **3**, the power to use the lungs freely; as, to lose one's *breath*; hence, life; strength; **4**, a whiff of something sweet-scented; **5**, a light breeze; hence, a rumor; gossip; **6**, a film produced by the breath, as on a mirror.

breathe (brēth), *v.i.* **1**, to draw air into the lungs and force it out again; be alive; **2**, to rest from action; **3**, to exhale; **4**, to blow softly:—*v.t.* **1**, to draw into and force out of the lungs, as air; **2**, to give forth; as, the flower *breathes* perfume; **3**, to whisper softly.—*adj.* **breath'a-ble.**

breath-less (brĕth'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, spent with action, or out of breath; **2**, without breath, or dead; **3**, holding the breath; **4**, eager; excited; **5**, motionless, as air.—*adv.* **breath'less-ly.**

bred (brĕd), the past tense and past participle of the verb *breed*.

breech (brēch), *n.* **1**, the buttocks; **2**, the hinder part of anything; **3**, the part of a firearm behind the part which contains the powder:—*v.t.* **1**, to put into breeches; **2**, to whip on the breech, or buttocks; **3**, to fasten (a cannon on shipboard) by a rope.

breech-es (brĭch'ĕz), *n.pl.* **1**, a garment worn by men, covering the legs from the knees to the waist; **2**, *Colloq.*, trousers.

breech-ing (brĭch'ĭng; brēch'-), *n.* **1**, in a horse's harness, a heavy strap which passes behind the horse's body (see *harness*, illus.); **2**, the parts that make up the breech of a gun.

breed (brēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bred (brĕd), *p.pr.* breed'ing], **1**, to produce, as offspring; hatch; **2**, to cause; as, to *breed* trouble; **3**, to train; rear; **4**, to propagate, as cattle; **5**, to be the native place of; as, a swamp *breeds* mosquitoes:—*v.i.* **1**, to bear young; **2**, to be born; come into being:—*n.* **1**, the offspring of one stock; a race; strain; as, horses or cattle of good *breed*; **2**, a class or kind.—*n.* **breed'er.**

breed-ing (brēd'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the process of producing young; **2**, the training of the young; **3**, hence, the result of training; good manners; behavior.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a fresh but gentle wind; a moderate wind.

breez-y (brēz'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, airy; fresh; **2**, brisk; vivacious; animated; as, a *breezy* manner.

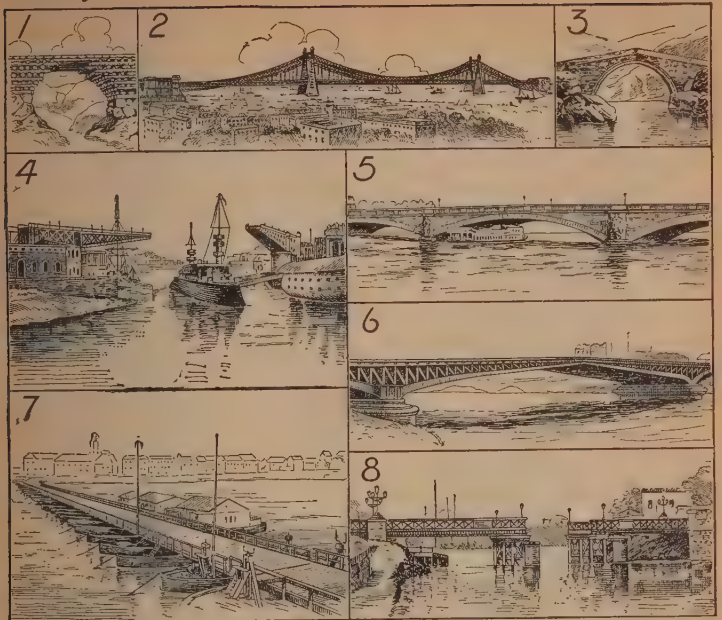
breth-ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n.pl.* brothers: used in solemn address, and of the members of certain religious orders.

breve (brēv), *n.* **1**, a command from a sovereign or pope; **2**, a mark [˘] used to indicate a short vowel, as in căt

bre-vet (brē-vĕt'; brĕv'ĕt), *n.* **1**, an official note to an officer in the army giving him a higher nominal rank, but without change of duty or increase of pay; as, in the U. S. army, rank by *brevet* is conferred by the Senate; **2**, the promotion itself:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vet'ted or -et-ed, *p.pr.* -vet'ting or -et-ing], to promote in such a manner:—*adj.* conferring or taking rank by brevet.

brev-i-ty (brĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* brevities (-tĭz)], **1**, shortness; **2**, the quality of being brief; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v.i.* **1**, to prepare a mixture by boiling and fermenting; **2**, to make by fermentation, as beer; **3**, to make by infusion, as tea, or by mixing, as punch; **4**, to bring about; plot; as, to *brew* mischief:—*v.t.* **1**, to make a liquor, as by fermentation or infusion; **2**, to gather; grow in force; as, a storm *brews*:—*n.* **1**, the process of making by



PRINCIPAL TYPES OF BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

1, old wooden bridge; 2, steel suspension bridge; 3, single-arch stone bridge; 4, swing drawbridge; 5, concrete bridge; 6, steel bridge; 7, military pontoon bridge; 8, rolling drawbridge.

fermentation or infusion; **2**, the liquor so made; **3**, the quality, brand, or kind of such liquor.—*n.* **brew'er.**

brew-er-y (broo'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* breweries (-ĭz)], a building where beer or other liquors are made: also called *brewhouse.*

brew-ing (broo'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the making of beer and other malt liquors; **2**, all the liquor made at one time.

bri-ar (brī'ĕr), *n.* **1**, any thorny plant; **2**, a thorn; **3**, a patch of thorny bushes. See **brier**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **bri'ar-y.**

bribe (brīb), *n.* **1**, a gift made or promised with the object of causing one to do some act against what he believes to be truth, justice, or uprightness; **2**, a thing that leads astray or allures:—*v.t.* to influence wrongly by a gift:—*v.i.* to influence a person by offering a gift.—*n.* **brib'er.**—*adj.* **brib'a-ble.**

brib-er-y (brīb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* briberies (-ĭz)], the act of paying a person to do some specified, usually dishonorable, thing.

bric-a-brac (brĭk'-ə-brăk"), *n.* rare or antique objects of art.

brick (brĭk), *n.* **1**, a block of clay dried in the sun or burned in a kiln; **2**, *Slang*, a fine fellow:—*adj.* made of, or like, brick:—*v.t.* **1**, to lay or build with bricks; **2**, to surround or wall in with bricks.—*n.* **brick'work".**

brid-al (brīd'ăl), *n.* a wedding:—*adj.* pertaining to a bride or wedding.

bride (brīd), *n.* a woman newly married, or about to be married.

bride-groom (brīd'groom"), *n.* a man newly married, or on the point of being married.

brides-maid (brīdz'mād"), *n.* a woman who acts as an attendant on a bride at her wedding.

bridge (brĭj), *n.* **1**, a structure, as of iron, stone, or wood, built to carry a road or path across a river, road, valley, etc.; **2**, anything resembling a bridge in form or use, as the upper part of the nose, or the arch for the strings on a violin (see *violin*, illus.); **3**, the platform above the deck of a ship, used as an observation station; **4**, bridge whist, a card game: also, a development of bridge

whist, called *auction*, in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump:—*v.t.* **1**, to build a bridge over; span; **2**, hence, to pass; get over, as a difficulty.

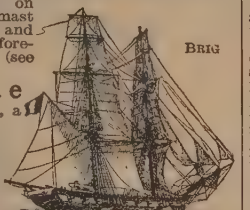
bri-dle (brī′dl), *n.* **1**, in a horse's harness, the headgear, with the bit and reins (see *harness*, illus.); **2**, a check; restraint:—*v.t.* **1**, to put a bit and reins on; **2**, to control; guide:—*v.i.* to hold the head up and draw in the chin, as a sign of pride, scorn, or anger.

brief (brēf), *adj.* **1**, short; **2**, concise; condensed:—*n.* **1**, a concise summary; **2**, the outline of an argument; **3**, a lawyer's short statement or outline for the argument of a case:—*v.t.* **1**, to shorten; **2**, to make a shortened statement of; **3**, to employ as one's lawyer.—*adv.* **brief′ly.**—*n.* **brief′ness.**

[1]bri-er (brī′ẽr), *n.* **1**, a thorny plant or shrub; as, the *brier* rose; **2**, a thorn; as, a blackberry *brier*; **3**, a patch of thorny bushes. Also, **bri′ar.**—*adj.* **bri′er-y.**

[2]bri-er (brī′ẽr), *n.* **1**, the white heath, a European evergreen shrub; **2**, a tobacco pipe made from its root, or from some similar wood. Also, **bri′ar.**

brig (brig), *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel: **hermaphrodite brig**, a two-masted vessel on which the foremast is square-rigged and the mainmast fore-and-aft-rigged (see *ship*, illus.).


BRIG

bri-gade (bri-gād′), *n.* **1**, a subdivision of an army, usually consisting of two or more regiments, under the command of a brigadier general; **2**, an organized body acting under authority; as, a fire *brigade*:—*v.t.* to form into such a brigade, as troops.

brig-a-dier (brig′ă-dēr′), *n.* an officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major general: often called *brigadier general*.

brig-and (brig′ănd), *n.* a robber; a member of a gang of robbers, often living in mountainous districts.

brig-and-age (brig′ăn-dāj), *n.* **1**, the life and practices of a robber or outlaw; **2**, organized robbery; **3**, robbers or brigands collectively.

brig-an-tine (brig′ăn-tēn; -tīn), *n.* a kind of small, two-masted sailing vessel, now rigged like a hemaphrodite brig.

bright (brīt), *adj.* **1**, showing light; brilliant; **2**, glorious; **3**, witty; lively; **4**, fortunate; **5**, glowing, as in beauty; striking, as in color; **6**, intelligent; not dull.—*adv.* **bright′ly.**—*n.* **bright′ness.**

bright-en (brīt′n), *v.i.* to grow clearer, lighter, or more radiant; as, the day *brightens*:—*v.t.* **1**, to make light, shining, or cheerful.

Bright's dis-ease any of several forms of kidney disease, marked by the persistent presence of albumin in the urine, and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organs.

bril-liance (bril′yăns), *n.* **1**, glitter; great brightness; splendor; **2**, excellence; distinction; **3**, outstanding intellectual ability. Also, **bril′lian-cy.**

bril-liant (bril′yănt), *adj.* **1**, sparkling; glittering; **2**, having exceptional talent or culture; **3**, distinguished by splendid mental ability; as, a *brilliant* career:—*n.* **1**, a diamond or other precious stone, cut to show its sparkling quality.—*adv.* **bril′liant-ly.**

bril-lian-tine (bril′yăn-tēn), *n.* **1**, a mixture for giving a gloss to the hair; **2**, a glossy fabric of fine quality, somewhat like alpaca.

brim (brim), *n.* **1**, the edge or margin, as of a fountain; **2**, the projecting edge, as of a hat; **3**, the rim, as of a cup:—*v.t.* to fill to the upper edge of:—*v.i.* to be full to the very top or edge.—*adj.* **brim′less.**

brim-stone (brim′stōn), *n.* sulphur:—*adj.* **1**, made of sulphur; **2**, of the yellow color of sulphur.

brin-dled (brin′dld), *adj.* of a gray or dark yellow color, with dark spots or streaks; as, a *brindled* cat.

brine (brīn), *n.* **1**, salt water; **2**, the ocean; **3**, tears:—*v.t.* **1**, to soak in salt water, as meat; **2**, to salt, as hay.

bring (bring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* brought (brôt), *p.pr.* bring′ing], **1**, to convey or lead to a point where the speaker is or is supposed to be; fetch; **2**, to yield; cause the possession of; as, sleep *brings* relief from care; **3**, to persuade; influence; as, I cannot *bring* him to forgive you; **4**, to procure in exchange, as a price; **5**, to conduct; carry; as, the boat *brought* me to the shore; **6**, in law, to institute; as, to *bring* suit.

brink (bringk), *n.* the edge, margin or border, esp. of a steep place.

brin-y (brīn′ī), *adj.* very salty; as, the *briny* ocean; *briny* tears.

bri-quette (bri-kĕt′), *n.* a brick-shaped mass of coal dust, held together by a cementing material and used for fuel. Also, **bri-quet′.**

brisk (brisk), *adj.* **1**, lively; animated; active; swift; nimble; **2**, burning freely; as, a *brisk* fire; **3**, keen, as air; sparkling, as certain liquors:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become lively or swift; generally with *up*.—*adv.* **brisk′ly.**—*n.* **brisk′ness.**

bris-ket (bris′kĕt), *n.* the front part of the breast of an animal whose flesh is used for food (see *beef*, illus.).

bris-tle (bris′l), *n.* **1**, a short, stiff, coarse hair, esp. upon the back and sides of the hog; **2**, any stiff, sharp hair:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to stand up in a stiff, prickly way; **2**, to furnish with bristles, as a brush:—*v.i.* **1**, to stand up in a stiff, prickly way; **2**, to be covered with sharp points; as, the battle front *bristles* with bayonets; **3**, to show anger.

bris-tly (bris′lī), *adj.* covered with stiff, sharp hair; rough.

Bris-tol board (bris′tŭl), a thick, smooth, and sometimes glazed, white cardboard.

Brit-ish (brit′ish), *adj.* **1**, of or relating to Great Britain or its inhabitants; **2**, relating to the ancient Britons:—*n.* the language spoken by the ancient Britons.

Brit-on (brĭt'ŭn), *n.* **1,** a member of one of the Celtic tribes of ancient Britain; **2,** a native of Great Britain.

brit-tle (brĭt'l), *adj.* easily broken; fragile; breakable; not tough or tenacious. —*n.* **brit'tle-ness.**

broach (brōch), *n.* a sharp-pointed tool, as a spike or skewer; any boring tool:—*v.t.* **1,** to tap or pierce, as a keg of wine; **2,** to begin a discussion about; as, it is difficult to *broach* an unpleasant subject.

broad (brôd), *adj.* **1,** wide; as, a *broad* road; **2,** ample; vast; **3,** liberal; as, *broad* opinions; **4,** comprehensive, as a discussion; **5,** open; clear; as, *broad* daylight; **6,** evident; bold; as, a *broad* hint; **7,** indelicate, as a joke; **8,** pronounced with the mouth relatively open, as the *a* in *father*.—*adv.* **broad'ly.**—*n.* **broad'ness.**

broad-ax (brôd'ăks"), *n.* **1,** a broad-edged ax for cutting timber; **2,** an ancient military weapon with a wide blade. Also, **broad'axe".**

broad-cast (brôd'kăst"), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cast" or -cast'ed, *p.pr.* -cast'ing], **1,** to scatter or throw by hand in all directions, as seed; **2,** to spread abroad, as news; **3,** to send out messages or sound by radio from a central station; radiocast; as, to *broadcast* a program of music or a speech:—*adj.* scattered far and wide; widely disseminated:—*adv.* so as to scatter widely:—*n.* **1,** a casting or scattering of seed far and wide; **2,** anything broadcast, as a program, speech, or baseball game, by radio.

broad-cloth (brôd'klôth), *n.* **1,** a fine woolen cloth with a smooth surface, usually of double width; **2,** a fine, silky wash fabric.

broad-en (brôd'n), *v.i.* to grow wide or wider:—*v.t.* to make wider.

broad-side (brôd'sīd"), *n.* **1,** the entire side of a ship above the water line; **2,** all the cannon on one side of a warship; also, a discharge from all of these at one time; **3,** a sheet printed on one side only, and containing information of a popular character; **4,** *Colloq.,* a printed or verbal attack on some public person:—*adv.* with the side turned or exposed.

broad-sword (brôd'sôrd"), *n.* a sword with a wide cutting blade.

bro-cade (brō-kād'), *n.* a rich silken material woven with gold and silver threads, or ornamented with raised figures in silk or velvet, in designs of flowers, fruits, etc.:—*v.t.* to decorate or weave with a raised pattern.—*p.adj.* **bro-cad'ed.**

bro-chure (brō-shŭr'), *n.* **1,** a booklet dealing with a subject of passing interest; **2,** any pamphlet or booklet.

bro-gan (brō'găn), *n.* a coarse, heavy shoe laced or buckled over the instep.

[1]brogue (brōg), *n.* a coarse, rough shoe of untanned hide.

[2]brogue (brōg), *n.* a dialectal pronunciation of English, esp. that common in Ireland.

[1]broil (broil), *v.t.* to cook directly over a hot fire, as on a gridiron or a fork:—*v.i.* **1,** to be exposed to great heat; **2,** to be heated by excitement:—*n.* something cooked directly over a hot fire.

[2]broil (broil), *n.* a noisy quarrel; brawl:—*v.i.* to engage in a noisy quarrel.

broil-er (broil'ĕr), *n.* **1,** a utensil for cooking food directly over the fire; **2,** a bird suitable to be so cooked.

broke (brōk), past tense and obsolete past participle of the verb *break.*

bro-ken (brō'kn), *p.adj.* **1,** not entire; in pieces; **2,** rough; hilly; as, *broken* country; **3,** bankrupt; **4,** subdued; crushed; as, a *broken* spirit; **5,** infirm; **6,** imperfect; as, *broken* English; **7,** interrupted; as, *broken* sleep; **8,** trained to obedience: used esp. of a horse; **9,** disorganized, as an army.—*adv.* **bro'ken-ly.**

bro-ker (brō'kĕr), *n.* a dealer in drafts, notes, money, stocks, etc.; one who transacts business for another.

bro-ker-age (brō'kĕr-āj), *n.* **1,** the business of a broker; **2,** the fee or commission charged by brokers.

bro-mide (brō'mīd; brō'mĭd), *n.* a compound of bromine and some metal; as, potassium *bromide.* Also, **bro'mid.**

bro-mine (brō'mīn; brō'mēn), *n.* a reddish brown liquid element with a disagreeable odor: used in making dyes. Also, **bro'min.**—*adj.* **bro'mic.**

bron-chi (brŏng'kī), *n.pl.* [*sing.* bronchus (-kŭs)], the two principal branches of the windpipe, or trachea.

bron-chi-a (brŏng-kĭ-ă), *n.pl.* the group of tubes into which each of the bronchi divides, forming the larger air passages of the lungs.

bron-chi-al (brŏng'kĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the bronchi or the bronchia.

bron-chi-tis (brŏng-kī'tĭs), *n.* an inflammation of the mucous lining of the bronchi or bronchial tubes.—*adj.* **bron-chit'ic** (brŏng-kĭt'ĭk).

bron-cho (brŏng'kō), *n.* [*pl.* bronchos (-kōz)], in the western U. S., any native small horse; a mustang. Also, **bron'co.**

bron-chus (brŏng'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* bronchi (-kī)], either of the two principal branches of the windpipe, or trachea, which subdivide into tubes called *bronchia.*

bronze (brŏnz), *n.* **1,** an alloy of eight or nine parts copper to one of tin; **2,** a work of art cast or wrought in this alloy; **3,** a yellowish or reddish brown, the color of bronze; also, a pigment or wash of this color:—*adj.* made of, or resembling, bronze:—*v.t.* to make of the color of bronze; tan.

brooch (brōch; brōōch), *n.* an ornamental pin with a clasp; a breastpin.

brood (brōōd), *n.* **1,** all the young birds, as chicks, hatched at one time; **2,** all the young of one mother; **3,** kind; breed; species:—*v.i.* **1,** to sit on eggs, as a hen; **2,** to linger over sorrowfully: with *on* or *over*:—*v.t.* **1,** to sit over, cover, and cherish, as eggs; **2,** to cherish in the mind; ponder.—*adj.* **brood'y.**

[1]brook (brōōk), *n.* a small, natural stream of water: **brook trout,** a medium-sized North American fresh-water game fish. —*n.dim.* **brook'let.**

[2]brook (brōōk), *v.t.* to bear; put up with; as, I will *brook* no delay.

broom (brōōm), *n.* **1,** a stiff brush used for sweeping; **2,** any of a group of shrubs of the pea family with stiff, slender branches: esp., the Scotch broom: **broom corn,** a cornlike grass growing eight to ten feet high: used in making brooms.

broth (brŏth), *n.* thin soup made by cooking meat slowly in water.

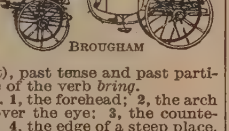
broth-er (brŭth′ẽr), *n.* [*pl.* brothers (-ẽrz); brethren (brĕth′rĕn)], **1,** a male who has the same father and mother as another; **2,** a member of a family or race; **3,** one closely united to another or others by a common interest; also, a member of a religious order; **4,** in *pl.,* human beings in general; fellow creatures.

broth-er-hood (brŭth′ẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being a brother; **2,** an association of men for any purpose; a fraternity; also, the members of such an order taken together; **3,** fellowship; as, the *brotherhood* of man.

broth-er–in–law (brŭth′ẽr-ĭn-lô″), *n.* [*pl.* brothers-in-law (-ẽrz″-)], **1,** a brother of one's husband or wife; **2,** the husband of one's sister.

broth-er-ly (brŭth′ẽr-lĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, a brother; as, *brotherly* love; **2,** affectionate; kind:—*adv.* in a way characteristic of, or suitable to, a brother.—*n.* **broth′er-li-ness.**

brough-am (brōō′ŭm; brōōm; *Br.* brō′ŭm), *n.* a light, closed carriage with a straight front; also, an automobile with a body resembling that of a brougham.



BROUGHAM

brought (brôt), past tense and past participle of the verb *bring.*

brow (brou), *n.* **1,** the forehead; **2,** the arch of hair over the eye; **3,** the countenance as a whole; **4,** the edge of a steep place.

brow-beat (brou′bēt″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -beat″ (-bĕt″), *p.p.* -beat″ or -beat″en (-bēt″n), *p.pr.* -beat″ing], to frighten by stern looks or words.

brown (broun), *adj.* of a dusky color between black and orange:—*n.* a dark color between black and orange:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to become or to make brown.—*aaj.* **brown′ish.**

brown-stone (broun′stōn″), *n.* a kind of brown sandstone, used for building purposes.

browse (brouz), *n.* the tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees fit for the food of cattle and other animals:—*v.t.* **1,** to eat; nibble off; crop; **2,** to pasture on; graze on; as, the cattle *browse* the meadow:—*v.i.* **1,** to eat or nibble off twigs or buds; **2,** to graze; feed.

bru-in (brōō′ĭn), *n.* the brown bear: so called in popular tales. Also, **Bru′in.**

bruise (brōōz), *n.* an injury to the flesh, as of an animal or a plant, caused by a blow:—*v.t.* **1,** to injure, crush, or indent by a blow or pressure without cutting; **2,** to crush by beating or pounding:—*v.i.* to fight with the fists; box.

bru-nette (brōō-nĕt′), *n.* a girl or woman with dark skin, hair, and eyes:—*adj.* having such coloring. Also, **bru-net′.**

brunt (brŭnt), *n.* the heaviest part of a shock, strain, attack, or burden; as, the President of the United States bears the *brunt* of responsibility in international affairs.

brush (brŭsh), *n.* **1,** an implement made of bristles, feathers, hair, or other material fixed in a back or handle, used for cleaning, smoothing, applying paint, etc.; **2,** the bushy tail of a fox; **3,** a thicket of small trees or a section of country covered with such growth; **4,** a slight battle; skirmish; **5,** the act of cleaning or smoothing with a brush; also, a light touch; **6,** thin metallic plates or wires bound together, to conduct a current to or from an electric motor or dynamo:—*v.t.* **1,** to sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush; **2,** to remove by a brush; **3,** to touch lightly in passing:—*v.i.* **1,** to move with haste; **2,** to skim over with a light touch.—*adj.* **brush′y.**

brush-wood (brŭsh′wŏŏd), *n.* **1,** a dense growth of bushes; thicket; **2,** small wood, suitable for a fire.

brusque (brŏŏsk; brŭsk), *adj.* blunt; abrupt in manner. Also, **brusk.**—*adv.* **brusque′ly.**—*n.* **brusque′ness.**

bru-tal (brōō′tăl), *adj.* **1,** savage; cruel; inhuman; unfeeling; **2,** rude; coarse.—*adv.* **bru′tal-ly.**

bru-tal-i-ty (brōō-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* brutalities (-tĭz)], **1,** pitiless cruelty; savageness; inhumanity; **2,** a savage act.

bru-tal-ize (brōō′tăl-īz), *v.t.* to make cruel or inhuman; as, war tends to *brutalize* men.

brute (brōōt), *adj.* **1,** inhuman; without reason or intelligence; **2,** merely material; as, *brute* earth; **3,** lacking in the finer feelings; unthinking; **4,** like a beast; hence, cruel; **5,** rough; uncivilized:—*n.* **1,** a beast; **2,** an inhuman person; as, a lazy *brute.*

brut-ish (brōōt′ĭsh), *adj.* savage; stupid; coarse.—*n.* **brut′ish-ness.**

bub-ble (bŭb′l), *n.* **1,** a small globe of water or other fluid filled with air or gas; **2,** a small body of air or gas rising to the surface of a liquid or held within a solidified fluid, as glass; **3,** anything unreal or fanciful, as an empty scheme to deceive people in investing their money without offering anything of value in exchange:—*v.i.* to rise in bubbles; run with a gurgling sound.

bu-bon-ic (bū-bŏn′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a kind of infectious inflammation, esp. of the groin: **bubonic plague,** a fatal, contagious, epidemic disease, accompanied by swelling of the lymphatic glands in neck, armpit, and groin.

buc-ca-neer (bŭk″ā-nēr′), *n.* **1,** a pirate; a sea robber; **2,** esp., one of the pirates who, during the 17th century, made raids on the Spaniards in America.

buck (bŭk), *n.* **1,** the male of the deer, rabbit, hare, etc., of which the female is called *doe;* **2,** a gay fellow; **3,** a male Indian or negro; **4,** the sudden, vertical leap of a horse or mule, intended to throw off a load; **5,** *Slang,* a dollar; **6,** in card games, a marker passed from player to player, to keep track of the deal: **to pass the buck,** to shift responsibility, or any unpleasant task, to another:—*v.i.* to make a sudden, vertical leap in the air, so as to throw off a rider or load: said of a horse or mule:—*v.t.* **1,** to throw off by a sudden, vertical leap; **2,** in the army, to punish by fastening the arms in front of the bent knees and thrusting a stick over the arms and through the opening left below the knees.—*adj.* **buck′ish.**—*adv.* **buck′ish-ly.**

buck-board (bŭk'bōrd"), *n.* a light wagon in which the body and springs are replaced by a long, elastic board, supported directly by the axles.

buck-et (bŭk'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a deep, cylindrical vessel for drawing or holding water, etc., or anything resembling it in appearance or use; **2,** the scoop of a dredging machine or of a grain elevator.

buck-eye (bŭk'ī"), *n.* the American horse-chestnut tree: **Buckeye,** a native of Ohio, the Buckeye State.

[1]buck-le (bŭk'l), *n.* **1,** a metal clasp with a device for fastening the ends of two straps or of the same strap; **2,** a similar ornament for a dress, a hat, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to fasten with a buckle; **2,** to apply (oneself) with energy:—*v.i.* **1,** to be held together by means of a buckle; **2,** to set to work energetically; **3,** to struggle; grapple.

[2]buck-le (bŭk'l), *n.* a bend or kink in a piece of metal, as in a saw blade:—*v.i.* **1,** to bend or warp, as metal, under pressure or from heat; **2,** *Colloq.,* to yield:—*v.t.* to cause to bend, crumple, or curl, by the application of heat or pressure.

buck-ler (bŭk'lĕr), *n.* a kind of ancient shield, composed of wood or wicker, covered with skin or leather, and worn on the left arm; hence, any protection resembling a shield.

buck-ram (bŭk'răm), *n.* coarse cloth of linen, cotton, or hemp stiffened with glue:—*adj.* **1,** made of, or resembling, buckram; **2,** hence, stiff; formal.

buck-saw (bŭk'sô"), *n.* a saw set in a light frame and worked with both hands: used for sawing firewood.

buck-shot (bŭk'shŏt"), *n.* shot of large size: so called from its use formerly in shooting deer.

buck-skin (bŭk'skĭn"), *n.* **1,** the skin of a buck; **2,** a soft, grayish yellow leather made from the skin of a deer or of a sheep; **3,** in *pl.,* clothes made of such skin:—*adj.* made of buckskin.

buck-wheat (bŭk'hwēt"), *n.* a plant cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and used for food; also, the flour made from the seeds.

bu-col-ic (bū-kŏl'ĭk), *adj.* relating to country affairs and to a shepherd's life and occupation; pastoral; rustic.

bud (bŭd), *n.* **1,** the tip of a root, stem, or branch which may develop into a branch, leaf, or flower; **2,** a young girl in her first season in society:—*v.t.* to graft:—*v.i.* to put forth or produce new shoots; begin to grow; sprout.

Bud-dha (bōōd'*ä*), *n.* **1,** a person embodying divine wisdom; **2,** specif., Gautama Siddhartha, the founder of Buddhism, a religion of eastern Asia.

Bud-dhism (bōōd'ĭzm), *n.* a religion of eastern Asia, named for its founder, which teaches self-denial, virtue, and wisdom.—*n.* and *adj.* **Bud'dhist.**

budge (bŭj), *v.i.* to move from one's place; stir:—*v.t.* to cause to move; stir; as, I can't *budge* the box.

budg-et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a bag with its contents: hence, a quantity or store; as, a *budget* of news; **2,** an estimate of the financial needs for a given period.

buff (bŭf), *n.* **1,** a thick, flexible, dull yellow leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, etc., and dressed with oil; **2,** a coat made from this skin; **3,** a pale or faded yellowish orange color; **4,** a polishing wheel:—*adj.* **1,** made of thick, oiled leather; **2,** of a dull, light yellow color:—*v.t.* to polish with an implement covered with buff leather.

buf-fa-lo (bŭf'*ä*-lō), *n.* [*pl.* buffaloes (-lōz)], **1,** a large animal of the ox family; also, any one of various wild oxen, such as the East Indian water buffalo and the South African Cape buffalo; **2,** popularly, the North American bison.

buff-er (bŭf'ĕr), *n.* any device which serves to deaden the shock caused by the striking together of two bodies, esp. such a device on the end of a railway car.

[1]buf-fet (bŭf'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a blow with the hand; **2,** any blow:—*v.t.* **1,** to strike with the hand or fist; box; beat; **2,** to struggle against; as, to *buffet* the waves:—*v.i.* to fight with blows; force a way.

[2]buf-fet (bōō-fā'; bŭf'ĕt; *Fr.* bü'fā'), *n.* **1,** a sideboard; **2,** a counter for refreshments; also, a restaurant equipped with such a counter: **buffet luncheon,** a light meal served to guests seated or standing about a room.

buf-foon (bŭ-fōōn'), *n.* one who amuses others by low jests, antics, etc.

buf-foon-er-y (bŭ-fōōn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* buffooneries (-ĭz)], the pranks of a clown or low comedian; vulgar tricks.

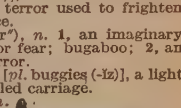
bug (bŭg), *n.* **1,** an insect, esp. a crawling insect, as a bedbug; **2,** *Colloq.,* a disease germ.—*adj.* **[1]bug'gy.**

bug-a-boo (bŭg'*ä*-bōō"), *n.* [*pl.* bugaboos (-bōōz")], a fancied cause of fear; esp., an unreal terror used to frighten children into obedience.

bug-bear (bŭg'bâr"), *n.* **1,** an imaginary cause for fear; bugaboo; **2,** an object of dislike or terror.

[2]bug-gy (bŭg'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* buggies (-ĭz)], a light four-wheeled carriage.

bu-gle (bū'gl), *n.* **1,** a hunting horn; **2,** a military wind instrument similar to the horn, with or without valves and keys:—*v.i.* to sound (a call) on the bugle:—*v.i.* to sound the bugle; give a bugle call.


BUGLE (def. 2)

bu-gler (bū'glĕr), *n.* one who plays or sounds signals on the bugle.

build (bĭld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* built (bĭlt) or, *Archaic,* build'ed, *p.pr.* build'ing], **1,** to construct; erect, as a house; **2,** to form by art; **3,** to rest on or found, as hopes or plans; **4,** to establish, as a business:—*v.i.* **1,** to construct a building; **2,** to depend or rely: with *on* or *upon*:—*n.* manner of construction; figure; form.—*n.* **build'er.**

build-ing (bĭl'dĭng), *n.* **1,** the art or business of erecting houses, churches, etc.; **2,** the act of constructing, raising, or establishing; **3,** something built, esp. a house, church, or the like.

bulb (bŭlb), *n.* **1,** an onion-shaped root formed of thick, overlapping layers; **2,** a kind of leaf bud; **3,** any swelling or rounded portion, as of a stem or tube; **4,** a small glass globe containing an electric light.

bulb-ous (bŭl'bŭs), *adj.* **1,** bulb-shaped; **2,** growing from a bulb.

bulge (bŭlj), *n.* **1,** a swelling outward; **2,** the part of a wall, ship, or the like, which swells out; **3,** a sudden rise in price; as, a *bulge* in stocks:—*v.i.* to swell out:—*v.t.* to bend outward.—*adj.* **bulg'y.**

bulk (bŭlk), *n.* **1,** the extent of an object; size; volume; **2,** the main mass or body; the greater part or number; **3,** the cargo of a ship when stowed:—*v.i.* **1,** to increase in volume; grow larger; **2,** to loom up, as in size or importance; **3,** to form into a tight or compact mass.

bulk-head (bŭlk'hĕd"), *n.* **1,** a partition in a vessel, separating one part of it from another; **2,** a structure built to stand the pressure of water, air, or earth.

bulk-y (bŭl'kĭ), *adj.* massive; ponderous; of great size.—*adv.* **bulk'i-ly.**—*n.* **bulk'i-ness.**

[1]bull (bo͝ol), *n.* **1,** the male of any animal of the ox family or of various other large animals, such as the whale, elephant, etc.; **2,** a dealer in stocks who endeavors to raise the price of stock: opp. of *bear.*

[2]bull (bo͝ol), *n.* **1,** orig., a seal affixed to an official paper; **2,** an official document; an edict; **3,** a document containing a decree or declaration of the Pope.

[3]bull (bo͝ol), *n.* an absurd blunder in speaking, usually a contradiction of terms: often called *Irish bull.*

bull-dog (bo͝ol'dŏg"), *n.* a variety of powerful, medium-sized dog, remarkable for its courage and fierceness, and for its strong grip: formerly used for baiting bulls.—*adj.* having courage and the quality of holding to a thing; as, a *bulldog* firmness of mind.

bull-doze (bo͝ol'do͝z"), *v.t.* to bully; frighten; compel by threats.

bul-let (bo͝ol'ĕt), *n.* a small lead ball for shooting from a gun.

bul-le-tin (bo͝ol'ē-tĭn), *n.* **1,** a brief official report regarding some matter or event of public interest; **2,** a periodical publication; **3,** a public statement of the latest news:—*v.t.* to publish or announce in a brief authorized statement.

bull-finch (bo͝ol'fĭnch"), *n.* any of several finches, esp. a common, handsome British song bird.

bull-frog (bo͝ol'frŏg"), *n.* the largest of the North American frogs, remarkable for its loud, bellowing croak.

bull-head (bo͝ol'hĕd"), *n.* any of various big-headed fishes, as a catfish.

bul-lion (bo͝ol'yŭn), *n.* **1,** uncoined gold or silver in the mass; **2,** coin valued only as metal.

bull-ock (bo͝ol'ŭk), *n.* a castrated male of the ox family; steer.

bull's-eye (bo͝olz'-ī"), *n.* **1,** a bulging lens used to bring together the rays of light from a lamp upon a small spot; also, a lantern having such a lens; **2,** a round piece of thick glass in a floor or deck to admit light; **3,** the center point of a target.

bul-ly (bo͝ol'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bullies (-ĭz)], **1,** one who rules over others by insolence or threats; **2,** an overbearing fellow:—*v.t.* to overrule with bluster and threats:—*v.i.* to be rudely noisy and quarrelsome:—*adj. Slang,* fine; excellent; very good.

bul-rush (bo͝ol'rŭsh"), *n.* any of various rushes growing in water or marshes, with long, slender stalks.

bul-wark (bo͝ol'wŭrk), *n.* **1,** a barrier or wall built for defense; **2,** esp., a mound of earth raised around a place as a defense against cannon shot; an earthwork; a rampart; **3,** the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the deck; **4,** any means of protection or defense.

bum (bŭm), *v.i.* **1,** *Rare,* to make a humming sound; **2,** *Colloq.,* to spend time idly; loaf:—*v.t. Colloq.,* to sponge:—*n. Colloq.,* a loafer; an idle or dissolute fellow:—*adj. Colloq.,* poor; bad.—*n.* **bum'mer.**

bum-ble-bee (bŭm'bl-bē"), *n.* any of various kinds of large, hairy, social bees.

bump (bŭmp), *n.* **1,** a shock from a blow; **2,** a swelling due to a knock or blow:—*v.t.* **1,** to bring violently together; **2,** to strike against:—*v.i.* to strike together heavily.

bump-er (bŭm'pẽr), *n.* **1,** an overflowing cup, esp. as used in drinking a toast; **2,** *Colloq.,* anything unusually large, as a harvest:—*adj.* very large; as, a *bumper* crop.

bump-kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* an awkward, clumsy countryman.

bump-tious (bŭmp'shŭs), *adj.* conceited; forward; self-assertive.—*adv.* **bump'tious-ly.**—*n.* **bump'tious-ness.**

bun (bŭn), *n.* a small light cake or slightly sweetened biscuit. Also, **bunn.**

bunch (bŭnch), *n.* **1,** a lump; **2,** a cluster; **3,** a collection of things of the same kind grouped or fastened together:—*v.i.* **1,** to stick out clumsily; **2,** to form a cluster:—*v.t.* **1,** to form into a cluster; **2,** to gather into folds; **3,** to group together.—*adj.* **bunch'y.**—*n.* **bunch'i-ness.**

bun-co (bŭng'kō), *n.* a swindling game or scheme:—*v.t.* to swindle or cheat by trickery. Also, **bun'ko.**

bun-combe (bŭng'kŭm), *n.* **1,** the making of speeches to gain public applause; **2,** anything said or done for mere show. Also, **bun'kum.**

bun-dle (bŭn'dl), *n.* **1,** a number of things bound together; **2,** a quantity of something in one mass; as, a *bundle* of carpet; **3,** a definite quantity of certain goods, as two reams of paper; **4,** a group; collection:—*v.t.* **1,** to tie in a mass or roll; **2,** to send off in a hurry: with *off* or *out:*—*v.i.* to pack up and start in haste: with *out, off,* or *away.*

bung (bŭng), *n.* **1,** a large cork for stopping the hole in a cask or barrel; **2,** the hole itself:—*v.t.* **1,** to stop with such a cork; **2,** to close or shut up.

bun-ga-low (bŭng'gȧ-lō), *n.* a one-story house, lightly built and generally surrounded by a porch or veranda.

bun-gle (bŭng'gl), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to perform in a clumsy manner:—*n.* a clumsy performance; botch.—*n.* **bun'gler.**—*adj.* **bun'gle-some.**—*p.adj.* **bun'gling.**

bun-ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* a swelling on a joint, usually on the first joint of the great toe. Also, **bun'yon.**

[1]bunk (bŭngk), *n.* a shelf or recess used for a bed in a ship, sleeping car, etc.:—*v.i.* **1,** to sleep in a bunk; **2,** to go to bed.

[2]bunk (bŭngk), *n. Slang,* speech without meaning or truth; humbug.

bunk-er (bŭngk'ĕr), *n.* **1,** a large bin, esp. for coal on shipboard; **2,** any rough, hazardous ground on a golf links.

bun-ny (bŭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bunnies (-ĭz)], a squirrel or rabbit: a pet name.

Bun-sen burn-er (bōōn'sĕn; bŭn'-), a gas burner for laboratory use, consisting of a tube a few inches in length, with small air holes at the bottom, forming a mixture of air and gas which burns with a very hot blue flame.

bunt (bŭnt), *v.t.* **1,** to butt or push, as with head or horns; **2,** in baseball, to bat (the ball) a short distance infield:—*v.i.* **1,** to butt; push; **2,** in baseball, to bat the ball a short distance infield:—*n.* **1,** a push, as with horns; **2,** in baseball, a short hit to the infield.

[1]bunt-ing (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* any of various birds akin to the finches.

[2]bunt-ing (bŭnt'ĭng), *n.* a light, loosely woven, wool fabric, used for flags. Also, **bun'tine** (bŭn'tĭn).

buoy (boi; bōō'ĭ; bwoi), *n.* **1,** a floating body moored to the bottom to show the position of rocks or shoals beneath the water, or to mark a channel; **2,** a device to support a person in the water to prevent drowning: usually called *life buoy*:—*v.t.* **1,** to keep afloat in a fluid: usually with *up*; **2,** to mark with floats to indicate a channel; **3,** to support; sustain; as, to *buoy* up one's hope.

buoy-an-cy (boi'ăn-sĭ; bōō'ĭ-ăn-sĭ), *n.* **1,** the property of floating on or in a liquid; **2,** the power of a fluid to hold up or partially hold up a body in it; **3,** gaiety.

buoy-ant (boi'ănt; bōō'ĭ-ănt), *adj.* **1,** able to float in a fluid; **2,** sustaining, as a fluid; **3,** gay; light-hearted; vivacious.—*adv.* **buoy'ant-ly.**

bur (bûr), *n.* **1,** the rough, prickly seed case of certain plants, as the burdock; **2,** the burdock; **3,** hence, something that clings persistently. Also, **burr.**

bur-bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* either of two kinds of codfish having hairlike filaments on the nose and chin.

[1]bur-den (bûr'dn), *n.* **1,** something borne or carried; a load; **2,** hence, care; grief; **3,** the bearing of loads or packs; as, a beast of *burden*; **4,** the capacity of a vessel for carrying cargo; tonnage:—*v.t.* **1,** to load; **2,** to put too much upon; oppress. Also, **bur'then.**—*adj.* **bur'den-some.**

[2]bur-den (bûr'dn), *n.* **1,** a refrain in a song or ballad, repeated frequently; **2,** something often repeated and much dwelt upon; **3,** topic; gist. Also, **bur'then.**

bur-dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* any of several large wayside weeds with burlike fruit and rough, broad leaves, whose seed pods cling to clothing or fur.

bu-reau (bū'rō; *Br.* bū-rō'), *n.* [*pl.* bureaus; bureaux (-rōz)], **1,** a chest of drawers for clothing; **2,** a desk or writing table furnished with drawers; **3,** an office; a department of a business.

bu-reau-cra-cy (bū-rŏ'kră-sĭ; bū-rŏk'ră-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bureaucracies (-sĭz)], **1,** government by bureaus, or departments, each under a head or chief, and forming a well-organized system; **2,** officials of the government spoken of collectively.

bur-gess (bûr'jĕs), *n.* **1,** a citizen or freeman of a borough; **2,** in Pennsylvania, the chief administrative officer of a borough; **3,** in Connecticut, a member of the town council; **4,** formerly, in Maryland and Virginia, a member of the lower house of the legislature: now called *delegate*.

burgh-er (bûr'gĕr), *n.* a citizen, usually of an earlier time, of a borough or town; as, the *burghers* of Ghent.

bur-glar (bûr'glĕr), *n.* one who breaks into a building at night to steal.

bur-gla-ry (bûr'glă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* burglaries (-rĭz)], the act or crime of breaking into a building, esp. at night, to steal.—*adj.* **bur-gla'ri-ous.**

bur-go-mas-ter (bûr'gō-măs"tĕr), *n.* **1,** the chief magistrate of a town in Holland, Flanders, or Germany, corresponding to *mayor*; **2,** a large arctic gull.

bur-i-al (bĕr'ĭ-ăl), *n.* the act of placing a body in the grave; interment.

bur-lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* a coarse fabric made of jute or hemp: used for bagging, curtains, etc. Also, *n.pl.* used as *sing.*, **bur'laps.**

bur-lesque (bûr-lĕsk'), *n.* **1,** a ridiculous, overdrawn representation; a parody; **2,** a composition in which a trifling subject is treated as a subject of dignity or importance:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to ridicule by caricatured representation:—*adj.* tending to excite mirth by exaggerating peculiarities.

bur-ly (bûr'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** bulky; large; muscular; **2,** rough; noisy.—*n.* **bur'li-ness.**

[1]burn (bûrn), *n.* in Great Britain, a brook. Also, **bourn; bourne.**

[2]burn (bûrn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* burned (bûrnd), or burnt (bûrnt), *p.pr.* burn'ing], **1,** to destroy or injure by fire; **2,** to reduce to ashes; **3,** to scald or sear; **4,** to inflame or tan (the skin); **5,** to affect with a burning feeling; **6,** to expose intentionally to the action of fire, as wood to make charcoal; **7,** in surgery, to apply heat or acid to for curative purposes; cauterize:—*v.i.* **1,** to be on fire; **2,** to suffer from, or be injured by, too much heat; **3,** to be inflamed with passion or desire; as, he *burns* to win fame; **4,** to feel a sensation of heat:—*n.* an injury caused by fire; any damage caused by too much heat.

burn-er (bûr'nĕr), *n.* **1,** one who burns or sets fire to anything; **2,** the part of a lamp, gas fixture, or the like, from which the flame comes; as, a Bunsen *burner*.

bur-nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v.t.* to polish by rubbing or friction, as metal; make smooth and shining:—*n.* polish; brightness.—*n.* **bur'nish-er.**—*n.* **bur'nish-ment.**

bur-noose (bûr-nōōs'; bûr'nōōs), *n.* **1,** a cloak and hood combined, worn by Moors and Arabs; **2,** a similar cloak worn by women. Also, **bur-nous'.**

burnt (bûrnt), a form of the past tense and past participle of the verb *burn*:—*p.adj.* charred, destroyed, or affected by fire.

burr (bûr), *n.* **1,** a thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal; **2,** a rough, humming sound; **3,** a rough, guttural pronunciation of *r*:—*v.i.* **1,** to pronounce *r* with a rough or guttural sound; speak in a rough, harsh tone; **2,** to make a humming noise:—*v.t.* **1,** to make a rough, projecting edge upon; **2,** to utter with a roughened, guttural tone. Also, **bur.**

bur-ro (bŏŏr'ō; bûr'ō), *n.* [*pl.* burros (-ōz)], in the southwestern U. S., a donkey.

bur-row (bŭr'ō), *n.* **1,** a hole in the ground dug by a rabbit or other animal as a refuge or home; **2,** a similar shelter:—*v.i.* **1,** to dig a hole in the earth, as for shelter; **2,** to work a way in or down:—*v.t.* to make burrows in, or build by burrowing; as, to *burrow* a cave.—*n.* **bur'row-er.**

bur-sar (bûr'sẽr), *n.* **1,** the treasurer of a college; **2,** in Scotland, a university student who receives an allowance.

burst (bûrst), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* burst, *p.pr.* burst'ing], **1,** to break open by flying to pieces; **2,** to explode; **3,** to break suddenly into action, speech, or feeling: usually with *out, upon, into,* etc.; as, to *burst* into tears; **4,** to appear or disappear suddenly; as, a scene *bursts* upon the view:—*v.t.* to break by violence: open suddenly:—*n.* **1,** a violent or sudden breaking forth; as, a *burst* of applause; **2,** a sudden explosion; **3,** a rush; spurt.

bur-y (bĕr'ĭ), *v.t.* **1,** to place in a grave, tomb, etc., usually with ceremony; **2,** to cover from sight; conceal, as treasure; **3,** to hide; keep secret; **4,** to forget; **5,** to engross; as, to *bury* oneself in a book.

bus (bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* busses; buses (bŭs'ĕz)], an omnibus; a large public vehicle.

bush (bo͝osh), *n.* **1,** a shrub or low-growing plant which develops some wood in its stem; **2,** a wide-spreading growth of low, shrubby plants, or a region covered with such a growth; hence, an uncleared forest region: used esp. of uncultivated or forest land in Australia:—*v.i.* to put out small branches thickly; grow thickly, like a bush.

[1]bush-el (bo͝osh'ĕl), *n.* **1,** a unit of dry measure, containing four pecks; **2,** a container holding that amount.

[2]bush-el (bo͝osh'ĕl), *v.t.* to mend or alter, as men's clothes.—*n.* **bush'el-er.**—*n.* **bush'el-man.**

bush-ing (bo͝osh'ĭng), *n.* a metallic, detachable lining for a hole.

bush-y (bo͝osh'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** thick and spreading like a bush; **2,** overgrown with shrubs.—*adv.* **bush'i-ly.**—*n.* **bush'i-ness.**

busi-ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* **1,** employment; trade; profession; **2,** something necessary to be done; duty; mission; **3,** concern; as, it is no *business* of mine; **4,** affair; matter; **5,** a commercial enterprise; **6,** commercial or financial activities:—*adj.* pertaining to business.—*adj.* **busi'ness-like".**

buss (bŭs), *n.* a kiss; a smack:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to kiss: now archaic.

bust (bŭst), *n.* **1,** the human chest or thorax; the breast or bosom; **2,** a piece of sculpture representing the head, shoulders, and breast of a person.

bus-tard (bŭs'tẽrd), *n.* any of the Old World, cranelike game birds, resembling the ostrich, but smaller.

[1]bus-tle (bŭs'l), *n.* tumult; noisy activity:—*v.i.* to be noisily busy; move about quickly; as, to *bustle* about a room.—*p.adj.* **bus'tling.**—*adv.* **bus'tling-ly.**

[2]bus-tle (bŭs'l), *n.* a pad or framework formerly worn by women beneath the skirt at the back.

bus-y (bĭz'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** earnestly, actively, or closely at work; **2,** characteristic of, or pertaining to, industry or diligence; as, the *busy* hum of the factory; **3,** bustling; full of activities; as, a *busy* day; **4,** in use, as a telephone line; **5,** meddlesome:—*v.t.* to keep constantly engaged; occupy.—*adv.* **bus'i-ly.**

bus-y-bod-y (bĭz'ĭ-bŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* busybodies (-ĭz)], one who meddles with the affairs of others.

but (bŭt), *adv.* only; as, speak *but* a word: —*prep.* except; as, I can bear all *but* that:—*conj.* **1,** still; yet; as, poor *but* honest; **2,** on the contrary; as, you go, *but* I stay; **3,** except; as, *but* for that, I could go; **4,** that; as, I do not doubt *but* it is true; that not; as, who knows *but* he will succeed?

butch-er (bo͝och'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who kills animals for food; **2,** a meat dealer; **3,** a cruel and bloody murderer:—*v.t.* **1,** to kill animals for food; **2,** to murder brutally and cruelly; **3,** to botch or mangle; ruin.

butch-er bird any of several shrikes, birds that hang or impale their prey upon thorns.

butch-er-y (bo͝och'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* butcheries (-ĭz)], **1,** a place where animals are killed for food; **2,** the business of killing cattle; **3,** horrible, cruel, and unnecessary slaughter, as of noncombatants.

but-ler (bŭt'lẽr), *n.* a manservant in a household, who has charge of the dining room, silver, etc.; the chief manservant in a large household.

[1]butt (bŭt), *n.* **1,** the blunt end of anything, as a whip; **2,** in shipbuilding, the square end of a timber which meets another endways; **3,** any of several kinds of hinge or joint; **4,** a square-trimmed leather hide:—*v.t.* to strike, as with the end of a heavy timber:—*v.i.* to join together end to end, as timbers.

[2]butt (bŭt), *n.* a push delivered by the head of an animal, as a goat:—*v.t.* **1,** to strike by thrusting; **2,** to strike with the lowered head; **3,** to place the end of against a flat surface:—*v.i.* to strike anything with the head; **2,** to collide: with *into*; **3,** to abut.

[3]butt (bŭt), *n.* **1,** a target; also, the embankment back of it; **2,** that at which anything is aimed; **3,** hence, one who is ridiculed; **4,** in *pl.*, a shooting range.

[4]butt (bŭt), *n.* a large cask or vessel, as for wine or beer.

butte (būt), *n.* a steep hill or ridge standing alone.

but-ter (bŭt'ẽr), *n.* **1,** the fatty or oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; **2,** any of several butterlike substances:—*v.t.* to spread or season with this fat.—*adj.* **[1]but'ter-y.**

but-ter-cup (bŭt'ẽr-kŭp"), *n.* any of several yellow, cup-shaped wild flowers, growing esp. in meadows.

but-ter-fish (bŭt'ẽr-fĭsh"), *n.* any of several small edible sea fishes.

but-ter-fly (bŭt'ẽr-flī"), *n.* [*pl.* butterflies (-flīz")], **1,** any of an order of insects with four brightly colored wings, which fly by day; **2,** a gay idler.

but-ter-ine (bŭt'ẽr-ēn; bŭt'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* artificial butter; oleomargarine.

but-ter-milk (bŭt'ẽr-mĭlk"), *n.* the liquid remaining when cream or milk has been churned and the fat removed.

but-ter-nut (bŭt'ẽr-nŭt"), *n.* the white walnut or its edible fruit.

[2]but-ter-y (bŭt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* butteries (-ĭz)], a room or closet in which provisions are kept: the butler's pantry.

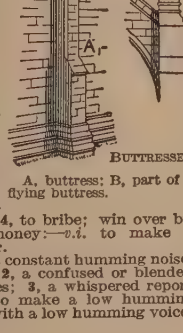
but-tock (bŭt′ŭk), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, either side of the rump, or hinder part of a man or animal.

but-ton (bŭt′n), *n.* **1**, any small, rounded object used for fastening or ornamenting a garment; **2**, a pivoted fastening for a door, window, etc.; **3**, the knob at the end of a fencing foil; **4**, a small knob operating a switch in an electric circuit; **5**, in *pl.*, young mushrooms; **6**, in *pl.* used as *sing.*, a page boy: —*v.t.* to fasten or furnish with buttons:—*v.i.* to be capable of being fastened by buttons, as a coat.—*n.* **but′ton-er.**

but-ton-hole (bŭt′n-hōl″), *n.* a stitched hole for a button to pass through:—*v.t.* **1**, to engage (a person) in conversation against his will; **2**, to furnish with buttonholes; **3**, to edge (cloth) with the stitching used in finishing buttonholes.

but-ton-wood (bŭt′n-wo͝od″), *n.* a large North American plane tree: so called because of its small, round, rough, buttonlike fruit; a sycamore.

but-tress (bŭt′rĕs), *n.* **1**, masonry or brickwork built against a wall to afford support; **2**, any prop or support:—*v.t.* to support, as by a buttress.



BUTTRESSES
A, buttress; B, part of a flying buttress.

bux-om (bŭk′sŭm), *adj.* **1**, robust; handsome; **2**, lively; vigorous; energetic.

buy (bī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bought (bôt), *p.pr.* buy′ing], **1**, to obtain by paying an agreed price; **2**, to gain at a sacrifice; as, to *buy* peace by giving up one's own way; **3**, to serve to get; as, money cannot *buy* happiness; **4**, to bribe; win over by the payment of money:—*v.i.* to make a purchase.—*n.* **buy′er.**

buzz (bŭz), *n.* **1**, a constant humming noise, as of bees; **2**, a confused or blended murmur, as of voices; **3**, a whispered report or rumor:—*v.i.* **1**, to make a low humming sound; **2**, to speak with a low humming voice: —*v.t.* **1**, to spread secretly, as gossip; **2**, to cause to give a buzzing sound.—*n.* **buzz′er.**

buz-zard (bŭz′ərd), *n.* **1**, any of several hawklike birds of prey of America and Europe; **2**, esp., in America, the turkey buzzard, properly a vulture.

by (bī), *prep.* **1**, next or near to; as, a chair *by* the window; **2**, along; over; as, a road *by* the river; **3**, in, on, or at; as, *by* night; *by* land; **4**, past and beyond; as, to go *by* the spot; **5**, after; according to; from; as, known *by* his gait; one should not judge *by* appearances; **6**, not any later than; as, to finish *by* two o'clock; **7**, through the agency of; as, to send word *by* messenger; **8**, through the action of; as, a poem *by* Shelley; **9**, because of; as, to succeed *by* industry; **10**, to the amount of; used after comparatives; as, taller *by* several inches; **11**, with regard to; as, to deal unfairly *by* a friend; **12**, with the witness of: used in oaths; as, to swear *by* the Book; **13**, in the measure of; as, sell tea *by* the pound; wages *by* the week; **14**, at sea, one point in the direction of; as, north *by* east:—*adv.* **1**, near; beside; as, to stand *by*; **2**, aside; as, lay your armor *by*; **3**, past; as, he drove *by*.

bye (bī), *n.* **1**, in cricket, a run scored on a ball which the batsman has not touched and which the wicket keeper has failed to stop; **2**, (also, *by*), something secondary: obsolete except in *by the bye, by the by*, by the way.

by-gone (bī′gôn″), *adv.* past; gone by:—*n.* something in the past.

by-law (bī′-lô″), *n.* a rule adopted by an association to add to the provisions of a constitution or charter.

by-path (bī′pȧth″), *n.* a private or retired path; a side path.

by-play (bī′plā″), *n.* on the stage, actions of the players not directly connected with the main situation.

by-prod-uct (bī′-prŏd″ŭkt), *n.* something produced during a manufacturing process, in addition to the principal thing manufactured, as sawdust in a sawmill; a secondary product.

by-stand-er (bī′stăn″dẽr), *n.* one standing by or looking on, but not taking part; a spectator.

by-way (bī′wā″), *n.* a private or secluded road or path.

by-word (bī′wûrd″), *n.* **1**, a proverb or saying; **2**, a nickname; **3**, an object of scorn or ridicule.

C

cab (kăb), *n.* **1**, a public carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; **2**, the shelter for the driver of a locomotive.

ca-bal (kȧ-bȧl′), *n.* **1**, a secret scheme; an intrigue; **2**, a secret combination of a few persons for carrying out some special plan, usually evil:—*v.i.* to unite in secret with others to effect some design.

cab-a-lis-tic (kăb″ȧ-lĭs′tĭk), *adj.* mysterious; suggesting the secret; occult; mystical. Also, **cab″ba-lis′tic.**—*adv.* **cab″a-lis′ti-cal-ly.**

ca-bane (kȧ″bȧn′), [Fr.], *n.* a framework resembling a pyramid in shape, placed over the fuselage of an airplane to stiffen the wings (see *monoplane*, illus.), or at the outer ends of the upper wings.

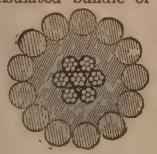
cab-a-ret (kăb″ȧ-rā′; *Fr.* kȧ″bȧ″rȧ′), *n.* a restaurant in which guests are entertained, esp. during the evening, by dancing and vaudeville acts.

cab-bage (kăb′ăj), *n.* **1**, a European plant of the mustard family, cultivated as a vegetable for its compact head of leaves; **2**, the terminal bud of a palm.

cab-in (kăb′ĭn), *n.* **1**, a small hut, cottage, or room; **2**, a room in a ship for officers or passengers.

cab-i-net (kăb′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* **1,** a small apartment; private room; **2,** a piece of furniture to hold objects of art, curiosity, etc.; **3,** a committee of the heads of governmental departments; as, the President names his own *cabinet*:—*adj.* **1,** secret; **2,** small; as, a *cabinet* organ; **3,** of or pertaining to the advisory council of the chief executive of a nation; as, a *cabinet* meeting.

ca-ble (kā′bl), *n.* **1,** a large, strong rope or chain; **2,** an insulated bundle of electric wires covered with a waterproof substance, as for a submarine telegraph line; **3,** a measure of distance used at sea, equal to about 100 fathoms:—*v.t.* **1,** to fasten with a cable; **2,** to send (a message) or communicate with (a person) by submarine telegraph; as, *cable* your reply.



CABLE

Section of submarine cable, with seven cores of twisted copper wires, surrounded by hemp packing, protected by outer ring of iron wires.

ca-ble-gram (kā′bl-grăm″), *n.* a message sent by submarine cable.

ca-boose (kə-bōōs′), *n.* **1,** the kitchen of a ship; **2,** the trainmen's car attached to the end of a freight train.

cab-ri-o-let (kăb′rĭ-ō-lā′), *n.* **1,** a covered carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; **2,** an inclosed automobile with a top which folds back.

ca-ca-o (kə-kā′ō; kə-kä′ō), *n.* **1,** a small evergreen tree of tropical America and the West Indies; **2,** the seeds of this tree, from which cocoa and chocolate are made.

cache (kăsh), *n.* a hiding place for food or supplies:—*v.t.* to hide away, as provisions or supplies.

cack-le (kăk′l), *n.* **1,** the cry of a hen or goose; **2,** chatter; idle talk:—*v.i.* **1,** to cry like a goose, or like a hen which has laid an egg; **2,** to giggle; prattle.

cac-tus (kăk′tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* cactuses (-ĕz); cacti (-tī)], any of a family of prickly or spiny desert plants, usually having no true leaves, but in some species bearing showy flowers.

cad (kăd), *n.* **1,** a vulgar, ill-bred fellow of mean principles; **2,** in England, a loafer.

ca-da-ver (kə-dā′vĕr; kə-dăv′ĕr), *n.* a dead body, esp. of a person.

ca-dav-er-ous (kə-dăv′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* like a corpse; pale; ghastly.

cad-die (kăd′ĭ), *n.* a lad who carries the clubs for golf players. Also, **1cad′dy; cad′ie; cad′y.**

cad-dish (kăd′ĭsh), *adj.* mean; unmanly; ill-bred.—*adv.* **cad′dish-ly.**—*n.* **cad′dish-ness.**

2cad-dy (kăd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* caddies (-ĭz)], a small box for storing tea.

ca-dence (kā′dĕns), *n.* **1,** the rise and fall of the voice in reading or speaking; **2,** rhythm, as in music; also, a musical run or trill; **3,** a uniform time and pace in marching; **4,** in music, a group of chords at the end of a division of a composition.

ca-det (kə-dĕt′), *n.* **1,** a student in a naval or military academy; **2,** a younger son.—*n.* **ca-det′ship.**

cad-mi-um (kăd′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* a rare, bluish white metallic element.

cæ-cum (sē′kŭm), *n.* [*pl.* cæca (-kə)], the upper end of the large intestine.

ca-fé (kă′fā′; kă′fĕ″), *n.* a coffeehouse; a restaurant.

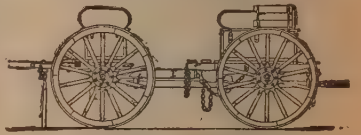
caf-e-te-ri-a (kăf′ĕ-tē′rĭ-ə), *n.* a lunch room or restaurant where the patrons serve themselves.

caf-fe-ine (kăf′ē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* a bitter, stimulating substance found in coffee, kola, and tea. Also, **caf′fe-in.**

cage (kāj), *n.* **1,** a box or inclosure furnished with bars for confining birds or other animals; **2,** a basket for raising and lowering men in a mine shaft; **3,** anything resembling a cage in form or effect; **4,** the box like compartment or car of an elevator, in which passengers are carried:—*v.t.* to confine, as in a cage; shut up.

cairn (kārn), *n.* a cone-shaped heap of stones erected as a monument, esp. those in the British Isles, apparently the work of the early Britons.—*adj.* **cairned.**

cais-son (kā′sŏn), *n.* **1,** an ammunition wagon; **2,** a box filled with explosives for firing a mine; **3,** a water-tight box or casing used for building structures in water; **4,** a structure for raising sunken vessels.



ARTILLERY CAISSON (def. 1)

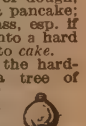
cai-tiff (kā′tĭf), *n.* a mean, cowardly wretch:—*adj.* vile; cowardly.

ca-jole (kə-jōl′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to coax or deceive by flattery; wheedle; cheat.

ca-jol-er-y (kə-jōl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cajoleries (-ĭz)], the act of deceiving with flattery; wheedling.

cake (kāk), *n.* **1,** a small mass of dough, sweetened and baked; **2,** a pancake; **3,** any compressed or solidified mass, esp. if thin or flat:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to form into a hard mass; as, dry weather causes mud to *cake*.

cal-a-bash (kăl′ə-băsh), *n.* **1,** the hard-shelled fruit of a tree of tropical America; **2,** a vessel or implement made from the dried shell of this fruit.



CALABASH

ca-lam-i-tous (kə-lăm′ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* producing, or resulting from, disaster; as, *calamitous* floods.—*adv.* **ca-lam′i-tous-ly.**—*n.* **ca-lam′i-tous-ness.**

ca-lam-i-ty (kə-lăm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* calamities (-tĭz)], **1,** any cause of disaster or great misfortune; **2,** distress; affliction; trouble; disaster.

cal-a-mus (kăl′ə-mŭs), *n.* [*pl.* calami (-mī)], **1,** a slender, climbing palm, producing rattan canes; **2,** a flute or pipe made of this palm; **3,** the sweet flag.

ca-lash (kə-lăsh′), *n.* **1,** a light carriage with low wheels and a folding top; **2,** the folding top of such a carriage; **3,** formerly, a large hood supported on hoops.

cal-ca-re-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, carbonate of lime; as, *calcareous* earth.

cal-ci-mine (kăl'sĭ-mĭn; kăl'sĭ-mīn), *n.* a white or tinted wash for walls or ceilings:—*v.t.* to cover with such a wash. Also, incorrectly, kal'so-mine.

cal-cine (kăl-sīn'; kăl'sĭn), *v.t.* to reduce (a substance) to powder by heat:—*v.i.* to become powder under the influence of heat.—*n.* cal'ci-na'tion.

cal-cite (kăl'sīt), *n.* calcium carbonate; natural lime, chalk, marble, etc.

cal-ci-um (kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* a soft, white, metallic element occurring in nature only in combination, as in lime, marble, chalk, etc., because of its strong chemical activity: **calcium carbide**, a compound of calcium and carbon which, when combined with water, gives off acetylene gas: **calcium chloride**, a compound of calcium and chlorine, used as a disinfectant and as a drying agent: **calcium light**, an intense white light: also called *limelight*.

cal-cu-la-ble (kăl'kū-lȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being determined or reckoned.—*adv.* **cal'cu-la-bly.**

cal-cu-late (kăl'kū-lāt), *v.t.* **1**, to add, subtract, multiply, or divide any sum to find the result; **2**, to determine by any process of reasoning; estimate; as, no one can *calculate* the benefits of electricity to the world:—*v.i.* **1**, to make a computation; **2**, to conclude by reasoning; **3**, to rely: with *on* or *upon*.—*adj.* **cal'cu-la-tive.**

cal-cu-la-tion (kăl'kū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the use of numbers in reckoning a problem; also, the result obtained; **2**, a result of reasoning or inference; estimate.

cal-cu-la-tor (kăl'kū-lā"tẽr), *n.* one who, or a machine that, computes or reckons, as an adding machine.

cal-cu-lus (kăl'kū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* calculi (-lī)], **1**, any branch of mathematics involving calculation, esp. differential calculus and integral calculus; **2**, a hard substance sometimes formed in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder, as a gallstone.

cal-dron (kôl'drŭn), *n.* a large kettle or boiler. Also, **caul'dron.**

cal-en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* **1**, a method of reckoning time, esp. as to the length and divisions of a year; **2**, an arrangement, as on a card or sheets of paper, setting forth the days, weeks, and months of a year; **3**, an almanac; **4**, a register or list; **5**, a list of cases arranged for trial:—*v.t.* to register or place on a list. Also, **kal'en-dar.**

cal-en-der (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* a machine containing heated rollers for smoothing and glazing paper or cloth:—*v.t.* to press in a smoothing machine, as paper.

[1]calf (kăf), *n.* [*pl.* calves (kăvz)], **1**, the young of the cow; **2**, the young of other large mammals, as the whale, elephant, etc.; **3**, leather made from the skin of a calf.

[2]calf (kăf), *n.* [*pl.* calves (kăvz)], the fleshy binder part of the human leg between the knees and ankle.

calf-skin (kăf'skĭn"), *n.* **1**, the skin of a calf; **2**, leather made of the skin of a calf, widely used for shoes, belting, etc.

cal-i-ber (kăl'ĭ-bẽr), *n.* **1**, the diameter of a round body; **2**, esp., the inside diameter of the barrel of a gun, cannon, or the like; **3**, mental capacity or intellectual power. Also, **cal'i-bre.**

cal-i-co (kăl'ĭ-kō), *n.* [*pl.* calicoes; calicos (-kōz)], white or printed cotton cloth:—*adj.* made of, or similar to, calico.

cal-i-per (kăl'ĭ-pẽr), *n.*, often in *pl.*, a device, often resembling a compass with bent legs, used in determining inside or outside diameters, thicknesses, or the like (see *tool*, illus.):—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to measure with a caliper. Also, **cal'li-per.**

ca-liph (kā'lĭf; kăl'ĭf), *n.* among the Mohammedans, one having supreme power in religion and government. Also, **ca'lif; ka'lif; kha'lif; kha'liff.**

cal-is-then-ics (kăl"ĭs-thĕn'ĭks), *n.pl.* **1**, used as *sing.*, the art of promoting health by physical exercise; **2**, simple athletic gymnastics. Also, **cal"lis-then'ics.**—*adj.* **cal"is-then'ic.**

[1]calk (kôk), *v.t.* to drive oakum, or hemp rope fiber, into the seams of (a ship) to keep out water. Also, **caulk.**—*n.* **calk'ing.**

[2]calk (kôk), *n.* a pointed piece of metal projecting downward from the shoe of a horse, or from a man's boot, to prevent slipping:—*v.t.* to furnish with calks.

call (kôl), *v.t.* **1**, to utter in a loud voice; announce; **2**, to send for; **3**, to attract the attention of, by loud speech; **4**, to rouse from sleep; **5**, to choose for an office; as, to *call* a minister; **6**, to give a name to; **7**, to assemble: as, to *call* a meeting; **8**, to put in a certain class; as, I *call* him my friend:—*v.i.* **1**, to cry out loudly; **2**, to make a brief visit: with *on* or *upon*; **3**, to request something from someone; as, we *called* on him for his opinion:—*n.* **1**, a cry to gain attention; **2**, a summons; **3**, an official invitation or request; **4**, an impulse to some special work; as, a *call* to preach; **5**, a short visit; **6**, the cry or note of an animal or bird:—*adj.* in business, subject to payment on demand; as, a *call* loan.—*n.* **call'er.**

cal-la (kăl'ȧ), *n.* a well-known cultivated plant bearing a spike of small flowers surrounded by a large, white sheath, or spathe, resembling a lily: also called *calla lily*.

cal-lig-ra-phy (kȧ-lĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1**, elegant or beautiful writing or penmanship; **2**, any handwriting. Also, **ca-lig'ra-phy.**—*adj.* **cal"li-graph'ic.**

call-ing (kôl'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of summoning; **2**, a summons or invitation; **3**, a vocation; trade; **4**, a crying aloud.

cal-li-o-pe (kȧ-lī'ō-pē), *n.* a mechanical organ in which the notes are produced from a series of steam whistles sounded from a keyboard.

cal-los-i-ty (kă-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* callosities (-tĭz)], **1**, hardness; lack of sensitiveness; **2**, a thick or hardened place on skin or on bark.

cal-lous (kăl'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, hardened, as the skin at a callus; **2**, unfeeling.—*adv.* **cal'lous-ly.**—*n.* **cal'lous-ness.**

cal-low (kăl'ō), *adj.* **1**, unfledged; **2**, very young and inexperienced; as, a *callow* youth.—*n.* **cal'low-ness.**

cal-lus (kăl'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* calluses (-ŭz); calli (-ī)], **1**, the bony matter which unites the ends of fractured bones; **2**, a thick hard place on the skin; a callosity.

calm (käm), *n.* stillness; serenity:—*v.t.* **1**, to quiet; **2**, to pacify:—*v.i.* to become quiet: with *down*:—*adj.* **1**, still; **2**, undisturbed.—*adv.* **calm'ly**.—*n.* **calm'ness**.

cal-o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* mercurous chloride, used as a laxative.

ca-lor-ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to heat.—*adv.* **ca-lor'i-cal-ly**.

cal-o-rie (kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* in the metric system, the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. Also, **cal'o-ry**.

cal-u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* the tobacco pipe of the North American Indians, smoked as a symbol of peace or to confirm treaties or alliances.

CALUMET

ca-lum-ni-ous (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* slanderous; defamatory; injurious.—*adv.* **ca-lum'ni-ous-ly**.

cal-um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* calumnies (-nĭz)], a false accusation made purposely to injure; slander.

calve (kăv), *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of the cow, doe, whale, etc.

calves (kăvz), *n.* plural of *calf*, the young of the cow.

ca-lyx (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks), *n.* [*pl.* calyxes (kā'lĭks-ēz); calyces (kăl'ĭ-sēz)], the circle of small leaves beneath the petals of a flower, sometimes forming one cup.

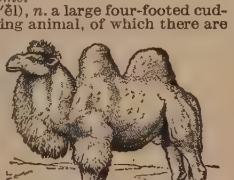
cam (kăm), *n.* a device used in certain machines for changing circular motion into straight-line or back-and-forth motion.

cam-bi-um (kăm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* the layer of growing tissue which lies between the sapwood and the bark of trees, and produces the new wood and the new bark.

cam-bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* **1**, a fine, thin, white linen fabric; **2**, a fine cotton imitation of this: also called *cambric muslin*:—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, either one of these fabrics.

came (kām), past tense of the intransitive verb *come*.

cam-el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* a large four-footed cud-chewing animal, of which there are two kinds: the Arabian camel or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps.



BACTRIAN CAMEL (1/60)

ca-mel-li-a (kȧ-mĕl'ĭ-ȧ; kȧ-mēl'yȧ), *n.* a hothouse shrub of Asia, with shining evergreen leaves, cultivated for its double red or white flowers; the Japan rose.

cam-e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.* [*pl.* cameos (-ōz)], **1**, a precious stone or shell on which raised figures are engraved: opp. of *intaglio*; **2**, carving in relief.

cam-er-a (kăm'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* cameras (-ȧz)], **1**, a chamber; **2**, in photography, the apparatus, usually consisting of a box fitted with a lens for admitting light through an aperture, by which images can be thrown on a plate sensitive to light.

cam-o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl), *n.* a strongly scented plant of the composite family, formerly used in medicine.

ca-mou-flage (kăm'ōō-flȧzh'; *Fr.* kȧ'mōō'flȧzh'), *n.* **1**, in war, the art of disguising military roads, guns, battleships, etc., by the use of shrubbery, painted scenery, and the like; **2**, disguise of this kind; hence, pretense:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to disguise; conceal.—*n.* **ca'mou'fleur'** (kȧ'mōō'flûr').

camp (kămp), *n.* **1**, the ground occupied by an army, with tents, huts, etc.; **2**, a place where tents are put up for shelter; as, a fishing *camp*; **3**, the persons in an encampment:—*v.i.* to live temporarily, esp. in tents: often with *out*.

cam-paign (kăm-pān'), *n.* **1**, a series of military operations; **2**, the period during which an army carries on active operations in the field; **3**, a series of operations designed to produce a certain result; as, a political *campaign*:—*v.i.* to serve in such a series of operations.—*n.* **cam-paign'er**.

camp–fire girl a member of The Camp Fire Girls of America, an organization aiming to promote useful, healthy womanhood through supervised outdoor life, esp. camp craft.

cam-phor (kăm'fẽr), *n.* a whitish substance with pungent odor, which wastes away on exposure to the air, obtained from various trees and plants of eastern Asia.—*adj.* **cam-phor'ic**.

cam-phor-ate (kăm'fẽr-āt), *v.t.* to saturate or treat with camphor; as, *camphorated* oil.

cam-pus (kăm'pŭs), *n.* in America, the grounds of a school or college.

[1]can (kăn), *v. aux.* followed by infinitive without *to*, [*p.t.* could (kŏŏd)], **1**, to be able; **2**, to possess power physically, morally, or mentally; **3**, *Colloq.*, to be permitted.

[2]can (kăn), *n.* a small metal vessel, usually cylindrical, for holding liquids or preserving solids: in Great Britain called *tin*:—*v.t.* **1**, to put up in metal or glass containers, as fruit, for preservation; **2**, *Slang*, to get rid of; put a stop to.

Ca-na-di-an (kȧ-nā'dĭ-ăn), *n.* a native or citizen of Canada:—*adj.* pertaining to Canada.

ca-nal (kȧ-năl'), *n.* **1**, a man-made navigable waterway; also, a similar channel for irrigation; **2**, a tube for the passage of fluids; as, the alimentary *canal*.

ca-nal-ize (kȧ-năl'īz; kăn'ȧ-līz), *v.t.* **1**, to furnish with canals; **2**, to cause to resemble a canal.

ca-nard (kȧ-närd'; *Fr.* kȧ'nȧr'), *n.* a ridiculous rumor sent abroad to deceive the people.

ca-na-ry (kȧ-nā'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* canaries (-rĭz)], **1**, a light wine, made in the Canary Islands; **2**, a light yellow color; **3**, a small singing bird with yellow, or greenish and yellow, plumage, native to the Canary Islands: often called *canary bird*:—*adj.* of a light yellow color.

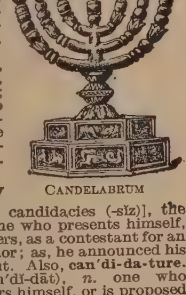
can-cel (kăn'sĕl), *v.t.* **1**, to deface writing by drawing lines across it; **2**, to

mark so as to render valueless, as a stamp; **3**, to annul, as a contract; **4**, to withdraw, as an order; **5**, in mathematics, to strike out, as in removing a common factor from the numerator and denominator of a fraction.

can-cel-la-tion (kăn″sĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of annulling or revoking; **2**, the act of destroying the form, value, or legal authority of; **3**, in mathematics, the process of striking out figures.

can-cer (kăn′sĕr), *n.* **1**, a disease characterized by a dangerous tumor or growth which often causes death; **2**, any consuming evil.—*adj.* **can′cer-ous.**

can-de-la-brum (kăn″dĕ-lā′brŭm), *n.* [*pl.* candelabra (-brā); candelabrums (-brŭmz)], **1**, (also, *candelabra* [*pl.* -bras (-bráz)]), an ornamented branched candlestick; **2**, formerly, a lamp stand.



CANDELABRUM

can-did (kăn′dĭd), *a dj.* **1**, honest; outspoken; sincere: applied to persons; **2**, unprejudiced; fair: as, give me your *candid* opinion.—*adv.* **can′did-ly.**—*n.* **can′did-ness.**

can-di-da-cy (kăn′dĭ-dă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* candidacies (-sĭz)], the position or state of one who presents himself, or is presented by others, as a contestant for an office, position, or honor; as, he announced his *candidacy* for president. Also, **can′di-da-ture.**

can-di-date (kăn′dĭ-dāt), *n.* one who offers himself, or is proposed by others, to fill some office.

can-died (kăn′dĭd), *p.adj.* **1**, preserved with, or covered with, a hard coat of sugar; **2**, changed to sugar; **3**, sweet; flattering; honeyed.

can-dle (kăn′dl), *n.* **1**, a slender, rounded body of tallow, wax, or other fatty material, inclosing a wick of cotton, and used to furnish light; **2**, anything resembling a candle in form or purpose; **3**, in electricity, a unit of intensity of light:—*v.t.* to test or examine (eggs) by holding between the eye and a small light, as of a candle.

can-dle-light (kăn′dl-līt″), *n.* **1**, the light of a candle; **2**, twilight.

can-dle pow-er the lighting power of a standard candle, taken as a measure of illumination.

can-dle-stick (kăn′dl-stĭk″), *n.* a device for holding a candle.

can-dor (kăn′dẽr), *n.* **1**, openness; frankness; as, *candor* of speech; **2**, fairness; as, to judge with *candor*. Also, **can′dour.**

can-dy (kăn′dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* candies (-dĭz)], **1**, a confection of sugar, combined with flavoring or coloring substances; **2**, any sweetmeat made of, or covered with, sugar or molasses:—*v.t.* **1**, to make into sugar; **2**, to preserve in sugar:—*v.i.* **1**, to become coated with sugar; **2**, to sugar.

can-dy-tuft (kăn′dĭ-tŭft″), *n.* a low-growing plant bearing clustered or tufted flowers, sometimes grown in gardens.

cane (kān), *n.* **1**, the woody stem of certain palms, grasses, and other plants, as the bamboo, sugar cane, rattan, etc.; **2**, a walking stick:—*v.t.* **1**, to beat with a walking stick; **2**, to furnish with parts made of cane; as, to *cane* chairs.—*adj.* **can′y.**

cane-brake (kān′brāk″), *n.* a dense growth of palms or canes.

ca-nine (kā-nīn′; kā′nīn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to dogs; doglike; **2**, designating, or pertaining to, the sharp-pointed teeth next to the incisors: **canine tooth**, one of four sharp-pointed teeth, one on each side of the upper and lower jaws of most mammals, seen esp. in carnivorous animals, as dogs and cats:—*n.* **1**, in the human mouth, one of the canine teeth; **2**, humorously, a dog.

can-is-ter (kăn′ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1**, a metal box or case for tea, coffee, etc.; **2**, a shell containing shot, or scraps of iron, which explodes when fired from a cannon.

can-ker (kăng′kẽr), *n.* **1**, anything which causes rot or decay, or destroys by gradual eating or wearing away; **2**, a gangrenous ulcer, particularly in the mouth; **3**, any of certain small white sores in the mouth: a popular name:—*v.t.* to infect with poisonous influence:—*v.i.* to become diseased; be infected with disease.—*adj.* **can′ker-ous.**

can-ker-worm (kăng′kẽr-wûrm″), *n.* **1**, a caterpillar destructive to trees or plants; **2**, something, as sorrow or evil, that destroys one's happiness.

can-na (kăn′ă), *n.* **1**, any of certain tropical American plants with large leaves and flowers; **2**, the flower of any of these plants.

canned (kănd), *p.adj.* preserved in tin or glass receptacles, as fruits.

can-nel (kăn′ĕl), *n.* a soft coal that burns with a clear, bright flame: also called *cannel coal*.

can-ner-y (kăn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* canneries (-ĭz)], an establishment for preserving meat, fish, etc., in cans.

can-ni-bal (kăn′ĭ-băl), *n.* a human being who eats human flesh:—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, a cannibal.—*n.* **can′ni-bal-ism.**—*adj.* **can′ni-bal-is′tic.**

can-non (kăn′ŭn), *n.* [*pl.* cannons (-ŭnz); collectively, cannon], a large gun which hurls shells, etc., by means of explosives; a piece of artillery.—*n.* **can′non-eer′.**

can-non-ade (kăn″ŭn-ād′), *n.* a continuous discharge of artillery against a town, fort, or the like:—*v.t.* to attack with artillery, as a fortress.

can-not (kăn′nŏt), a negative form of the verb *can*.

can-ny (kăn′ĭ), *adj.* **1**, shrewd; cautious; as, the Scotch are a *canny* race; **2**, thrifty; **3**, *Scot.*: **a**, quiet; gentle; **b**, trustworthy. Also, **can′nie.**—*adv.* **can′ni-ly.**

ca-noe (kă-nōō′), *n.* any light boat, as of birch bark, canvas, or thin wood, driven forward by paddles:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -noed′ (-nōōd′), *p.pr.* -noe′ing], to paddle or sail in a light boat.—*n.* **ca-noe′ist.**

[1]can-on (kăn′ŭn), *n.* **1**, a generally accepted law or rule governing any phase of art, science, or conduct; a standard of criticism; **2**, in church government, an authoritative rule of discipline or doctrine; **3**, the books of the Bible received as authoritative by the Christian Church.

[2]can-on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* a clergyman, with various duties, attached to a cathedral; a member of a cathedral chapter.

ca-ñon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* in the U. S., a narrow, deep gorge or ravine with very steep sides. Also, **can'yon.**

ca-non-i-cal (kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or conforming to, laws or rules of the church; **2,** pertaining to, or included among, the books of the Bible which are accepted as authoritative; **3,** accepted as a rule.—*adv.* **ca-non'i-cal-ly.**

can-on-ize (kăn'ŭn-īz), *v.t.* to declare a deceased person a saint and enter his name in the catalog of the saints.—*n.* **can"on-i-za'tion.**

can-o-py (kăn'ŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*pl.* canopies (-pĭz)], **1,** a covering fixed above a bed, or hung over a throne; **2,** any overhanging covering, as the arch of the sky:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a canopy.

[1]cant (kănt), *n.* **1,** a whining manner of speech; esp., the whining speech used by beggars; **2,** the slang spoken by thieves, gypsies, etc.; **3,** the words and phrases peculiar to a certain trade, profession, party, sect, etc.; **4,** the insincere use of certain phrases and forms of speech, esp. in religion:—*v.i.* to use cant.—*n.* **!cant'er.**

[2]cant (kănt), *n.* **1,** a sloping position; an inclination; **2,** a sudden, forceful thrust or toss resulting in a change of course or position:—*v.t.* **1,** to give a tilt or slant to; **2,** to throw with sudden force:—*v.i.* to lean.

can't (känt; kănt), *Colloq.*, the contraction of the negative form *cannot.*

can-ta-loupe (kăn'tȧ-lōōp; kăn'tȧ-lōp), *n.* a muskmelon of delicate flavor. Also, **can'ta-loup.**

can-tan-ker-ous (kăn-tăng'kĕr-ŭs), *adj.* *Colloq.*, ill-tempered; unreasonable.—*adv.* **can-tan'ker-ous-ly.**—*n.* **can-tan'ker-ous-ness.**

can-ta-ta (kăn-tä'tȧ), *n.* a poem or story set to music.

can-teen (kăn-tēn'), *n.* **1,** a kind of shop in barracks or camp where provisions and supplies are sold; **2,** a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or other liquid when on the march; **3,** a box containing mess utensils, etc., for officers on active service.

[2]can-ter (kăn'tĕr), *n.* an easy gallop:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to move, or cause to move, in an easy gallop.—*n.* **can'ter-er.**

can-ti-le-ver (kăn'tĭ-lē"vĕr; kăn'tĭ-lĕv"ĕr), *n.* **1,** a bracket or block projecting from the wall of a house, to support a balcony, cornice, etc.; **2,** a form of bridge truss, supported on a pier and counterpoised and projecting toward a similar truss on the opposite side of the space bridged, with which it is connected directly or by a girder. Also, **can'ta-le'ver.**

can-to (kăn'tō), *n.* [*pl.* cantos (-tōz)], a division or section of a long poem.

can-ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn-tŏn'), *n.* **1,** a division of a territory; **2,** one of the states of Switzerland; **3,** a rectangular division in one of the upper corners of a shield or flag.

Can-ton flan-nel a strong cotton cloth with long, fleecy nap.

can-ton-ment (kăn'tŏn-mĕnt; kăn-tŏn'-; kăn-tōōn'-), *n.* the place assigned to troops for quarters.

can-vas (kăn'vȧs), *n.* **1,** a coarse, heavy cloth of hemp, cotton, or flax, used for tents, sails, etc., and as a surface for oil paintings; **2,** an oil painting:—*adj.* made of canvas; as, a *canvas* tent.

can-vas-back (kăn'vȧs-băk"), *n.* a North American wild duck.

can-vass (kăn'vȧs), *n.* **1,** a close inspection or examination; discussion; **2,** a solicitation of votes, interest, orders, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to examine; discuss thoroughly; as, to *canvass* a subject; **2,** to ask for votes or opinions; **3,** to traverse (a district) for the purpose of securing votes, interest, orders, etc.:—*v.i.* to seek for orders, or solicit.—*n.* **can'vass-er.**

can-yon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* a deep, narrow gorge. See **ca'ñon,** *Pl'd. S.*

caout-chouc (kōō'chōōk; kou'chōōk), *n.* the gum obtained from the juice of many tropical plants: commonly called *India rubber.*

cap (kăp), *n.* **1,** a covering for the head, usually without a brim; **2,** anything resembling such a head covering, as a mushroom top, kneecap, etc.; **3,** a small copper or brass shell used in exploding gunpowder (see *shell*, illus.); **4,** the top or summit; **5,** writing paper of various large sizes:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with, or as with, a cap; **2,** to cover the top or end of; **3,** to complete; reach the limit of; as, to *cap* the climax.

ca-pa-bil-i-ty (kā'pȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* capabilities (-tĭz)], the quality of being able to do; ability; capacity.

ca-pa-ble (kā'pȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** having power, skill, or ability; as, a *capable* servant; **2,** receptive; susceptible: with *of.*—*adv.* **ca'pa-bly.**—*n.* **ca'pa-ble-ness.**

ca-pa-cious (kȧ-pā'shŭs), *adj.* roomy; able to hold much; as, a *capacious* trunk.—*n.* **ca-pa'cious-ness.**

ca-pac-i-tate (kȧ-pās'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* to enable; make fit.

ca-pac-i-ty (kȧ-pās'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* capacities (-tĭz)], **1,** the power of receiving or containing; **2,** the amount that can be contained; as, the *capacity* of a cask; **3,** ability; esp., mental ability; **4,** profession; position; as, to serve in the *capacity* of a teacher.

ca-par-i-son (kȧ-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* **1,** an ornamental covering for a horse; **2,** gay or rich clothing:—*v.t.* to cover or adorn with rich dress or trappings.

[1]cape (kāp), *n.* a circular cloak, short or long, without sleeves.

[2]cape (kāp), *n.* a point of land projecting into a body of water.

[1]ca-per (kā'pĕr), *n.* **1,** a playful leap or spring; skip; **2,** a prank:—*v.i.* to skip or jump playfully; frolic.

[2]ca-per (kā'pĕr), *n.* **1,** a Mediterranean plant, the buds of which are pickled and used as a seasoning; **2,** in *pl.*, the buds.

cap-il-lar-i-ty (kăp"ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the state of being capillary; **2,** in physics, the action by which the edge of the surface of a liquid is pulled up or down where in contact with a solid: seen best in very small tubes when dipped in a liquid.

cap-il-la-ry (kăp'ĭ-lā-rĭ; kȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* capillaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a tube with a small bore; **2,** in anatomy, one of the very minute blood vessels:—*adj.* **1,** re-

sembling a hair; slender; 2, pertaining to the minute tubes or vessels of the body; 3, pertaining to capillarity: **capillary tube,** a tube of very small bore.

[1]cap-i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *adj.* 1, punishable by death; as, a *capital* crime; 2, in writing and printing, designating a letter of the kind called *upper-case,* as A, B, C, etc., larger than the common, or *lower-case,* letters, as a, b, c, etc., and often of different shape; 3, first in importance; chief; principal; as, the *capital* points in a discussion; 4, good; first-rate; as, a *capital* plan:—*n.* 1, the city or town chosen as the seat of government in a country or state; 2, a capital letter; 3, the total face value of the shares of stock of a corporation, or the amount of money invested in any particular business; 4, stock or resources of any kind, moral or physical.—*adv.* **cap'ĭ-tal-ly.**

[2]cap-i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *n.* in architecture, the ornamental head or top of a column, pillar, or pilaster.

[2] CAPITAL

cap-i-tal-ist (kăp'ĭ-tăl-ĭst), *n.* 1, a person who owns wealth in the form of factories, railroads, etc.; 2, a person of large wealth which may be used in promoting business enterprises.—*adj.* **cap'ĭ-tal-is'tic.**

cap-i-tal-i-za-tion (kăp"ĭ-tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of changing or converting into money for use in business; 2, the face value of the stocks and bonds of a business; 3, the act of writing or printing with capital letters.

cap-i-tal-ize (kăp'ĭ-tăl-īz), *v.t.* 1, to estimate the principal sum needed to bring in (a given income); 2, to convert into available money for use in business; 3, to make use of; turn to account; 4, to write or print with capital letters.

cap-i-ta-tion (kăp"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* a tax on each individual; a poll tax.

Cap-i-tol (kăp'ĭ-tŏl), *n.* 1, the building occupied by Congress at Washington; 2, (often, *capitol*), the building occupied by a state legislature; a statehouse.

ca-pit-u-late (kă-pĭt'ŭ-lāt), *v.i.* to surrender, as to an enemy, on conditions agreed upon.—*n.* **ca-pit'u-la"tor.**

ca-pit-u-la-tion (kă-pĭt"ŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of surrendering; 2, a summary of the heads of a subject.

ca-pon (kā'pŏn), *n.* a castrated cock which has been fattened for the table.

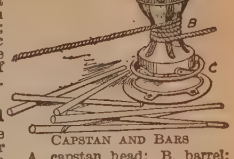
ca-price (kă-prēs'), *n.* 1, the tendency to sudden, unreasoning change of purpose; 2, a whim.

ca-pri-cious (kă-prĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* unsteady; fickle, as a person.—*adv.* **ca-pri'cious-ly.**—*n.* **ca-pri'cious-ness.**

cap-size (kăp-sīz'), *v.t.* to be overturned; upset: said of a boat:—*v.t.* to upset, as a boat.

cap-stan (kăp'stăn), *n.* an upright drum or cylinder revolving upon an iron pivot and worked by bars or levers: used for raising weights, as the anchor of a ship, by means of a rope (see illus. next column).

cap-sule (kăp'sūl), *n.* 1, a metallic seal or cover for a bottle; 2, a small envelope of gelatin inclosing medicine; 3, a seed vessel which bursts whenripe; 4, a skinlike sac inclosing some part or organ of the body.—*adj.* **cap'su-lar.**



CAPSTAN AND BARS

A, capstan head; B, barrel; C, pawl rim and pawls; D, capstan bar.

cap-tain (kăp'tĭn), *n.* 1, one in authority over others acting in a group; 2, in the army, the commander of a company; 3, in the navy, an officer commanding a ship of war; 4, the master of a merchant vessel; 5, the head of a team or side in an athletic game:—*v.t.* to act as leader or captain of; lead.—*n.* **cap'tain-cy.**—*n.* **cap'tain-ship.**

cap-tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* 1, the heading of a written or printed chapter, section, page, or article; 2, the title of an illustration; a legend.

cap-tious (kăp'shŭs), *adj.* ready to find fault or take offense; critical.—*adv.* **cap'tious-ly.**—*n.* **cap'tious-ness.**

cap-ti-vate (kăp'tĭ-vāt), *v.t.* to enslave or hold captive by beauty or excellence; fascinate.—*n.* **cap'ti-va'tion.**

cap-tive (kăp'tĭv), *adj.* made prisoner; held in bondage:—*n.* one who is taken prisoner, esp. in war.

cap-tiv-ity (kăp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* captivities (-tĭz)], the state of being held prisoner, esp. in war; bondage.

cap-tor (kăp'tŏr), *n.* one who takes a person or thing prisoner.

cap-ture (kăp'tūr), *n.* 1, the act of seizing or taking, as a prisoner or a prize; arrest; 2, the person or the thing taken:—*v.t.* 1, to take or seize by force, skill, surprise, or trick; 2, to make a prisoner or prize of.—*n.* **cap'tur-er.**

car (kär), *n.* 1, a wheeled vehicle running on tracks to carry passengers, baggage, or freight; 2, the basket suspended beneath a balloon to contain the balloonist; 3, an automobile; 4, the cage of an elevator.

ca-rafe (kă-răf'), *n.* a glass water bottle for the table; a decanter.

car-a-mel (kär'ă-mĕl), *n.* 1, burnt sugar, used for coloring foods, or as a flavoring; 2, a kind of candy, generally in the shape of a cube, made of burnt sugar and butter, and variously flavored.

car-at (kăr'ăt), *n.* 1, a unit of weight for precious stones; one fifth of a gram; 2, a 24th part: as, gold 22 *carats* fine contains 22 parts of gold and 2 of an alloy. Also, **kar'at.**

car-a-van (kăr'ă-văn; kăr"ă-văn'), *n.* in Asia and Africa, a company traveling together for safety, esp. across a desert; 2, a large covered wagon; a van.

car-a-van-sa-ry (kăr"ă-văn'să-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* caravansaries (-rĭz)], 1, in the Orient, a kind of inn with a spacious court, where caravans rest at night; 2, a large hotel. Also, **car"a-van'se-rai** (-sĕ-rī).

car-a-vel (kăr′ȧ-vĕl), *n.* a small vessel used from the 15th to the 17th century by Spanish and Portuguese sailors, with narrow, high poop and three-cornered sails. Also, **car′vel.**

COLUMBUS'S CARAVEL

car-a-way (kăr′ȧ-wā), *n.* a plant of the parsley family, whose seed is used to flavor small cakes, bread, etc.

car-bide (kär′bīd; kär′bid), *n.* a compound of carbon with a metal.

car-bine (kär′bin), *n.* a short, light rifle used chiefly by cavalry.

car-bo-hy-drate (kär″bō-hī′drāt), *n.* a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, as sugar or starch.

car-bo-lat-ed (kär′bō-lāt″ĕd), *adj.* treated with carbolic acid.

car-bol-ic ac-id (kär-bŏl′ĭk), a poisonous acid, obtained from coal tar, used in solution as a disinfectant.

car-bon (kär′bŏn), *n.* **1,** a nonmetallic element occurring in nature as the diamond and as graphite, and in coal, and found in combination in all animal and vegetable substances; **2,** one of two rods of hard carbon used in the arc light: **carbon dioxide,** a heavy, colorless gas produced by burning carbonaceous material, by respiration, etc.: also called *carbonic-acid gas:* **carbon monoxide,** a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas, produced esp. by an incomplete burning of carbonaceous matter.—*adj.* **car″bo-na′ceous.**

car-bon-ate (kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* a salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base:—*v.t.* to charge with carbonic-acid gas, or carbon dioxide.

car-bon-ic (kär-bŏn′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to carbon: **carbonic acid,** an acid made by dissolving carbon dioxide in water.

car-bon-if-er-ous (kär″bŏn-ĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* containing or yielding carbon or coal.

car-bon-ize (kär′bŏn-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to reduce to carbon, as by fire; **2,** to coat with carbon.—*n.* **car″bon-i-za′tion.**

car-bo-run-dum (kär″bō-rŭn′dŭm), *n.* a very hard compound of carbon and silicon, used in grinding: a trade name.

car-boy (kär′boi), *n.* a large glass bottle, protected by basketwork.

car-bun-cle (kär′bŭng-kl), *n.* **1,** a garnet of deep red color; **2,** a local inflammation of the skin and deeper tissues.

car-bu-ret (kär′bū-rĕt), *v.t.* to combine with carbon or a hydrocarbon.

car-bu-ret-or (kär′bū-rĕt″ĕr), *n.* an apparatus used to charge air with gas from gasoline for producing light or power, as in the motor of an automobile (see illus. next column). Also, **car′bu-ret″er; car′bu-ret″tor.**

car-cass (kär′kȧs), *n.* the dead body of an animal: also applied, in contempt, to either the corpse or the living body of a human being. Also, **car′case.**

[1]card (kärd), *n.* **1,** a piece of pasteboard, printed or plain; as, a post *card;* a calling *card;* **2,** a small piece of pasteboard printed with certain devices or figures, used for playing games; **3,** in *pl.,* any game or games played with cards; card playing.

[2]card (kärd), *n.* an instrument for raising the nap on cloth or for combing the fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, to prepare it for weaving or spinning:—*v.t.* to comb with a card.—*n.* **card′er.**

card-board (kärd′bōrd″), *n.* pasteboard of various qualities: used in making cards, posters, and the like.

car-di-ac (kär′dĭ-ăk), *adj,* pertaining to, or situated near, the heart.

car-di-nal (kär′dĭ-năl), *adj.* **1,** chief; important; as, justice is one of the *cardinal* virtues; **2,** pertaining to the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church; **3,** of the rich red color worn by these dignitaries: **cardinal numbers,** the numbers *one, two, three,* etc., in distinction from the ordinal numbers, *first, second, third,* etc.:—*n.* **1,** a high official in the Roman Catholic Church, appointed by the Pope, and a member of his council; **2,** a rich red color.

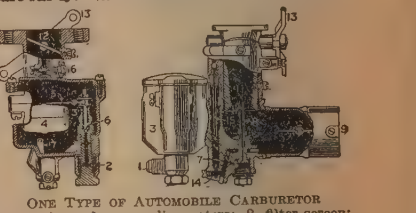
car-di-nal-ate (kär′dĭ-năl-āt), *n.* the rank, dignity, or office of a cardinal.—*n.* **car′di-nal-ship″.**

care (kār), *n.* **1,** uneasiness of mind; anxiety; **2,** the cause of such uneasiness, as a duty or burden; **3,** charge or oversight; as, under a nurse's *care;* **4,** attention; watchfulness:—*v.i.* **1,** to be anxious, concerned, or interested; **2,** to desire or wish; **3,** to have a fondness: with *for.*

ca-reen (kȧ-rēn′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to tip or turn, as a ship, toward one side, as for cleaning or repairing.

ca-reer (kȧ-rēr′), *n.* **1,** a swift charge; hence, speed; **2,** a general course of action; progress, esp. when remarkable; **3,** an occupation or calling:—*v.i.* to move or run rapidly.

care-ful (kār′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** done or made with care; **2,** attentive; concerned: usually with *of;* as, *careful* of her dress; **3,** watchful; cautious; thoughtful; **4,** *Obs.:* **a,** sorrowful; **b,** anxious.—*adv.* **care′ful-ly.**—*n.* **care′ful-ness.**



ONE TYPE OF AUTOMOBILE CARBURETOR

1, union, where gasoline enters; 2, filter screen; 3, float chamber; 4, float; 5, float lever; 6, needle valve; 7, passage to jets; 8, jets; 9, air entrance; 10, choke valve, open; 11, Venturi tube; 12, butterfly throttle valve, closed; 13, butterfly lever; 14, idling well; 15, idling jet; 16, adjusting screw.

care-less (kâr'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** neglectful; heedless; **2,** free from trouble or care.—*adv.* **care'less-ly.**—*n.* **care'less-ness.**

ca-ress (kȧ-rĕs'), *n.* any act expressing affection; an embrace:—*v.t.* to touch with affection; fondle; embrace.—*adv.* **ca-ress'ing-ly.**

car-et (kăr'ĕt; kā'rĕt), *n.* a mark [^] used in writing, or in correcting proofs, to indicate where something is to be added.

care-worn (kâr'wôrn"), *adj.* showing the marks of anxiety; harassed.

car-go (kär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* cargoes (-gōz)], the lading or freight of a ship; load.

car-i-bou (kăr'ĭ-bōō), *n.* the North American reindeer.

car-i-ca-ture (kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tûr), *n.* a picture or description of a person or thing, in which the defects or peculiarities are exaggerated so as to produce a laughable effect:—*v.t.* to represent in a ridiculous or exaggerated style.—*n.* **car'i-ca-tur"ist.**

ca-ri-es (kā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* the decay of a bone or tooth.—*adj.* **ca'ri-ous.**

car-mine (kär'mĭn; kär'mīn), *n.* **1,** the rich crimson coloring matter obtained from the cochineal insect; **2,** this color.

car-nage (kär'nāj), *n.* great slaughter, as in battle; bloodshed.

car-nal (kär'năl), *adj.* pertaining to the body, its passions and its appetites; sensual; as, a *carnal* appetite: opp. of *spiritual.*—*adv.* **car'nal-ly.**

[1]car-na-tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a light rose pink; flesh color; **2,** in *pl.,* the parts of a painting representing flesh.

[2]car-na-tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* any of several cultivated pinks.

car-nel-ian (kär-nēl'yăn), *n.* a bright red variety of chalcedony: used for jewelry and seals. Also, **cor-nel'ian.**

car-ni-val (kär'nĭ-vȧl), *n.* **1,** the season of rejoicing before Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries; **2,** any feasting or revelry.

car-ni-vore (kär'nĭ-vōr), *n.* **1,** any of an order (*Carnivora*) of animals that feed chiefly on flesh, including the cat, dog, bear, etc.; **2,** an insect-devouring plant.

car-niv-o-rous (kär-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *adj.* **1,** feeding on flesh; flesh-eating; **2,** of or pertaining to the carnivores, or flesh-eating animals.

car-ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* a song of joy or praise; as, a Christmas *carol:*—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sing in joy; warble; sing joyously.—*n.* **car'ol-er; car'ol-ler.**

car-om (kăr'ŭm), *v.i.* to move swiftly in a slanting line, as a billiard ball:—*n.* **1,** in billiards, the striking of a ball against two others in succession; **2,** any such shot in other games; **3,** in *pl.,* a game somewhat resembling billiards, played on a square board.

ca-rous-al (kȧ-rouz'ăl), *n.* a carouse; revelry; drinking match or bout.

ca-rouse (kȧ-rouz'), *n.* **1,** a feast or festival; **2,** a noisy drinking bout or revel:—*v.i.* to drink heartily and with noisy jollity; revel.—*n.* **ca-rous'er.**

[1]carp (kärp), *v.i.* to find fault; cavil: with *at.*—*n.* **carp'er.**—*p.adj.* **carp'ing.**

[2]carp (kärp), *n.* any of a family of long-lived fresh-water fishes, including the goldfish, often cultivated in ponds.

car-pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* a simple one-celled seed vessel, or one of the parts of a compound pistil.

car-pen-ter (kär'pĕn-tẽr), *n.* one who works in timber and builds or repairs the woodwork of houses, ships, etc.

car-pen-try (kär'pĕn-trĭ), *n.* the art of cutting and joining timber.

car-pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* **1,** a thick woven or felted fabric; esp., this fabric used as a floor covering; **2,** a soft covering upon which one may walk; as, a *carpet* of grass:—*v.t.* to cover with a carpet.

car-pet-bag (kär'pĕt-băg"), *n.* a traveling bag, orig. made of carpet-like material stretched over a frame.

car-pet-bag-ger (kär'pĕt-băg"ẽr), *n.* one traveling with only a carpetbag; esp., a political adventurer from the North in the Southern States after the Civil War: a term of contempt.

car-pet-ing (kär'pĕt-ĭng), *n.* **1,** cloth for carpets; **2,** carpets in general.

car-riage (kăr'ĭj), *n.* **1,** the act of conveying or transporting; **2,** cost of transporting; **3,** the business of conveying goods or passengers; **4,** a wheeled vehicle; **5,** a wheeled stand or support, as of a cannon; **6,** any part of a machine which carries another part, as in a typewriter; **7,** behavior; manner of bearing oneself; as, an erect *carriage* is necessary to correct breathing.

car-ri-er (kăr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which transports or conveys; **2,** one whose business is to transport goods for others; **3,** a device, as in a machine, for guiding something, as slides in a magic lantern; **4,** a messenger; **5,** a basket, as of fruit; **6,** one who, while apparently well, carries and sometimes spreads disease germs.

car-ri-on (kăr'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* dead or decaying flesh:—*adj.* pertaining to, or feeding on, such flesh.

car-rot (kăr'ŭt), *n.* **1,** a plant with an orange-yellow tapering root used for food; **2,** the root itself.—*adj.* **car'rot-y.**

car-rou-sel (kăr'ōō-zĕl'), *n.* **1,** a merry-go-round; **2,** *Obs.,* a kind of military pageant. Also, **ca'rou-sel'.**

car-ry (kăr'ĭ), *v.t.* **1,** to support completely from one point to another; bear; convey; also, to support the weight of, as columns upholding a roof; **2,** to lead; conduct; direct; as, to *carry* an undertaking to success; **3,** to bring to a desired end; win; as, to *carry* an election; **4,** to secure the passage of, as a bill in Congress; **5,** to hold (oneself); behave; **6,** to keep on hand, as a stock of goods: **carry arms,** to hold the rifle vertical in the right hand with the right arm hanging at full length:—*v.i.* **1,** to perform the act of bearing or conveying; **2,** to possess or exert propelling force, as a gun; **3,** to have power to reach a distance, as a voice:—*n.* [*pl.* carries (-ĭz)], **1,** the distance over which a gun will hurl a projectile; **2,** in the northern U. S. and Canada, land between two navigable streams or lakes over which a boat must be carried; also called *portage.*

car-ry-all (kăr'ĭ-ôl"), *n.* a light, covered carriage for family use.

cart (kärt), *n.* **1,** a two-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods; **2,** a light delivery wagon used by tradesmen, etc.:—*v.t.* to carry or convey in a cart.—*n.* **cart'er.**

cart-age (kär'tăj), *n.* transportation in a cart, or a fee charged for it.

***carte blanche** (kärt blänsh), [Fr.], **1**, a blank paper; **2**, a signed paper given to another to be filled up as he pleases; **3**, hence, absolute freedom of action.

car-tel (kär'tĕl; kär-tĕl'), *n.* **1**, a written agreement between hostile states regarding the exchange of prisoners; **2**, a written challenge to single combat; **3**, in Europe, a large trust, or associated group of industries.

car-ti-lage (kär'tĭ-lăj), *n.* **1**, a tough, solid, elastic, animal tissue; gristle; **2**, a part consisting of this material.

car-ti-lag-i-nous (kär"tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or in the form of, gristle, or cartilage; **2**, having a skeleton of gristle, as sharks.

car-ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* **1**, a pasteboard box; **2**, pasteboard for making boxes.

car-toon (kär-tōōn'), *n.* **1**, a picture, often amusing, dealing with a subject by caricature or symbols; **2**, a full-sized sketch of a design for a decoration or painting:—*v.t.* to caricature.—*n.* **car-toon'ist.**

car-tridge (kär'trĭj), *n.* **1**, a case of cardboard, metal, or other material, containing the powder, or powder and ball, for a firearm; **2**, a roll of protected films, suggesting a cartridge, for a camera.

CARTRIDGE, 30 CALIBER

carve (kärv), *v.t.* **1**, to form, as a design, by cutting; **2**, to cut or grave, as stone, wood, or metal; **3**, to decorate by cutting; **4**, to cut into pieces, as meat; **5**, to mark with lines or furrows; as, a face *carved* with wrinkles:—*v.i.* **1**, to make graven work or figures; **2**, to cut up meat.—*n.* **carv'er.**

carv-ing (kärv'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act or art of one who sculptures or designs by cutting; **2**, the work so accomplished; **3**, ornamental sculpture, as of wood, stone, ivory, or the like.

cas-cade (kăs-kād'), *n.* **1**, a small waterfall; **2**, anything like a waterfall, as a fall of lace.

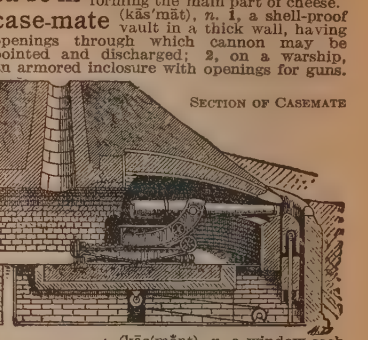
[1]case (kās), *n.* **1**, literally, that which befalls or happens; **2**, a peculiar state, condition, or set of circumstances; **3**, a special instance or example of a general condition; as, it was a *case* of insubordination; **4**, a person exhibiting any given disease; a patient; **5**, an action or suit at law or in equity; **6**, a form in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, showing its relation to other words; also, the relation.

[2]case (kās), *n.* **1**, a covering or container; **2**, the contents of a covering or container, or the amount of this content; **3**, a glass box used for purposes of exhibition; as, a jeweler's show *case;* **4**, a frame or casing, as of a window; **5**, in printing, a tray for type, divided into the *upper case*, which contains the capitals, and the *lower case*, which contains small letters, figures, etc.: **case knife**, **1**, a knife provided with a sheath; **2**, a table knife: **case shot**, a collection of shot, scraps of iron, etc., packed within a shell to be fired from a cannon:—*v.t.* to protect with, or inclose in, a case.

case-hard-en (kās'här"dn), *v.t.* **1**, to harden the surface of (metal); **2**, to make insensible or callous.

ca-se-in (kā'sē-ĭn), *n.* a proteid in milk, forming the main part of cheese.

case-mate (kās'māt), *n.* **1**, a shell-proof vault in a thick wall, having openings through which cannon may be pointed and discharged; **2**, on a warship, an armored inclosure with openings for guns.



SECTION OF CASEMATE

case-ment (kās'mĕnt), *n.* a window sash made to open on hinges.

ca-se-ous (kā'sē-ŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, cheese.

cash (kăsh), *n.* **1**, money; esp., ready money; **2**, money paid for an article at the time of purchase; **3**, in banking, strictly, coin, but also paper money, bank notes, and commercial paper easily exchanged for coin:—*v.t.* to exchange for money in coin or bills; as, to *cash* a check.

cash-book (kăsh'bo͝ok"), *n.* a book in which an account is kept of money received or paid out.

[1]cash-ier (kăsh-ēr'), *n.* an official in a bank whose duty it is to pay bills and debts and to receive remittances.

[2]cash-ier (kăsh-ēr'), *v.t.* to dismiss in disgrace from a position of trust or from military service.

cash-mere (kăsh'mēr; kăsh"mēr'), *n.* **1**, a soft woolen fabric for shawls, etc.; **2**, a shawl made of this fabric; **3**, a soft woolen imitation of the real fabric.

cas-ing (kās'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of covering with, or placing in, a case; **2**, a covering; **3**, a framework, as of a window.

ca-si-no (kə-sē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* casinos (-nōz); casini (-nē)], **1**, in Italy, a small country house; **2**, a public room or building for dancing, gaming, etc.; **3**, (usually, *cassino*), a game of cards.

cask (kăsk), *n.* a barrel-shaped vessel for holding liquids.

cas-ket (kăs'kĕt), *n.* **1**, a small chest or box, as for jewels; **2**, a coffin.

casque (kăsk), *n.* a helmet: a poetic term.—*adj.* **casqued** (kăskt).

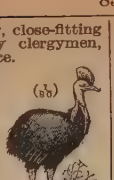
cas-se-role (kăs'ē-rōl; kăs"ē-rōl'), *n.* **1**, a covered baking dish, often with a metal stand or container; **2**, a saucepan; **3**, a stew made in such a pan.

cas-si-mere (kăs'ĭ-mēr), *n.* a thin woolen cloth used for garments. Also, **cas'i-mere; ker'sey-mere.**

cas-si-no (kə-sē'nō), *n.* a certain game at cards, played by two or four players. Also, **ca-si'no.**

cas-sock (kăs'ŭk), *n.* a long, close-fitting garment worn by clergymen, choristers, etc., under the surplice.

cas-so-wa-ry (kăs'ō-wā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cassowaries (-rĭz)], a large bird resembling the ostrich, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands.



CASSOWARY

cast (kăst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cast, *p.pr.* casting], **1**, to throw; hurl, often violently; **2**, to send in a certain direction, as a glance or shadow; **3**, to throw down, as in wrestling; **4**, to shed; as, a snake *casts* its skin; **5**, to deposit, often forcibly; as, *cast* him into prison; **6**, to form into a certain shape; as, to *cast* clay into a statue, or metal in a mold:—*v.i.* **1**, to throw the line in angling; **2**, to receive shape in a mold; **3**, to consider; forecast; surmise; **4**, to calculate; **5**, to throw dice; **6**, to turn or twist:—*n.* **1**, the act or manner of throwing; **2**, a thing or quantity thrown; also, the distance so covered; **3**, a throw of dice; hence, fortune; **4**, a turn or twist; esp., a turn of the eye; hence, a slight squint or error in focus; **5**, manner; tendency; as, a humorous *cast* of mind; **6**, shape; expression; as, a gloomy *cast* of countenance; **7**, something formed by molding; as, a plaster *cast*; **8**, the members of a company of actors as assigned to certain parts:—*adj.* **1**, cast-off; **2**, shaped in a mold while fluid.

cas-ta-nets (kăs'tă-nĕts'), *n.pl.* small spoon-shaped shells of hard wood or ivory, fastened loosely at the top, shaken with the fingers to beat time to dances and music, esp. Spanish dances.

CASTANETS

cast-a-way (kăst'ă-wā'), *n.* **1**, a person or vessel wrecked on a barren coast; as, Robinson Crusoe was a *castaway*; **2**, a social or moral outcast:—*adj.* **1**, shipwrecked; **2**, thrown aside; rejected; set adrift.

caste (kăst), *n.* **1**, one of the restricted hereditary divisions of society into which Hindus are separated by Brahman religious law; also, the custom of this division; **2**, any similar division of society, as by wealth, occupation, etc.; **3**, social position.

cast-er (kăs'tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which throws, molds, calculates, etc.; **2**, (also, *castor*), a cruet or small vessel for holding salt, pepper, vinegar, etc., at table; **3**, (also, *castor*), a small roller on a swivel, fastened under a piece of furniture to help in moving it.—*adj.* **cast'er-less.**

cas-ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v.t.* **1**, to correct; chastise; punish; **2**, to subject to severe criticism, as a book.—*n.* **cas'ti-ga'tion.**—*n.* **cas'ti-ga'tor.**

Cas-til-ian (kăs-tĭl'yăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to Castile:—*n.* **1**, a native of Castile; **2**, the standard literary form of the Spanish language.

cast-ing (kăst'ĭng), *n.* an object which has been formed from melted metal poured into a mold and allowed to harden; also, the process of making it.

cast i-ron iron melted and run into molds:—**cast-iron**, *adj.* **1**, made of melted or cast iron; **2**, very hard.

cas-tle (kăs'l), *n.* **1**, a building or group of buildings fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortress; **2**, a strong and imposing mansion of a noble and wealthy person; **3**, one of the pieces at chess: also called *rook*:—*v.t.* to inclose in, or as in, a fortified place or stronghold.

[1]cas-tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* **1**, a cruet for vinegar, oil, etc.; **2**, a small roller on a swivel, fastened under a piece of furniture to help in moving it. See **cast'er**, *Pfd. S.*

[2]cas-tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* **1**, a hat, esp. of beaver fur; **2**, *Obs.*, the beaver.

cas-tor bean a plant, orig. from Asia, but now growing in all tropical regions, from which castor oil is made; also, its beanlike seed.

cas-tor oil an oil from the castor bean, used as a medicine.

cas-trate (kăs'trāt), *v.t.* to remove from (the male) the semen-producing glands.—*n.* **cas-tra'tion.**

cas-u-al (kăzh'ū-ăl; kăz'ū-ăl), *adj.* **1**, happening by chance; accidental, as a meeting; **2**, coming without regularity; as, *casual* expenses; **3**, having an air of indifference; as, a *casual* answer; a *casual* manner.—*adv.* **cas'u-al-ly.**

cas-u-al-ty (kăzh'ū-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* casualties (-tĭz)], **1**, an unforeseen event; **2**, an accident, esp. if resulting in bodily injury; **3**, in *pl.*, in the army and navy, losses in general, caused by death, wounds, illness, desertion, or discharge.

cas-u-ist (kăzh'ū-ĭst; kăz'ū-ĭst), *n.* one who studies questions of right or wrong in conduct; esp., one who reasons falsely about such questions.—*adj.* **cas'u-is'tic; cas'u-is'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **cas'u-is'ti-cal-ly.**

cas-u-ist-ry (kăzh'ū-ĭs-trĭ; kăz'ū-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* casuistries (-trĭz)], **1**, the science dealing with questions of right or wrong; **2**, false reasoning as to morals; **3**, hairsplitting distinctions in matters of conduct.

cat (kăt), *n.* **1**, any of a family of flesh-eating animals, including the lion, tiger, etc.; esp., the familiar household pet; **2**, loosely, any catlike animal.

cat-a-clysm (kăt'ă-klĭzm), *n.* **1**, a deluge; flood; **2**, a violent or sudden change of the earth's surface, as from an earthquake; **3**, hence, an upheaval.

cat-a-comb (kăt'ă-kōm), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, an underground burial place with niches hollowed out for the dead.

cat-a-lep-sy (kăt'ă-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* a sudden suspension of motion and feeling, with stiffening of the muscles. Also, **cat'a-lep'sis.**—*adj.* **cat'a-lep'tic.**

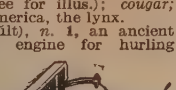
cat-a-log (kăt'ă-lŏg), *n.* an arranged list:—*v.t.* to enter in, or make, a list of. Also, **cat'a-logue.**—*n.* **cat'a-log'er.**

ca-tal-pa (kă-tăl'pă), *n.* a rapidly growing tree having large leaves, showy flower clusters, and winged seeds in long pods.

cat-a-ma-ran (kăt'ă-mă-răn'), *n.* **1**, a kind of float or raft made of logs or pieces of wood lashed together and propelled by paddles or sails; **2**, any vessel or craft with twin hulls.

cat-a-mount (kăt′ə-mount), *n.* **1,** the European wild cat; **2,** a large, tawny, wild cat of North America: also called *puma* (which see for illus.); *cougar; mountain lion;* **3,** in America, the lynx.

cat-a-pult (kăt′ə-pŭlt), *n.* **1,** an ancient military engine for hurling darts and stones; **2,** a forked stick with an elastic band by which stones, dried peas, etc., are thrown:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to throw or be thrown from, or as from, such an engine.



CATAPULT

cat-a-ract (kăt′ə-răkt), *n.* **1,** a large waterfall; **2,** a furious rush or downpour of water; **3,** a disease of the eye in which the vision becomes impaired or is lost.

ca-tarrh (kə-tär′), *n.* an inflammation of any mucous membrane, esp. of the air passages in the head and throat; cold in the head.—*adj.* **ca-tarrh′al.**

ca-tas-tro-phe (kə-tăs′trō-fē), *n.* **1,** a great calamity or disaster; **2,** the outcome of a dramatic plot.—*adj.* **cat″a-stroph′ic.**

cat-bird (kăt′bûrd″), *n.* a common American song bird: so named from one of its notes.

cat-boat (kăt′bōt″), *n.* a small boat with one sail on a mast near the bow (see *ship*, illus.).

catch (kăch), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caught (kôt), *p.pr.* catch′ing], **1,** to overtake; come in time to reach, as a train; **2,** to seize; lay hold of; **3,** to gain the attention of; **4,** to perceive by the senses, as a sound or odor; **5,** to grasp mentally, as a meaning; **6,** to be affected by, as a result of contagion or exposure; as, to *catch* measles; **7,** to come upon, or detect:—*v.i.* **1,** to grasp; take hold; **2,** to snatch: with *at;* **3,** to become entangled; as, a dress may *catch* on a brier; **4,** to spread by contagion, as disease:—*n.* **1,** the act of seizing or grasping; **2,** anything that takes hold and serves to fasten something, as a hook, door latch, etc.; **3,** a choking sensation in the throat; **4,** that which is taken or held; as, a *catch* of fish; **5,** in baseball and similar games, the seizing of the ball while it is in the air.—*n.* **catch′er.**

catch-all (kăch′ôl″), *n.* a receptacle for holding many things.

catch-ing (kăch′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** contagious; infectious; **2,** captivating.

catch-pen-ny (kăch′pĕn-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* catchpennies (-iz)], an article of little value made attractive in order to sell quickly:—*adj.* cheap; made to sell to the unwary or ignorant.

catch-up (kăch′ŭp), *n.* a sauce made by boiling and spicing fruit, mushrooms, tomatoes, or walnuts; used cold with meat. Also, **cat′sup; ketch′up.**

catch-y (kăch′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** attractive; **2,** quick to win popular approval; as, a *catchy* tune; **3,** captivating.

cat-e-chism (kăt′ē-kĭzm), *n.* **1,** a small book of instruction in the form of questions and answers, esp. in the principles of the Christian religion; **2,** a method of teaching by questions and answers; **3,** a set of questions to be answered by a candidate for a position.

cat-e-chize (kăt′ē-kīz), *v.t.* **1,** to instruct by means of questions and answers, esp. in the Christian religion; **2,** to ask questions of, esp. inquisitively. Also, **cat′e-chise.**—*n.* **cat′e-chist.**

cat-e-chu (kăt′ē-chōō), *n.* any of various substances containing tannin, derived from certain African and East Indian plants, and used in tanning, dyeing, etc.

cat-e-gor-i-cal (kăt″ē-gôr′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or in the form of, a general classification of things; **2,** absolute; unconditional; **3,** precise; clear; positive; explicit; as, a *categorical* answer.—*adv.* **cat″e-gor′i-cal-ly.**

cat-e-go-ry (kăt′ē-gō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* categories (-rĭz)], in logic, one of the classes into which all objects of thought can be divided, such as time, place, quantity, quality, etc.; a broad division or classification.

ca-ter (kā′tẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to supply food or amusement; **2,** to supply what is desired or needed: with *to* or *for.*—*n.* **ca′ter-er.**

cat-er-pil-lar (kăt′ẽr-pĭl″ẽr), *n.* **1,** the wormlike stage in the life of a butterfly or moth, or the similar larva of other insects; **2,** a powerful traction engine operating on an endless belt which turns like a moving track: used for slow, heavy hauling.

cat-er-waul (kăt′ẽr-wôl), *v.i.* to cry, as cats at night; yowl.

cat-fish (kăt′fĭsh″), *n.* any of several fishes of a large family, including the common bullhead.

cat-gut (kăt′gŭt″), *n.* a dried and twisted cord made from the intestines of animals, usually sheep, and used as strings for musical instruments, tennis rackets, etc.

ca-thar-tic (kə-thär′tĭk), *adj.* cleansing the bowels: purgative:—*n.* a medicine to cause movement of the bowels.

ca-the-dral (kə-thē′drăl), *n.* the chief church of a diocese or church district under the special charge of the bishop:—*adj.* pertaining to such a church or the diocese of which it is the center.

cath-ode (kăth′ōd), *n.* the terminal by which an electric current leaves the substance through which it passes, known as the negative pole: opp. of *anode.*

cath-o-lic (kăth′ō-lĭk), *adj.* **1,** universal; general; including all; as, he has a *catholic* taste for literature; **2,** liberal; large-hearted; **3,** fitted to include all mankind: **Catholic,** *adj.* **1,** designating the universal Christian church: so used in the Apostles' Creed; **2,** designating the Church of Rome:—*n.* a member of the Catholic Church, esp. of the Roman Catholic Church.

ca-thol-i-cism (kə-thŏl′ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* broad-mindedness; tolerance: **Catholicism, 1,** the teaching or practice of the universal Christian church; **2,** adherence to, or belief in, such a church; **3,** esp., adherence to the doctrine, teaching, and practice of the Roman Catholic Church.

cath-o-lic-i-ty (kăth″ō-lĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the quality of being universal; **2,** liberality; tolerance; **3,** the quality of being in harmony with the teachings and practices of a Catholic church.

cat-i-on (kăt′ī-ŏn), *n.* the product of electrolytic decomposition formed at the negative electrode, during the passage of a current; a positive ion: opp. of *anion*.

cat-kin (kăt′kĭn), *n.* one of the hanging blossoms of the willow, birch, etc.

cat-nip (kăt′nĭp″), *n.* a common plant of the mint family.

cat–o′–nine–tails (kăt″ō=nīn′=tālz″), *n.* **1,** a whip with nine lashes of knotted cord, formerly used for flogging offenders; **2,** the cat-tail.

cat's–paw (kăts′=pô″), *n.* **1,** a dupe; a person who is deceived into doing something to advance the interests of another; **2,** a kind of knot (see *knot*, illus.).

cat-sup (kăt′sŭp), *n.* a spicy sauce, as for meat. See **catch'up**, *Pfd. S.*

cat–tail (kăt′-tāl″), *n.* a tall marsh plant with long, narrow leaves and brownish, furry spikes of flowers.

cat-tle (kăt′l), *n.* live stock; esp., oxen, bulls, and cows, kept for profit.

Cau-ca-sian (kô-kā′shăn; kô-kāsh′ăn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the Caucasus, or its inhabitants; **2,** designating, or pertaining to, a division of mankind including the chief races of Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia:—*n.* **1,** a member of the Caucasian race; **2,** a native of the Caucasus.—*adj.* **Cau-cas′ic** (kô-kăs′ĭk).

cau-cus (kô′kŭs), *n.* a meeting of the leaders or members, as of a political party, to discuss party policies.

cau-dal (kô′dăl), *adj.* pertaining to a tail; as, the *caudal* fin of a fish.

caught (kôt), past tense and past participle of the verb *catch*.

caul (kôl), *n.* **1,** a membrane, such as the great omentum; **2,** the enveloping membrane sometimes covering the head of a child at birth; **3,** a net, esp. one for the hair.

caul-dron (kôl′drŭn), *n.* a large kettle or boiler. Also, **cal′dron**, *Pfd. S.*

cau-li-flow-er (kô′lĭ-flou″ĕr), *n.* a variety of cabbage with a compact flowering head, used as a vegetable.

caulk (kôk), *v.t.* to make tight by filling (the crevices of) with soft material. See **calk**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **caulk′er.**

caus-al (kôz′ăl), *adj.* relating to, or expressing, a reason or cause; as, a *causal* event:—*n.* in grammar, a causal word, as *therefore* or *because*.—*adv.* **caus′al-ly.**

cau-sal-i-ty (kô-zăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* causalities (-tĭz)], the relation of cause and effect; the principle that nothing happens without a cause.

caus-a-tive (kôz′ă-tĭv), *adj.* serving as an agency or cause.

cause (kôz), *n.* **1,** one who or that which produces or contributes to a result; **2,** a force or condition from which an effect inevitably follows; **3,** a motive; **4,** a reason; **5,** a subject which arouses discussion; as, the *cause* of international peace; **6,** a side or party; as, the *cause* of prohibition; **7,** in law: **a,** a lawsuit; **b,** ground for action:—*v.t.* to bring about.—*adj.* **cause′less.**—*n.* **cau-sa′tion.**

cause-way (kôz′wā), *n.* **1,** a paved road or pathway, raised, as over wet ground; **2,** a raised sidewalk.

caus-tic (kôs′tĭk), *adj* **1,** having the power of gradually eating away animal tissues by chemical action; **2,** sarcastic; as, a *caustic* remark:—*n.* a substance which eats away animal tissues.—*adv.* **caus′ti-cal-ly.**

cau-ter-ize (kô′tĕr-īz), *v.t.* to burn or sear with a hot iron, or with some caustic agent, as a wound. Also, **cau′ter-ise.**—*n.* **cau′ter-i-za′tion.**

cau-ter-y (kô′tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cauteries (-ĭz)], **1,** a burning or searing, as with a hot iron or a caustic agent; **2,** the instrument or substance used to cauterize.

cau-tion (kô′shŭn), *n.* **1,** an act or word that conveys a warning; **2,** heedfulness; prudence in regard to danger; watchfulness:—*v.t.* to warn or notify of danger.

cau-tion-a-ry (kô′shŭn-ă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to a warning.

cau-tious (kô′shŭs), *adj.* exercising discretion; careful; heedful; prudent.—*adv.* **cau′tious-ly.**—*n.* **cau′tious-ness.**

cav-al-cade (kăv″ăl-kād′), *n.* a train or procession of persons, usually on horseback.

cav-a-lier (kăv″ă-lēr′), *n.* **1,** a horseman; often, an armed horseman; a knight; **2,** a gay adventurer; **3,** a lady's escort; a gallant:—*adj.* **1,** gay; frank and careless; **2,** haughty; as, a *cavalier* refusal.—*adv.* **cav″a-lier′ly.**

cav-al-ry (kăv′ăl-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cavalries (-rĭz)], mounted troops; horse soldiers.—*n.* **cav′al-ry-man.**

cave (kāv), *n.* a hollow place in the earth; a large natural hole or den:—*v.t.* to hollow out:—*v.i.* to fall in or down; give way: usually with *in*; as, the road *caved* in.

cav-ern (kăv′ĕrn), *n.* a large hollow or cavity under ground; den; cave.

cav-ern-ous (kăv′ĕr-nŭs), *adj.* **1,** hollow like a cavern; **2,** containing caverns.—*adv.* **cav′ern-ous-ly.**

cav-i-ar (kăv″ĭ-ăr′), *n.* the roe, or eggs, of certain large fishes, esp. the sturgeon, salted and dried. Also, **cav″i-are′.**

cav-il (kăv′ĭl), *v.i.* **1,** to find fault without good reason; **2,** to raise foolish or frivolous objections: followed by *at*:—*n.* a petty or frivolous objection.—*n.* **cav′il-er.**

cav-i-ty (kăv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cavities (-tĭz)], a hollow place within a solid body.

ca-vort (kă-vôrt′), *v.i. Colloq.*, to prance about, as a horse.

caw (kô), *v.i.* to cry like a crow, rook, or raven:—*n.* the cry of the crow.

cay-man (kā′măn), *n.* [*pl.* caymans (-măn)], any of several alligators of tropical America. Also, **cai′man.**

ca-yuse (kī-ūs′), *n.* an Indian pony; a mustang.

cease (sēs), *v.i.* to come to an end; stop: often with *from* before a noun:—*v.t.* to discontinue; as, *cease* your complaints.

cease-less (sēs′lĕs), *adj.* without end; without stop; incessant.—*adv.* **cease′less-ly.**—*n.* **cease′less-ness.**

ce-dar (sē′dĕr), *n.* **1,** any of several evergreen trees of the pine family, having wood of great durability and fragrance; **2,** any of several cone-bearing North American trees similar to the true cedar, as the white cedar, red cedar, and arbor vitæ:—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cedar.

cede (sēd), *v.t.* **1,** to give up or surrender; **2,** to grant, as in an argument.

ce-dil-la (sē-dĭl′ȧ), *n.* a mark placed under *c* [ç] to indicate that it has the sound of *s*, as in the French word *leçon*.

ceil (sēl), *v.t.* to furnish or cover with a ceiling.

ceil-ing (sēl′ĭng), *n.* the inner overhead covering of a room, usually made of laths and plaster.

cel-an-dine (sĕl′ăn-dīn), *n.* a biennial herb of the poppy family, used in medicine as a purgative.

cel-e-brant (sĕl′ē-brănt), *n.* one who performs a public religious ceremony, esp. the priest officiating at Mass.

cel-e-brate (sĕl′ē-brāt), *v.t.* **1**, to perform publicly with suitable ceremonies, as a Mass; **2**, to make known with praise; honor; **3**, to commemorate with suitable observances, as the anniversary of a historical event.—*n.* **cel′e-bra′tor.**—*p.adj.* **cel′e-brat′ed.**—*n.* **cel′e-bra′tion.**

ce-leb-ri-ty (sē-lĕb′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* celebrities (-tĭz)], **1**, fame; distinction; **2**, a renowned or famous person.

ce-ler-i-ty (sē-lĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* rapidity; swiftness; speed.

cel-e-ry (sĕl′ēr-ĭ), *n.* a garden plant the stalks of which, blanched, are used as a salad or vegetable.

ce-les-tial (sē-lĕs′chăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the heavens; as, the stars are *celestial* bodies; **2**, heavenly; divine; **3**, pertaining to the former Chinese empire: —*n.* an inhabitant of heaven: **Celestial**, a native of China.—*adv.* **ce-les′tial-ly.**

cel-i-ba-cy (sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ; sē-lī′bȧ-sĭ), *n.* **1**, the state of being unmarried; **2**, single life, esp. that of a bachelor.

cel-i-bate (sĕl′ĭ-bāt), *n.* an unmarried person:—*adj.* single; unmarried.

cell (sĕl), *n.* **1**, a small, close room, as in a monastery or prison; **2**, a tiny, usually microscopic, mass of protoplasm, one of the units of structure of living matter in both plants and animals; **3**, a small, inclosed space, as in a honeycomb, lung, etc.; **4**, a vessel containing a fluid and two plates of different materials, used to generate an electric current. —*adj.* **cel′lu-lar.**

cel-lar (sĕl′ẽr), a vault or room under a building, often used for storage.

cel-lar-age (sĕl′ẽr-ăj), *n.* **1**, cellars; **2**, a charge for storage in a cellar.

cel-lo (chĕl′ō), *n.* [*pl.* cellos (-ōz); celli (-ē)], the violoncello, a large four-stringed musical instrument of the violin class, tuned an octave lower than the viola. Also, **'cel′lo** (chĕl′ō).—*n.* **cel′list.**

cel-lu-loid (sĕl′ū-loid), *n.* a compound of camphor and guncotton, made in imitation of ivory, tortoise shell, etc.

cel-lu-lose (sĕl′ū-lōs), *n.* a substance related to starch, which forms the main part of plant tissue, linen, paper, etc.

ce-ment (sē-mĕnt′; sē′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, any substance, such as glue, which will cause objects to stick together as it hardens; **2**, hence, anything creating a firm bond of union; **3**, a kind of mortar which, when wet, hardens slowly into a stonelike mass; **4**, the bony material which covers the root of a tooth (see *tooth*, illus.):—*v.t.* (sē-mĕnt′), **1**, to cause to stick together; **2**, to unite firmly; **3**, to cover or pave with cement: —*v.i.* to join together firmly.—*n.* **cem″en-ta′tion** (sēm″ĕn-tā′shŭn; sē″mĕn-tā′shŭn).

cem-e-ter-y (sĕm′ē-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cemeteries (-ĭz)], a burial ground; graveyard; necropolis.

cen-ser (sĕn′sẽr), *n.* a vessel with holes in the lid, in which incense is burned.

cen-sor (sĕn′sŏr; sĕn′sẽr), *n.* **1**, in ancient Rome, one of two magistrates who imposed taxes and regulated the manners and morals of a community; **2**, an official appointed to examine books, manuscripts, plays, motion pictures, etc., before publication, performance, or use, to find out if there is anything immoral or offensive in them; **3**, in time of war, an official who examines all printed matter, mail, newspaper cablegrams or telegrams, etc., in which information of value to the enemy might be written; **4**, one who criticizes manners or morals.—*adj.* **cen-so′ri-al** (sĕn-sō′rĭ-ăl).—*n.* **cen′sor-ship.**

cen-so-ri-ous (sĕn-sō′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* inclined to find fault; containing criticism or censure.—*adv.* **cen-so′ri-ous-ly.** —*n.* **cen-so′ri-ous-ness.**

cen-sur-a-ble (sĕn′shŭr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* deserving blame; culpable.

cen-sure (sĕn′shŭr), *n.* **1**, blame; reproof; **2**, the act of finding fault:—*v.t.* to find fault with or condemn; as, do not *censure* what you do not understand:—*v.i.* to find fault; reprove.

cen-sus (sĕn′sŭs), *n.* **1**, in ancient Rome, an enrolling of the people, and a valuation of their property; **2**, an official count of persons, property, etc.: taken in the U. S. every ten years.

cent (sĕnt), *n.* in the U. S., the hundredth part of a dollar; **2**, a hundred: used only in the phrase *per cent.*

cen-taur (sĕn′tôr), *n.* **1**, in mythology, one of a race of beings, half man and half horse; **2**, hence, a perfect horseman.

cen-te-na-ri-an (sĕn″tē-nā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* a person 100 years old or over:—*adj.* pertaining to 100 years.

cen-te-na-ry (sĕn′tē-nā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* centenaries (-rĭz)], **1**, a period of 100 years; **2**, the 100th anniversary of an event:—*adj.* of or pertaining to 100 years.

cen-ten-ni-al (sĕn-tĕn′ĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1**, consisting of, or enduring, 100 years; **2**, taking place once in 100 years:—*n.* a 100th anniversary.—*adv.* **cen-ten′ni-al-ly.**

cen-ter (sĕn′tẽr), *n.* **1**, a point on a straight line equally distant from its extremities; **2**, that point of a circle or sphere which is equally distant from every point of the circumference; **3**, a point about which something rotates or revolves, or about which things are collected:—*v.t.* **1**, to place on or at the middle point; **2**, to gather to a point; concentrate, as the attention:—*v.i.* **1**, to be in the middle; **2**, to gather in one point; converge toward the middle, or toward a focus or central point. Also, **cen′tre.**

cen-ter-board (sĕn′tẽr-bōrd″), *n.* in a sailboat, a vertical board, like a keel, that may be thrust down through the bottom of the boat into the water, to prevent drift sideways. Also, **cen′tre-board″.**

cen-ti-grade (sĕn′tĭ-grād), *adj.* having 100 equal parts called degrees: **centigrade thermometer**, a thermom-

eter on which the distance between the freezing point of water, called 0°, and the boiling point, called 100°, is divided into 100 equal degrees: often abbreviated C.

cen-ti-gram (sĕn′tĭ-grăm), *n.* a weight equal to the 100th part of a gram, or 0.15432 grain, troy. Also, **cen′ti-gramme.**

cen-ti-li-ter (sĕn′tĭ-lē″tĕr), *n.* a measure of volume equal to the 100th part of a liter, or 0.6102 cubic inch. Also, **cen′ti-li″tre.**

cen-time (săn″tēm′; sän′tēm), [Fr.], *n.* a small French coin equal to the 100th part of a franc.

cen-ti-me-ter (sĕn′tĭ-mē″tĕr), *n.* a measure of length equal to the 100th part of a meter, or about 0.3937 inch. Also, **cen′ti-me″tre.**

cen-ti-pede (sĕn′tĭ-pēd), *n.* any of an order of small, wormlike animals having many feet.

cen-tral (sĕn′trăl), *adj.* **1,** relating to, or situated in, the middle; **2,** chief; leading; as, the *central* theme of the discussion. —*adv.* **cen′tral-ly.**—*n.* **cen′tral-ness.**

cen-tral-ize (sĕn′trăl-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to draw or bring to one chief or middle point; **2,** to bring under one control or system, as local government.—*n.* **cen″tral-i-za′tion.**

cen-trif-u-gal (sĕn-trĭf′ū-găl), *adj.* **1,** tending, or directed, away from a center: opp. of *centripetal*; **2,** pertaining to, or operated by, centrifugal force; as, a *centrifugal* pump (see *pump*, illus.): **centrifugal force,** the force which causes a body moving in a curved path to tend to go off at a tangent.—*adv.* **cen-trif′u-gal-ly.**

cen-trip-e-tal (sĕn-trĭp′ĕ-tăl), *adj.* **1,** tending toward a center: opp. of *centrifugal*; **2,** pertaining to, or operated by, centripetal force; **3,** progressing from the outside of an object toward its center: **centripetal force,** the force which prevents a body moving in a curved path from going off at a tangent.—*adv.* **cen-trip′e-tal-ly.**

cen-tu-ple (sĕn′tū-pl), *adj.* increased 100 times:—*v.i.* to increase 100 times; multiply by 100.

cen-tu-ri-on (sĕn-tū′rĭ-ŭn), *n.* in ancient Rome, the captain of a hundred Roman soldiers.

cen-tu-ry (sĕn′tū-rĭ; sĕn′chōō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* centuries (-rĭz)], **1,** a hundred; **2,** a hundred years; **3,** in ancient Rome, a subdivision of the people for voting; also, a company of a hundred foot soldiers: **century plant,** the American aloe, or maguey: from the mistaken belief that it blooms only once in a hundred years.—*adj.* **cen-tu′ri-al.**

ceph-a-lo-pod (sĕf′ă-lō-pŏd″), *n.* any of the highest class of mollusks, including the cuttlefish, octopus, etc.

ce-ram-ic (sē-răm′ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to pottery; as, the Greeks excelled in the *ceramic* arts:—**ceramics,** *n.pl.* **1,** used as *sing.*, the art of making vases, tiles, etc., of baked clay; **2,** pottery executed wholly or partly in clay and baked. Also, **ke-ram′ic** (kē-răm′ĭk).

ce-rate (sē′rāt), *n.* a mixture of oil, lard, wax, etc., used as an ointment.

ce-re-al (sē′rē-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, wheat or other edible grain:—*n.* **1,** any grass that yields a grain or seed used for human food; **2,** any of these grains, as rice, wheat, oats, etc.; **3,** a grain prepared for human food, esp. breakfast food.

cer-e-bel-lum (sĕr″ĕ-bĕl′ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* cerebellums (-ŭmz); cerebella (*-ă*)], a lobe at the back of the brain of a higher animal, regarded as a center for habitual movements.—*adj.* **cer″e-bel′lar.**

cer-e-bral (sĕr′ĕ-brăl), *adj.* pertaining to the brain, esp. to the cerebrum, or larger part of the brain.

cer-e-brum (sĕr′ĕ-brŭm), *n.* [*pl.* cerebrums (-brŭmz); cerebra (*-bră*)], the larger part of the brain, lying in front of and above the cerebellum.

cere-cloth (sēr′klôth″), *n.* a cloth soaked or coated with wax or some gummy substance, in which embalmed bodies are wrapped to preserve them.

cere-ment (sēr′mĕnt), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, a shroud for the dead.

cer-e-mo-ni-al (sĕr″ĕ-mō′nĭ-ăl), *adj.* relating to, or performed with, rites or formalities:—*n.* **1,** ritual; **2,** proper behavior required by custom on a given social occasion.—*adv.* **cer″e-mo′ni-al-ly.**

cer-e-mo-ni-ous (sĕr″ĕ-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** according to established usage; **2,** characterized by formality; **3,** observant of prescribed forms; precise; punctilious.—*adv.* **cer″e-mo′ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **cer″e-mo′ni-ous-ness.**

cer-e-mo-ny (sĕr′ĕ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ceremonies (-nĭz)], **1,** a sacred rite or observance; as, the marriage *ceremony*; **2,** a prescribed rite or formality; as, the inaugural *ceremony*; **3,** behavior regulated by the laws of strict etiquette.

ce-rise (sē-rēs′), *adj.* bright red; cherry-colored:—*n.* a bright red color.

cer-tain (sûr′tĭn), *adj.* **1,** sure; beyond a doubt; **2,** destined; fixed; settled; as, *certain* to happen; **3,** dependable; as, a *certain* cure; **4,** indefinite, but presumably known to exist; as, a *certain* city; **5,** confident; as, *certain* of their loyalty.

cer-tain-ly (sûr′tĭn-lĭ), *adv.* without fail; surely: undoubtedly.

cer-tain-ty (sûr′tĭn-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* certainties (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being sure or definite; **2,** something that is fixed, or is sure to happen.

cer-tif-i-cate (sûr′tĭf′ĭ-kăt), *n.* **1,** a formal statement in writing by an official in public or private service; as, a *certificate* of marriage; **2,** a testimonial as to character or ability:—*v.t.* (sûr-tĭf′ĭ-kāt), to give testimony of by means of a written statement; as, to *certificate* a student for college. —*adj.* **cer-tif′i-ca-to-ry.**

cer-ti-fi-ca-tion (sûr″tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of confirming the truth of something by a written statement; **2,** a formal notice; **3,** a formal paper testifying to the truth of some matter.

cer-ti-fy (sûr′tĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to confirm the truth of something by a written statement signed by an official; **2,** to guarantee; as, to *certify* a check.—*adj.* **cer′ti-fi″a-ble.**

cer-ti-tude (sûr′tĭ-tūd), *adj.* assurance; freedom from doubt.

ce-ru-le-an (sē-rōō′lē-ăn), *adj.* azure; sky-colored.

cer-vi-cal (sûr'vĭ-kăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the neck.

ces-sa-tion (sĕ-sā'shŭn), *n.* the act of ceasing; also, a pause.

ces-sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, a formal giving up to another, as of territory, property, or rights; **2**, a legal giving over of one's property to creditors.

cess-pool (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* **1**, a deep hole in the ground, or the well of a drain, to receive sewage; **2**, hence, any place where filth accumulates.

ce-ta-cean (sē-tā'shăn), *n.* any of an order (*Cetacea*) of sea mammals, including the whale, dolphin, porpoise, etc., which, like other mammals, suckle their young:—*adj.* of or pertaining to this order.—*adj.* **ce-ta'ceous.**

chafe (chāf), *v.t.* **1**, to make warm by friction; **2**, to wear away or make sore by rubbing; **3**, to anger; annoy; fret; irritate:—*v.i.* **1**, to rub; **2**, to move one body on another, causing friction; **3**, to be worn or made sore by rubbing; **4**, to be vexed.

chaff (chăf), *n.* **1**, the husks of grain, separated by threshing and winnowing; **2**, straw or hay cut fine for cattle; **3**, anything worthless; **4**, good-natured raillery:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to tease; make fun (of).

chaf-finch (chăf'ĭnch; cháf'ĭnch), *n.* a common European song bird: so named from its habits of feeding.

chaff-y (chăf'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, resembling, or full of, chaff; **2**, light or worthless.

chaf-ing dish a small, covered pan, heated by alcohol or electricity, used for cooking at the table.

cha-grin (shá-grĭn'; shá-grēn'), *n.* vexation due to disappointment or mortification:—*v.t.* to vex; mortify.

chain (chān), *n.* **1**, a series of links or rings joined together; **2**, a measure of 100 links or 66 feet, used in surveying land; **3**, a connected series or succession; as, a *chain* of events:—*v.t.* **1**, to fasten with a chain; **2**, to fetter; restrain.

chair (chār), *n.* **1**, a movable seat with a back; **2**, a position of honor, dignity, or authority; esp., a professorship; **3**, the position of presiding officer of an assembly; also, the presiding officer himself.

chair-man (chār'măn), *n.* [*pl.* chairmen (-mĕn)], the presiding officer of an assembly, meeting, public company, etc.—*n.* **chair'man-ship.**—*n. fem.* **chair'wom'an.**

chaise (shāz; *Dial.* shā), *n.* a light carriage with folding top, usually for two persons. Also, **shay.**

chal-ced-o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭ; kăl'sĕ-dō'nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* chalcedonies (-nĭz)], a variety of quartz with a waxy luster, including onyx, agate, etc.

cha-let (shá-lā'; shă'lĕ), *n.* **1**, a swiss herdsman's hut on a mountain pasture; **2**, a Swiss peasant cottage; **3**, a house built in the Swiss style.

Swiss Chalet

chal-ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* **1**, a goblet; **2**, the head of a flower, as the tulip, more or less cup-shaped; **3**, the cup used in celebrating the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper.

chalk (chôk), *n.* **1**, a soft, white, limestone rock; **2**, this rock, or something like it, prepared for use in marking, as on a blackboard; **3**, a score in a game:—*v.t.* to mark, rub, or whiten, as with chalk.—*adj.* **chalk'y.**—*n.* **chalk'i-ness.**

chal-lenge (chăl'ĕnj), *n.* **1**, a call to combat, as to a duel; an invitation to a contest, as a debate; **2**, a letter containing such a summons; **3**, a demand for the countersign by a soldier on sentry duty; **4**, an objection made to a person's serving on a jury:—*v.t.* **1**, to summon, as to a contest or duel; **2**, to invite, as inspection; **3**, to take exception to, as a statement; **4**, to claim as due; as, he *challenges* respect by his honesty; **5**, to demand the countersign from; **6**, to object to, as a juror.—*n.* **chal'leng-er.**

chal-lis (shăl'ĭ; chăl'ĭs), *n.* a light, all-wool dress material; sometimes, a similar material in cotton. Also, **chal'lie.**

cha-lyb-e-ate (kă-lĭb'ē-āt), *adj.* containing iron, as some mineral waters or springs:—*n.* a mineral water or medicine containing iron in solution.

cham-ber (chām'bĕr), *n.* **1**, a room, esp. for sleeping; **2**, a place where a deliberative body meets; also, the body; **3**, a hollow space in some object, as a gun.

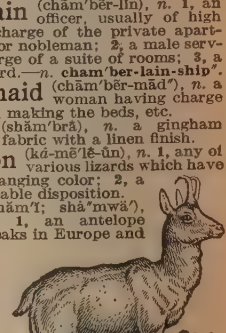
cham-ber-lain (chām'bĕr-lĭn), *n.* **1**, an officer, usually of high rank, who has charge of the private apartments of a ruler or nobleman; **2**, a male servant who has charge of a suite of rooms; **3**, a treasurer; steward.—*n.* **cham'ber-lain-ship'.**

cham-ber-maid (chām'bĕr-mād'), *n.* a woman having charge of bed chambers, making the beds, etc.

cham-bray (shăm'brā), *n.* a gingham fabric with a linen finish.

cha-me-le-on (kă-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* **1**, any of various lizards which have the power of changing color; **2**, a person of changeable disposition.

cham-ois (shăm'ĭ; shă'mwä'), *n.* **1**, an antelope found on high peaks in Europe and Asia; **2**, (also, *chammy*, *shammy* (shăm'ĭ), [*pl.* chammies, shammies (-ĭz)]), a soft, thin leather, orig. made from the hide of the chamois; but now prepared from other skins.



Chamois (⅒)

champ (chămp), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to bite with the teeth repeatedly and impatiently; as, a horse *champs* at the bit.

cham-pagne (shăm-pān'), *n.* a light, sparkling, amber-colored wine, made in any of several varieties.

cham-pi-on (chăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* **1**, one who defends the cause of another by combat or other means; **2**, a hero; valiant

warrior; **3**, a successful competitor against all rivals; **4**, something that has been given first prize, as an animal, plant, etc.:—*adj.* superior to all rivals:—*v.t.* to defend or support.—*n.* **cham'pi-on-ship".**

chance (chăns), *n.* **1**, the unforeseen happening of events; fortune; **2**, an unexpected event; **3**, a possibility; opportunity; as, a *chance* of a position; **4**, risk:—*adj.* accidental; unforeseen:—*v.i.* to happen; befall:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to risk: usually with *it*.

chan-cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* in certain churches, the area surrounding the altar.

chan-cel-lor (chăn'sĕl-ẽr), *n.* **1**, an official secretary to a king or noble; **2**, in some European countries, the chief minister of state; **3**, in many universities, the president: **Chancellor**, in Great Britain, **1**, the judge of the realm: called *Lord Chancellor*; **2**, the minister of finance: called *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—*n.* **chan'cel-lor-ship".**

chan-cer-y (chăn'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1**, a court of equity, or law based on natural principles; **2**, the principles or practice of such a law.

chan-de-lier (shăn"dĕ-lēr'), *n.* a hanging, branching frame for lights.

chan-dler (chăn'dlẽr), *n.* **1**, a maker or seller of candles; **2**, a merchant; as, a tallow *chandler*.—*n.* **chan'dler-y.**

change (chānj), *v.t.* **1**, to alter; **2**, to exchange; as, to *change* rings with someone; **3**, to give an equivalent for; as, to *change* a dollar bill:—*v.i.* **1**, to vary; **2**, to undergo alteration; **3**, to pass from one place to another:—*n.* **1**, an alteration; a variation; **2**, variety; **3**, small coins taken together; **4**, the difference, returned to a purchaser, between the price of a purchase and the amount paid.—*n.* **chang'er.**

change-a-ble (chān'jȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of going from one thing to another or from one mood to another; fickle; **2**, taking now one form or color and now another.—*adv.* **change'a-bly.**—*n.* **change"a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **change'a-ble-ness.**

change-ling (chānj'lĭng), *n.* **1**, in folklore, an elf child left by fairies in exchange for a human infant; **2**, any child substituted for another.

chan-nel (chăn'ĕl), *n.* **1**, the bed of a stream; **2**, the deepest part of a strait, bay, harbor, etc.; **3**, a piece of water, wider than a strait, separating two large bodies of land; **4**, a long groove or furrow:—*v.t.* to cut or wear grooves or furrows in.

chant (chănt), *v.t.* **1**, to sing; **2**, to praise in song; **3**, to intone:—*v.i.* **1**, to make melody with the voice; **2**, to intone; sing slowly and solemnly:—*n.* **1**, a song; esp., a solemn song; **2**, a special musical composition, chanted or intoned, used in church services.

chant-er (chăn'tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who sings or intones; **2**, the pipe in a bagpipe which gives the melody.

cha-os (kā'ŏs), *n.* **1**, the complete confusion formerly supposed to have prevailed before natural law came into being; **2**, utter confusion or disorder.

cha-ot-ic (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* very confused; disordered.—*adv.* **cha-ot'i-cal-ly.**

[1]chap (chăp), *v.t.* to cause to crack or become rough, as the skin:—*v.i.* to crack or become rough:—*n.* a crack, as in skin.

[2]chap (chŏp; chăp), *n.* **1**, a jaw, as of an animal; **2**, in *pl.*, the mouth or the fleshy parts about it. Also, **chop.**

[3]chap (chăp), *n. Colloq.*, a fellow; youth; a man or boy.

chap-ar-ral (chăp"ȧ-răl'), *n.* a dense thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks, shrubs, or cacti: **chaparral cock**, a large running bird of the cuckoo family, found in the southwestern U. S.

chap-el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* **1**, a place of public worship, not so large or important as a church; **2**, a place of worship in a palace, institution, etc.; **3**, in Great Britain, a church affiliated with neither the Established nor the Roman Catholic Church.

chap-er-on (shăp'ẽr-ōn), *n.* a married or older woman who escorts or accompanies young unmarried women in public:—*v.t.* to escort.—*n.* **chap'er-on"age.**

chap-fall-en (chŏp'fôl"n; chăp'fôl"n), *adj.* dejected; crestfallen. Also, **chop'fall"en.**

chap-lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* a clergyman who performs service in the army, navy, a public institution, etc.—*n.* **chap'lain-cy.**—*n.* **chap'lain-ship.**

chap-let (chăp'lĕt), *n.* **1**, a wreath or garland for the head; **2**, a rosary or a third part of it; **3**, any string of beads.

chap-ter (chăp'tẽr), *n.* **1**, a division of a book; **2**, an organized local group of some religious or fraternal order; also, the body of clergy attached to a cathedral; **3**, a meeting of such a body or group.

char (chär), *v.t.* **1**, to burn partially; **2**, to change into charcoal, as wood.

char-ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tẽr), *n.* **1**, a distinctive sign or mark, as a trademark; **2**, a letter or figure representing a sound or number; **3**, individuality; distinctive quality or traits; **4**, a person possessing distinctive qualities; as, a great historical *character*; **5**, reputation; **6**, a testimonial; **7**, a personage in a play or novel.

char-ac-ter-is-tic (kăr"ăk-tẽr-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or displaying, the mental or moral nature of; typical; as, her *characteristic* kindness:—*n.* a distinguishing mark or quality; essential nature.—*adv.* **char"ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ly.**

char-ac-ter-ize (kăr'ăk-tẽr-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to describe as having specific qualities; **2**, to mark or distinguish; be characteristic of.—*n.* **char"ac-ter-i-za'tion.**

cha-rade (shȧ-rād'; *Br.* shȧ-räd'), *n.* an acted riddle based on a word with several syllables, each of which, as well as the word, is to be guessed from the acting.

char-coal (chär'kōl"), *n.* wood partially burned in such a way as to be good for fuel.

charge (chärj), *v.t.* **1**, to load, as a gun; **2**, to command; instruct; **3**, to accuse; blame; censure; **4**, to demand as a price; **5**, to place (something) on record as due from, or as a debt of; **6**, to rush on or attack; **7**, to electrify:—*v.i.* **1**, to demand or set a price or sum due; place the price of a thing against one's account; **2**, to make an attack; **3**, to crouch; lie flat: said of a dog:—*n.* **1**, a quantity of material with which a firearm or other apparatus is loaded; **2**, an office or trust; responsibility; **3**, a parish or

congregation intrusted to the care of a minister; 4, the price of an object; 5, an entry or account of one's indebtedness; 6, an accusation; imputation; 7, a violent onset or attack; 8, the quantity of electricity at rest on a conductor; 9, a heraldic bearing or emblem.—*adj.* **charge'a-ble.**

charg-er (chär'jĕr), *n.* 1, a spirited horse; 2, a large platter; 3, one who or that which charges.

char-i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* 1, an ancient two-wheeled car for war, state processions, racing, etc.; 2, a four-wheeled vehicle of the 18th century. —*n.* **char'i-ot-eer'.**

ROMAN CHARIOT: QUADRIGA

char-i-ta-ble (chăr'ĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* 1, merciful; kind and liberal; 2, forgiving; forbearing; 3, benevolent; open-handed; 4, providing for the poor; as, a *charitable* institution. —*adv.* **char'i-ta-bly.**—*n.* **char'i-ta-ble-ness.**

char-i-ty (chăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* charities (-tĭz)], 1, the disposition to think well of others; 2, generosity to the poor; alms; 3, universal love and good will; 4, an institution for the poor, founded by a gift.

char-la-tan (shär'lă-tăn), *n.* 1, an impostor; 2, a pretentious boaster. —*n.* **char'la-tan-ism.**—*n.* **char'la-tan-ry.**

charm (chärm), *n.* 1, orig., a chanted verse supposed to have magic power; 2, hence, anything which has magic power; 3, attractiveness; esp., a mysterious allurement; 4, a trinket worn on a watch fob, etc.: —*v.t.* 1, to put a spell on; 2, to overcome by magic; 3, hence, to lessen, as pain; protect, as by magic; as, he bore a *charmed* life; 4, to fascinate:—*v.i.* 1, to work by magic; 2, to act as a charm; be delightful.—*n.* **charm'er.**

charm-ing (chärm'ĭng), *p.adj.* attractive; fascinating; pleasing.—*adv.* **charm'ing-ly.**—*n.* **charm'ing-ness.**

chart (chärt), *n.* 1, a map of any part of a sea, river, etc., for the use of mariners; 2, the map of a ship's course; 3, a sheet giving information in tabular form; as, a nurse's *chart*:—*v.t.* to map out.

char-ter (chär'tẽr), *n.* 1, an official paper bestowing certain rights and privileges; 2, a written order from the authorities of a society to establish a chapter, lodge, or branch:—*v.t.* 1, to grant a charter to; 2, to hire, esp. for one's own use.

char-wom-an (chär'wo͝om'ăn; chär'-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* [*pl.* charwomen (-wĭm'ĕn)], a woman hired by the day to do domestic work or cleaning in corridors, offices, etc.

char-y (chăr'ĭ; chā'rĭ), *adj.* 1, careful; cautious; 2, reserved; shy; 3, frugal or sparing.—*adv.* **char'i-ly.**—*n.* **char'i-ness.**

[1]chase (chās), *v.t.* 1, to pursue with intent to capture or kill, as a fox; hunt; 2, to drive away; dispel; 3, to follow persistently:—*n.* 1, eager pursuit, esp. with the idea of capturing or killing; 2, that which is pursued; 3, those taking part in a hunt.

[2]chase (chās), *v.t.* to decorate, as a metal surface, by embossing, engraving, or the like; as, *chased* silver.

[1]chas-er (chās'ẽr), *n.* one who pursues; a hunter.

[2]chas-er (chās'ẽr), *n.* 1, an engraver; 2, a tool used for decorating metal by engraving, embossing, etc.

chasm (kăzm), *n.* 1, a deep opening in the earth; a cleft; gap; 2, a void.

chas-seur (shă'sûr'), *n.* 1, a huntsman; 2, a kind of attendant in a European noble household; 3, a soldier, either of the cavalry or the infantry, trained for rapid pursuit.

chas-sis (shăs'ĭ; chăs'ĭ; chăs'ĭs; *Fr.* shà'sē'), *n.* [*pl.* chassis (-ĭz; -ĭ)], 1, the frame, machinery, and wheels of an automobile; 2, the main frame of an airplane.

chaste (chāst), *adj.* 1, virtuous; modest; morally pure; esp., sexually pure; 2, pure in style and execution, as art.—*adv.* **chaste'ly.**—*n.* **chaste'ness.**

chas-ten (chās'n), *v.t.* 1, to punish for the purpose of making better; 2, to subdue; as, God *chastens* his people; 3, to make pure.—*n.* **chas'ten-er.**—*n.* **chas'ten-ing.**

chas-tise (chăs-tīz'), *v.t.* to correct by punishment.—*n.* **chas-tis'er.**

chas-tise-ment (chăs'tĭz-mĕnt), *n.* punishment; discipline.

chas-ti-ty (chăs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, moral purity; esp., sexual purity; 2, simplicity, as of design or style.

chat (chăt), *v.i.* to talk in an easy, familiar manner:—*n.* 1, familiar or informal speech; gossip; 2, any of various song birds.

cha-teau (shă'tō'; *Fr.* shà'tō'), *n.* [*pl.* châteaux (-tōz'; -tō')], 1, a French feudal castle; 2, a large and stately manor house or country seat.

chat-e-laine (shăt'ĕ-lān'; *Fr.* shà'tĕ-lăn'), *n.* 1, the lady of a château; 2, a chain worn at the waist, as for keys, trinkets, etc.

chat-tel (chăt'l), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, personal property not including houses or land; movable possessions.

chat-ter (chăt'ẽr), *v.t.* 1, to utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly; 2, to utter notes rapidly: said of birds; 3, to rattle the teeth, as in shivering; 4, to talk much and say little; 5, to rattle, as parts of a machine: —*v.i.* to utter rapidly or idly:—*n.* 1, sounds like those of the magpie, monkey, etc.; 2, idle, rapid talk; 3, a rattling of the teeth, as from cold or fear.—*n.* **chat'ter-er.**

chat-ty (chăt'ĭ), *adj.* talkative in an easy, familiar way.—*n.* **chat'ti-ness.**

chauf-feur (shō'fûr'; shō'fẽr), *n.* a driver of an automobile, esp. for hire.—*n.fem.* ***chauf'feuse'** (shō'föz').

cheap (chēp), *adj.* 1, low in price; 2, common; mean; of little real value.—*adv.* **cheap'ly.**—*n.* **cheap'ness.**

cheap-en (chēp'n), *v.t.* 1, to beat down the price of; 2, to lessen or bring down in price; 3, to lower, as one's own value: —*v.i.* to become low in price or esteem.

cheat (chēt), *n.* 1, a fraud or deception; 2, one who defrauds another, as of money:—*v.t.* 1, to deceive or defraud; 2, to escape; elude; 3, to wile away; beguile:—*v.i.* to act dishonestly.—*n.* **cheat'er.**

[1]check (chĕk), *n.* **1,** a restraint; **2,** a reproof; **3,** a ticket for identifying the holder; **4,** an order or draft on a bank for money; **5,** in chess, a word used as warning that the king is in danger of being captured by the next move; also, the position of the king when in such danger; **6,** a mark showing that something has been examined or verified; **7,** a means of securing accuracy by verifying one thing with another:—*v.t.* **1,** to restrain; stop; **2,** to reprove; **3,** to examine by comparison, or mark as having been examined or verified; **4,** to hold up by a checkrein, as a horse's head; **5,** to deposit for safe-keeping.

[2]check (chĕk), *n.* **1,** a pattern of squares of alternating colors, as on a checkerboard; **2,** cloth woven with this pattern:—*v.t.* to mark in small squares.

[1]check-er (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which checks; **2,** an employee whose duty it is to see that all items in each order are properly assembled for shipment.

[2]check-er (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one of the squares of a pattern marked in alternate squares; also, the pattern itself, or any spot like a square in this pattern; **2,** one of the 24 round pieces used in playing the game of checkers; **3,** in *pl.*, a game played on a checkerboard by two persons:—*v.t.* **1,** to mark with small squares; **2,** to give variety to; mark with irregular changes, as those of prosperity or adversity. Also, **cheq'uer.**

check-er-ber-ry (chĕk'ẽr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* checkerberries (-ĭz)], **1,** the spicy red fruit of the American wintergreen plant; **2,** the plant itself.

check-er-board (chĕk'ẽr-bōrd'), *n.* a board of 64 squares on which the game of checkers is played.

check-mate (chĕk'māt), *n.* **1,** the winning move at chess; **2,** hence, a complete defeat:—*v.t.* **1,** in chess, to make impossible the escape of (the opponent's king); **2,** to defeat utterly; as, to *checkmate* a plan.

check-rein (chĕk'rān'), *n.* a short rein attached to the saddle of a harness to keep a horse from lowering its head (see *harness*, illus.).

cheek (chēk), *n.* **1,** the side of the face below either eye; **2,** among mechanics, one of two corresponding sides; as, the *cheeks* of a lathe; **3,** *Slang*, brazen impudence; bold assurance.—*adj.* **cheek'y.**

cheep (chēp), *n.* a shrill, feeble noise, as that of a young chicken; a peep; squeak:—*v.i.* to peep.—*n.* **cheep'er.**

cheer (chēr), *n.* **1,** temper or state of heart or mind; esp., a state of gladness or joy; **2,** something which gladdens; esp., that which is furnished for food or entertainment; **3,** a shout of applause; **4,** luck:—*v.t.* **1,** to gladden; **2,** to encourage; applaud; **3,** to greet, esp. with shouts of welcome:—*v.i.* **1,** to become hopeful: with *up*; **2,** to applaud.—*n.* **cheer'er.**

cheer-ful (chēr'fo͝ol), *adj.* happy; full of, or showing, good spirits.—*adv.* **cheer'ful-ly.**—*n.* **cheer'ful-ness.**

cheer-less (chēr'lĕs), *adj.* gloomy; forlorn; dismal.—*adv.* **cheer'less-ly.**—*n.* **cheer'less-ness.**

cheer-y (chēr'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** cheerful; gay; as, a *cheery* voice; **2,** attractive; as, a *cheery* room.—*adv.* **cheer'i-ly.**—*n.* **cheer'i-ness.**

cheese (chēz), *n.* a food consisting of the curd of milk.

cheese-cloth (chēz'klôth''), *n.* a thin, loosely woven cloth resembling that in which cheese is wrapped.

chees-y (chēz'ĭ), *adj.* containing, like, or appearing like, cheese.

chee-tah (chē'tä), *n.* a leopardlike animal found in Persia, India, etc.

chef (shĕf), *n.* a chief or head cook, esp. a French cook.

***chef-d'œu-vre** (shâ''=dûvr'), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* chefs-d'œuvre (shâ''=dûvr'')], a masterpiece.

chem-i-cal (kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to chemistry; **2,** produced by, or used in, operations of chemistry:—*n.* a substance produced by, or used in, a chemical process.—*adv.* **chem'i-cal-ly.**

che-mise (shē-mēz'), *n.* a woman's sleeveless undergarment.

chem-ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* **1,** one skilled in chemicals or chemistry; **2,** a dealer in drugs and medicines.

chem-is-try (kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* the science which treats of the nature and composition of substances, and the laws which govern their relations.

che-nille (shē-nēl'), *n.* a tufted cord of soft, fluffy cotton, silk, or worsted: used in trimmings, rugs, etc.

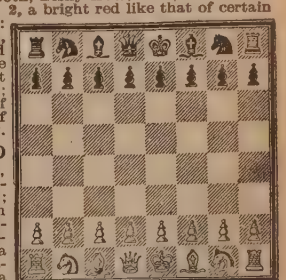
cheque (chĕk), *n.* an order or draft on a bank. See **check**, *Pfd.S.*

cher-ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to protect; hold dear, as a memory; **2,** to cling to, as a hope.—*n.* **cher'ish-er.**

che-root (shē-rōo͞t'; chē-), *n.* a cigar, orig. made in India and the Philippine Islands, having square ends.

cher-ry (chĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cherries (-ĭz)], **1,** any of several trees or shrubs related to the plum, extensively cultivated, bearing small, smooth, fleshy fruit; also, the fruit or the wood; **2,** a bright red like that of certain cherries:—*adj.* **1,** colored like the ripe fruit of this tree; **2,** made of wood of the cherry.

cher-ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.* [*pl.* cherubs (-ŭbz); cherubim (chĕr'ŭ-bĭm; -o͞o-bĭm)], **1,** a representation of a child, or the head of a child, with wings; **2,** a beautiful, innocent child; **3,** in the Bible, a kind of heavenly creature, seen in a vision (Ezekiel 1: 5–11).



CHESSBOARD

The chessmen arranged as at beginning of game: left to right, top and bottom rows—queen's rook (or castle), queen's knight, queen's bishop, queen, king, king's bishop, king's knight, king's rook (or castle). Other two rows, pawns.

che-ru-bic (chĕ-rōō′bĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

cher-vo-netz (chûr-vō′nĕts), *n.* [*pl.* chervontsi (-vōnt′sĭ)], the monetary unit of Soviet Russia, normally worth ten gold rubles, or $5.14½; also, a gold coin worth one chervonetz. Also, **tcher-vo′netz.**

chess (chĕs), *n.* a certain game played by two persons or sides, with sixteen variously shaped pieces, or men, to each side, on a checkered board of 64 squares, the object being to get the opponent's chief piece, or king, into a position where he cannot escape capture with the next move (see illus. preceding page).—*n.* **chess′board″.**—*n.* **chess′man.**

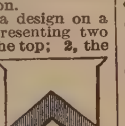
chest (chĕst), *n.* **1,** a strong case; a box; **2,** the quantity such a box contains; **3,** a treasury or place for keeping a fund; also, the fund itself; **4,** the breast or thorax; **5,** a tight container for gas, steam, etc.

chest-nut (chĕs′nŭt), *n.* **1,** any of a genus of trees of the beech family, bearing nuts within a prickly bur; **2,** the nut; **3,** its light, coarse-grained timber; **4,** a reddish brown color; **5,** a horse of such color; **6,** *Slang*, an old or stale joke:—*adj.* **1,** reddish brown; **2,** made of the wood of the chestnut.

chev-a-lier (shĕv″ä-lēr′), *n.* **1,** a knight; **2,** in France, a member of an order of merit; **3,** a gallant young man.

chev-i-ot (chĕv′ĭ-ŭt; chē′vĭ-ŭt), *n.* **1,** a kind of rough woolen fabric; **2,** a similar fabric made of cotton.

chev-ron (shĕv′rŭn), *n.* **1,** a design on a coat of arms representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top; **2,** the badge on the coat sleeve of a military officer to show rank.



CHEVRON (def. 1)

chew (chōō; chū), *v.t.* to crush and grind with the teeth; hence, to meditate upon:—*v.i.* to bite repeatedly; hence, to reflect: with *on* or *upon*:—*n.* **1,** the act of masticating, or chewing; **2,** that which can be chewed, as a cud or a quid of tobacco.

che-wink (chē-wĭngk′), *n.* a North American bird of the sparrow family: so called from its note.

chi-can-er-y (shĭ-kān′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* chicaneries (-ĭz)], **1,** trickery; **2,** shrewd or sharp dealing or practice.

chick (chĭk), *n.* **1,** the young of a bird, esp. of the hen; **2,** hence, a child.

chick-a-dee (chĭk′ä-dē″), *n.* any of various American titmice.

chick-en (chĭk′ĕn), *n.* **1,** the young of a fowl, esp. of the domestic fowl; **2,** *Colloq.*, a child or an inexperienced person; **3,** *Modern Slang*, an attractive young woman.

chick-en pox a mild, infectious disease of children.

chick-weed (chĭk′wēd″), *n.* a common wild plant with white blossoms, the seeds of which are used as bird food.

chic-o-ry (chĭk′ō-rĭ), *n.* a plant with blue flowers and a tapering root, which, when roasted and ground, is used to adulterate coffee.

chide (chīd), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* chid (chĭd), chid′ed, *p.p.* chid, chid′ed, chid′den (chĭd′n), *p.pr.* chid′ing], to find fault (with); scold.—*n.* **chid′er.**

chief (chēf), *n.* **1,** a commander, leader, or principal person, as in an organization or group; **2,** the principal or most important part:—*adj.* principal; leading; main.

chief-ly (chēf′lĭ), *adv.* principally; for the most part; generally.

chief-tain (chēf′tĭn), *n.* a captain, leader, or commander; esp., the military or civil head of a clan or tribe.—*n.* **chief′tain-cy.**—*n.* **chief′tain-ship.**

chif-fon (shĭf′ŏn; *Fr.* shē″fôn′), *n.* a soft, thin, gauze fabric.

chif-fo-nier (shĭf″ō-nēr′), *n.* **1,** a high chest of drawers, usually with a mirror; **2,** an ornamental cabinet.

chil-blain (chĭl′blān″), *n.* soreness or inflammation caused by frost or cold, usually affecting the feet or hands.

child (chīld), *n.* [*pl.* children (chĭl′drĕn)], **1,** a son or daughter; offspring; **2,** a baby; **3,** a very young person; **4,** a descendant; as, a *child* of Abraham; **5,** a product, as of habit, environment, or temperament; as a *child* of the desert.

childe (chīld), *n. Archaic*, a youth of noble birth; also, a knight.

child-hood (chīld′hŏŏd), *n.* **1,** the period from infancy to boyhood or girlhood; **2,** the state of being a child.

child-ish (chīld′ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** like a child; **2,** weak; foolish; as, a *childish* impulse in an adult.—*adv.* **child′ish-ly.**—*n.* **child′ish-ness.**

child-less (chīld′lĕs), *adj.* having no child; without a family.

child-like (chīld′līk″), *adj.* **1,** like, or belonging to, a child; **2,** becoming to a child; **3,** having the good qualities of a child; lovable; trustful.

chi-li (chĭl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* chilies (-ĭz)], **1,** the red pod of certain peppers; **2,** any plant bearing such pods. Also, **chil′li.**

chill (chĭl), *n.* **1,** coldness; **2,** a sudden coldness of body with shivering; **3,** a check upon enthusiasm:—*adj.* **1,** having a moderate degree of coldness; **2,** depressing; **3,** unfriendly; not cordial:—*v.t.* **1,** to make cold; **2,** to discourage; restrain; **3,** to cool suddenly, as molten iron:—*v.i.* **1,** to become cold; **2,** to take cold; **3,** to suffer with ague; **4,** to harden, as iron, by sudden cooling.

chill-y (chĭl′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** unpleasantly cool; **2,** cool in manner; distant; formal.—*adv.* **chill′i-ly.**—*n.* **chill′i-ness.**

chime (chīm), *n.* **1,** the musical sound made by ringing a set of bells; **2,** a set of tuned bells struck with hammers to produce music; **3,** usually in *pl.*, the mechanism which causes the hammers to strike:—*v.i.* **1,** to sound in harmony; **2,** to agree; **3,** to recite in a singsong way:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to sound in harmony; **2,** to play upon (bells); **3,** to announce (the hour) by the ringing of bells.

chi-me-ra (kĭ-mē′rä; kī-), *n.* **1,** (also, *Chimera*), in mythology, a fearful monster which breathed out fire; **2,** a foolish creature of the imagination. Also, **chi-ma′ra.**

chi-mer-i-cal (kĭ-mĕr′ĭ-kăl; kī-), *adj.* **1,** solely imaginary; fantastic; **2,** preposterous; incapable of becoming real. Also, **chi-mer′ic.**

chim-ney (chĭm′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* chimneys (-nĭz)], **1,** the passage through

which smoke, heated air, etc., escapes; **2**, a glass tube around the flame of a lamp; **3**, the part of a flue above a roof; **4**, a narrow crevice in a cliff, by which one may climb.

chim-pan-zee (chĭm-păn′zē, chĭm″-păn-zē′), *n.* a blackish brown ape of Africa, somewhat smaller than the gorilla.

CHIMPANZEE ($\frac{1}{20}$)

chin (chĭn), *n.* the part of the face below the under lip:—*v.t.* to pull (oneself) up, while hanging by the hands from a horizontal bar, until one's chin is on a level with the bar.

chi-na (chī′nə), *n.* **1**, a fine kind of porcelain; **2**, any crockery; esp., crockery dishes:—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, porcelain.

Chi-na-man (chī′nə-măn), *n.* [*pl.* Chinamen (-mĕn)], a male Chinese; a native of China.

chi-na-ware (chī′nə-wâr″), *n.* **1**, fine porcelain ware; **2**, dishes in general; crockery.

chin-chil-la (chĭn-chĭl′ə), *n.* **1**, a small, South American, gnawing animal with a soft, fine, gray fur; **2**, the fur of this animal; **3**, a heavy, tufted woolen cloth with curly nap.

CHINCHILLA ($\frac{1}{5}$)

chine (chīn), *n.* **1**, the backbone of an animal; **2**, a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjoining parts, cut for cooking; **3**, a sharp ridge:—*v.t.* to break through the backbone of.

Chi-nese (chī-nēz′; chī-nēs′) *adj.* pertaining to China:—*n.* **1**, [*pl.* Chinese], a native of China; **2**, the language of the Chinese.

¹chink (chĭngk), *n.* a narrow crack or opening; a gap:—*v.t.* **1**, to make fissures or cracks in; **2**, to fill the cracks of:—*v.i.* to open in cracks.—*adj.* **chink'y.**

²chink (chĭngk), *n.* a sharp, metallic, or jingling sound:—*v.t.* to cause to make a metallic sound:—*v.i.* to jingle; clink.

chin-qua-pin (chĭng′kə-pĭn), *n.* **1**, a species of chestnut of the U. S., or its small, sweet, edible nut: also called *dwarf chestnut*; **2**, a related tree of California and Oregon; also, its fruit. Also, **chin'ka-pin.**

chintz (chĭnts), *n.* a glazed cotton cloth, printed in various colors.

chip (chĭp), *v.t.* **1**, to form by cutting with an ax, chisel, etc.; **2**, to cut or break small pieces from:—*v.i.* to break off in small bits:—*n.* **1**, a small piece of stone, wood, etc., cut or broken off; **2**, anything worthless or trivial; a scrap.

chip-munk (chĭp′mŭngk), *n.* any of several small, striped, squirrel-like animals. Also, **chip'muck.**

chi-rog-ra-phy (kī-rŏg′rə-fĭ), *n.* **1**, the art of writing; **2**, handwriting; also, one's style or character of handwriting.—*n.* **chi-rog'ra-pher.**

chi-rop-o-dist (kī-rŏp′ō-dĭst), *n.* one who treats diseases of the feet or hands, esp. corns.—*n.* **chi-rop'o-dy.**

chi-ro-prac-tic (kī″rō-prăk′tĭk), *n.* a system of treatment of bodily disorders by means of manipulating the spine, without the use of drugs or surgery:—*adj.* pertaining to this method.—*n.* **chi″ro-prac'tor.**

chirp (chûrp), *n.* a short, cheerful note, as that of a bird:—*v.i.* **1**, to utter such a note; **2**, to talk merrily:—*v.t.* to utter with, or cheer up by, such a note.

chir-rup (chĭr′ŭp), *v.i.* to chirp repeatedly, as a cricket:—*v.t.* to utter with a chirp:—*n.* the act or sound of chirping repeatedly.

chis-el (chĭz′ĕl), *n.* an iron or steel tool with a sharp, square end, for cutting wood, stone, or metal (see *tool*, illus.):—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cut or engrave with such a tool.

chit (chĭt), *n.* **1**, a child; **2**, a pert, forward girl or young woman.

chit-chat (chĭt′chăt), *n.* chatter; prattle; gossip.

chiv-al-ric (shĭv′ăl-rĭk), *adj.* knightly; of courteous spirit.

chiv-al-rous (shĭv′ăl-rŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to chivalry; **2**, brave; gallant; courteous.—*adv.* **chiv'al-rous-ly.**

chiv-al-ry (shĭv′ăl-rĭ), *n.* **1**, the system of knighthood in the Middle Ages; **2**, the characteristics of a knight, as bravery, nobleness, courtesy, respect for women, etc.; **3**, a body of knights; hence, a company of noble warriors or gallant gentlemen.

chive (chīv), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, a perennial herb allied to the onion.

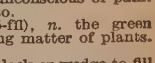
chlo-ride (klō′rīd; klō′rĭd), *n.* a salt of hydrochloric acid: **chloride of lime**, a grayish white powder, used in bleaching and as a disinfectant. Also, **chlo'rid.**

chlo-rine (klō′rĭn; klō′rēn), *n.* a greenish yellow, heavy, highly poisonous gas, used commercially for bleaching and for disinfecting water supplies. Also, **chlo'rin.**

chlo-ro-form (klō′rō-fôrm), *n.* a colorless liquid with sweetish odor, used to make one unconscious of pain:—*v.t.* to give chloroform to.

chlo-ro-phyll (klō′rō-fĭl), *n.* the green coloring matter of plants. Also, **chlo'ro-phyl.**

chock (chŏk), *n.* **1**, a block or wedge to fill in a space so as to prevent motion; **2**, on a ship, a type of casting or wooden part for ropes or cables to run through:—*v.t.* to furnish with wedge, or make fast, with a chock:—*adv.* as tightly or closely as possible.


CHOCK

choc-o-late (chŏk′ō-lāt), *n.* **1**, a paste of the roasted kernels of the cacao nut; **2**, a beverage prepared from this:—*adj.* having the color of, made of, or flavored with, chocolate.

choice (chois), *n.* **1**, the act of choosing; **2**, the thing or person chosen; **3**, the best or preferable part; **4**, a number large enough to choose from:—*adj.* **1**, select; carefully chosen; **2**, careful: with *of*; **3**, uncommon.—*adv.* **choice'ly.**—*n.* **choice'ness.**

choir (kwīr), *n.* **1,** a band of singers, esp. in a church; **2,** the place where they sing. Also, **quire.**

choke (chōk), *v.t.* **1,** to stop the breath of by closing the windpipe; **2,** to stifle, strangle, or suffocate; **3,** to block up; clog; **4,** to suppress, as emotion: with *back*:—*v.i.* **1,** to become suffocated; **2,** to become clogged: —*n.* the act or sound of strangling, or of blocking up a passage.

choke-cher-ry (chōk'chĕr"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* chokecherries (-ĭz)], a North American wild cherry, or its fruit.

chok-y (chōk'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** stifling; **2,** tending to strangle or choke, as through strong feeling. Also, **choke'y.**

chol-er (kŏl'ĕr), *n.* anger; as, he was a man whose *choler* was quickly aroused.

chol-er-a (kŏl'ĕr-ă), *n.* a disease, usually fatal, accompanied by violent vomiting: **cholera infantum** (in-făn'tŭm), a disease of infants, accompanied by vomiting and diarrhea: **cholera morbus** (mōr'bŭs), an acute disease characterized by violent vomiting, cramps, purging, and prostration.

chol-er-ic (kŏl'ĕr-ĭk), *adj.* high-tempered; excitable.

choose (chōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* chose (chōz), *p.p.* chosen (chō'zn), *p.pr.* choos'ing], **1,** to select; **2,** to prefer; **3,** *Colloq.*, to wish; desire:—*v.i.* to make a choice.—*n.* **choos'er.**

[1]chop (chŏp), *v.t.* **1,** to cut with repeated blows; **2,** to cut into very small pieces; **3,** to cut short, as words:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a quick stroke, as with an ax; **2,** to interrupt:—*n.* **1,** a piece chopped off; **2,** specif., a small piece of mutton, pork, etc., containing a section of rib; **3,** a short, rough movement of the waves.—*n.* **chop'per.**

[2]chop (chŏp), *v.i.* to shift suddenly, as the wind.

[3]chop (chŏp), *n.* **1,** a jaw, as of an animal; **2,** in *pl.*, the mouth or the fleshy parts about it. Also, **chap,** *Pfd. S.*

[1]chop-py (chŏp'ĭ), *adj.* full of short, rough waves; as, a *choppy* sea.

[2]chop-py (chŏp'ĭ), *adj.* changeable: said of the wind.

chop-sticks (chŏp'stĭks"), *n.pl.* two small sticks used in the East, esp. by the Chinese, instead of a fork.

cho-ral (kō'răl), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to a choir; **2,** chanted or sung by a choir; as, a *choral* service.—*n.* **cho'ral-ist.**

[1]chord (kôrd), *n.* **1,** the string of a musical instrument; **2,** in mathematics, a straight line joining two points of a curve, esp. two points on the circumference of a circle; **3,** a principal horizontal member in the supporting framework of a bridge.

[2]chord (kôrd), *n.* in music, a combination of tones sounded together and in harmony:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bring into, or be in, harmony.

chore (chōr), *n.* **1,** a small job; **2,** in *pl.*, small or odd jobs; the daily light work of a farm or household.

cho-re-a (kō-rē'ă), *n.* a nervous disease; St. Vitus's dance.

cho-ric (kō'rĭk; kŏr'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a chorus.

chor-is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* **1,** a member of a choir, esp. a male singer; **2,** in the U. S., a leader of a choir.

cho-rus (kō'rŭs), *n.* **1,** a number of persons singing together; **2,** a piece of music arranged in parts; **3,** a refrain recurring at the end of each verse of a song; **4,** a band of singers and dancers in a Greek play.—*n.* **cho'rist** (kō'rĭst; kŏr'ĭst).

chose (chōz), past tense of *choose:* **chosen** (chō'zn), *p.adj.* selected; picked out; as, a *chosen* few.

chow-chow (chou'chou"), *n.* a mixture; esp., chopped, mixed pickles and mustard, used as a relish.

chow-der (chou'dĕr), *n.* a dish made by stewing fish, shellfish, or certain vegetables, usually with milk; as, clam *chowder;* corn *chowder.*

chrism (krĭzm), *n.* oil blessed by the priest and used in baptism, confirmation, etc.—*adj.* **chris'mal.**

chris-om (krĭz'ŭm), *n.* **1,** consecrated oil; **2,** a white robe placed around a child during baptism.

Christ (krīst), *n.* **1,** the Messiah, whose coming was foretold by the Jewish prophets; **2,** a title of Jesus, as the fulfiller of this prophecy, but later considered as a part of his name, which is in full *Jesus Christ.*

chris-ten (krĭs'n), *v.t.* **1,** to baptize: used esp. of a child; **2,** to name at, or as at, the ceremony of baptism; as, to *christen* a ship "Providence."

Chris-ten-dom (krĭs'n-dŭm), *n.* Christians collectively; the Christian church.

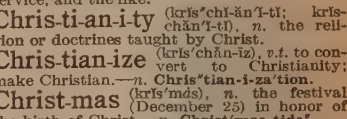
Chris-tian (krĭs'chăn), *n.* **1,** a believer in the religion of Christ; a member of the Christian church; **2,** one considered as a believer in Christ, because of race or habits of life; hence, in America or western Europe, a civilized person:—*adj.* **1,** believing in, or practicing, the religion of Christ; **2,** pertaining to Christ or his teachings; **3,** showing Christlike qualities, as gentleness, humility, service, and the like.

Chris-ti-an-i-ty (krĭs"chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ; krĭs-chăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the religion or doctrines taught by Christ.

Chris-tian-ize (krĭs'chăn-īz), *v.t.* to convert to Christianity; make Christian.—*n.* **Chris"tian-i-za'tion.**

Christ-mas (krĭs'măs), *n.* the festival (December 25) in honor of the birth of Christ.—*n.* **Christ'mas-tide".**

chro-mat-ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to color: **chromatic scale,** in music, a scale in which the intervals are half steps: played by striking all the keys,



CHROMATIC SCALE, ascending and descending

white and black, in order, from any key on a piano to the key an octave above.—*adv.* **chro-mat'i-cal-ly.**

chro-mi-um (krō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* a metallic element of a grayish white color. Also, **chrome.**

chro-mo (krō′mō), *n.* [*pl.* chromos (-mōz)], a picture printed in colors.

chron-ic (krŏn′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** continuing for a long time; **2,** of a disease, deep-rooted; lingering; as, *chronic* colds; **3,** habitual; as, a *chronic* grouch.

chron-i-cle (krŏn′ĭ-kl), *n.* a record of events in the order of their happening:—*v.t.* to enter, as in a record; as, history *chronicles* the great events of the ages.—*n.* **chron′i-cler.**

chron-o-log-i-cal (krŏn″ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, an account of events in the order of time; as, in your history textbook, the events are arranged in *chronological* order.—*adv.* **chron″o-log′i-cal-ly.**

chro-nol-o-gy (krō-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* chronologies (-jĭz)], **1,** the science that treats of events and arranges their dates in proper order; **2,** a table or list of events given in proper order of time.—*n.* **chro-nol′o-gist.**—*n.* **chro-nol′o-ger.**

chro-nom-e-ter (krō-nŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* **1,** an instrument for measuring time; **2,** esp., a nautical timepiece so adjusted as not to be disturbed by temperature.

chrys-a-lis (krĭs′ă-lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* chrysalises (-lĭs-ēz); chrysalides (krĭ-săl′ĭ-dēz)], **1,** the last stage through which an insect passes before it leaves its case in its perfect form; **2,** the case inclosing it during that stage; a cocoon. Also, **chrys′a-lid.**

chrys-an-the-mum (krĭs-ăn′thē-mŭm), *n.* **1,** a plant allied to the aster family, having large, showy flowers; **2,** a flower of this plant.

chrys-o-lite (krĭs′ō-līt), *n.* an olive-green mineral, which, when transparent, is often used as a gem.

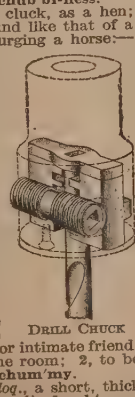
chub (chŭb), *n.* any of various carplike, fresh-water fishes.

chub-by (chŭb′ĭ), *adj.* short and plump, as a child.—*n.* **chub′bi-ness.**

[1]chuck (chŭk), *v.t.* **1,** to cluck, as a hen; **2,** to make a sound like that of a hen, as in calling fowls or urging a horse:—*n.* the cluck of a hen.

[2]chuck (chŭk), *v.t.* **1,** to tap or pat in a playful manner; **2,** to fling away; throw; toss:—*n.* **1,** a light tap; a pat under the chin; **2,** a toss, or short, jerky throw.

[3]chuck (chŭk), *n.* **1,** a contrivance for securely holding a tool or piece of work in a lathe or drill press; **2,** the part of a side of beef including some of the neck, the shoulder blade, and about three ribs.



DRILL CHUCK

chuck-le (chŭk′l), *n.* a quiet, suppressed laugh:—*v.i.* to laugh quietly, with a chuckle.

chum (chŭm), *n.* **1,** one who lodges in the same apartment; **2,** an old or intimate friend:—*v.i.* **1,** to occupy the same room; **2,** to be intimately friendly.—*adj.* **chum′my.**

chunk (chŭngk), *n. Colloq.,* a short, thick person or thing.—*adj.* **chunk′y.**

church (chûrch), *n.* **1,** a building for public Christian worship; **2,** the entire body of Christians; **3,** (usually, *Church*), a particular body or division of Christians; a denomination; **4,** a single congregation; parish; **5,** the organized power of a religious body; as, *church* and state; **6,** a regular service for Christian worship:—*adj.* pertaining to organized Christianity.—*adj.* **church′ly.**

church-man (chûrch′măn), *n.* [*pl.* churchmen (-mĕn)], **1,** a clergyman; **2,** a member of the church, esp. of an established church, as the Church of England.

church-ward-en (chûrch′wôr″dn), *n.* in the Protestant Episcopal Church, one of two laymen in a parish who look after church property and the poor.

church-yard (chûrch′yärd″), *n.* the ground around a church, esp. when used for burial.

churl (chûrl), *n.* **1,** formerly, a rustic or countryman; **2,** a surly person.

churl-ish (chûr′lĭsh), *adj.* **1,** ill-bred; **2,** miserly; **3,** hard to manage; stubborn.—*adv.* **churl′ish-ly.**—*n.* **churl′ish-ness.**

churn (chûrn), *n.* a vessel in which milk or cream is made into butter:—*v.t.* **1,** to make (butter) by violently stirring cream; **2,** to stir by violent motion:—*v.i.* to stir cream in making butter.

chute (shōōt), *n.* **1,** a slanting trough for sending articles down; as, a coal *chute;* **2,** a river fall over which timber is floated; **3,** a toboggan slide:—*v.t.* to send, as logs, down an inclined trough:—*v.i.* to descend.

chyle (kīl), *n.* a milklike fluid composed of digested fat, absorbed by the lacteal vessels.—*adj.* **chy′lous.**

chyme (kīm), *n.* the pulpy mass of partly digested food before its passing from the stomach into the small intestine.

ci-ca-da (sĭ-kā′dă), *n.* [*pl.* cicadas (-dăz)], any of a class of insects which make a shrill, chirping sound: commonly called *locust.* Also, **ci-ca′la** (sĭ-kā′lă).

ci-ca-trix (sĭk′ă-trĭks; sĭ-kā′trĭks), *n.* [*pl.* cicatrices (sĭk″ă-trī′sēz)], the scar remaining after a wound has healed. Also, **cic′a-trice** (sĭk′ă-trĭs).

cic-a-trize (sĭk′ă-trīz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to heal by the formation of scar tissue, as a wound.—*n.* **cic″a-tri-za′tion.**

ci-der (sī′dẽr), *n.* apple juice: used as a drink or for making vinegar.

ci-gar (sĭ-gär′), *n.* a small roll of tobacco leaf, used for smoking.

cig-a-rette (sĭg″ă-rĕt′), *n.* a small roll made of finely cut tobacco for smoking, usually rolled in thin paper.

cinch (sĭnch), *n. U. S. Colloq.,* **1,** a saddle girth firmly fastened in place by loops and knots; **2,** hence, a sure grip or hold; **3,** *Slang,* a sure or easy thing.

cin-cho-na (sĭn-kō′nă), *n.* **1,** any of a genus of evergreen trees of South America; **2,** the bark, a source of quinine.

cinc-ture (sĭngk′tûr), *n.* **1,** the act of belting or surrounding; **2,** a belt or girdle worn round the waist; **3,** a raised or carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar:—*v.t.* to surround with, or as with, a girdle.

cin-der (sĭn′dẽr), *n.* **1,** a live, smoldering coal; **2,** slag from a metal furnace; **3,** in *pl., Colloq.,* ashes.—*adj.* **cin′der-y.**

cin-e-mat-o-graph (sĭn″ē-măt′ō-graf), *n.* a motion-picture camera or projector.

cin-e-ra-ri-um (sĭn″ē-rā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* cineraria (-ä)], a place intended to receive the ashes of cremated bodies.—*adj.* **cin′er-a-ry.**

cin-na-bar (sĭn′ä-bär), *n.* a compound of sulphur with mercury, used as a pigment: usually called *vermilion.*

cin-na-mon (sĭn′ä-mŭn), *n.* **1,** the inner bark of any of several East Indian trees, from which a spice is made; **2,** any tree yielding this bark, as the cassia.

cinque-foil (sĭngk′foil″), *n.* **1,** a plant of the rose family, so called from its five-parted leaves; **2,** an ornament resembling five leaves.

ci-pher (sī′fẽr), *n.* **1,** in mathematics, zero; naught (symbol 0); **2,** hence, a person or thing without value or power; **3,** a secret manner of writing, or the key to it; a code:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to work (arithmetical examples) with figures; **2,** to write in code.

cir-cle (sûr′kl), *n.* **1,** a plane surface bounded by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the center; also, the curve bounding such a surface; **2,** any flat, round body; **3,** a number of persons or things united by a common bond; **4,** something circular, as a group of seats in a theater:—*v.i.* **1,** to move around; **2,** to revolve:—*v.t.* to surround.—*n.* **cir′cler.**

cir-clet (sûr′klĕt), *n.* **1,** a small circle; esp., a ring or bracelet; **2,** a circular band; esp., an ornament for the head.

cir-cuit (sûr′kĭt), *n.* **1,** the act of going around anything; **2,** the distance around anything; **3,** a limited district, as that assigned to a judge or a traveling preacher; **4,** the route in such a district covered by a judge; **5,** the path of an electric current; **6,** a group of theaters under the same management.

cir-cu-i-tous (sẽr-kū′ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* roundabout; indirect; as, to go by a *circuitous* route.—*adv.* **cir-cu′i-tous-ly.**

cir-cu-lar (sûr′kū-lär), *adj.* **1,** of, pertaining to, or like, a circle; **2,** moving in a circle; **3,** roundabout; **4,** published for distribution to a group of persons; as, a *circular* letter:—*n.* a printed letter or notice for general distribution.—*adv.* **cir′cu-lar-ly.**

cir-cu-late (sûr′kū-lāt), *v.t.* to cause to pass from point to point or from one person to another:—*v.i.* **1,** to move around and return to the starting point; **2,** to pass from hand to hand; **3,** to be distributed, as a newspaper; to be diffused, as air in a room.—*n.* **cir′cu-la′tor.**

cir-cu-la-tion (sûr″kū-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of moving around, or of passing or sending from place to place; **2,** the extent to which a thing is distributed or sent; as, the *circulation* of a magazine; **3,** movement in a circle around to the starting point; esp., the movement of the blood through the vessels of the body.

cir-cu-la-to-ry (sûr′kū-lä-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to circulation; **2,** circulating; going over a circuit.

cir-cum-am-bi-ent (sûr″kŭm-ăm′bĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* inclosing; encompassing; surrounding.

cir-cum-am-bu-late (sûr″kŭm-ăm′bū-lāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to walk about or around.

cir-cum-fer-ence (sẽr-kŭm′fẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1,** the line that bounds a circle or any curved plane figure; **2,** the distance around a circular body; circuit.

cir-cum-flex (sûr′kŭm-flĕks), *n.* a mark [ˆ, ˆ, ˆ] over a vowel or syllable to denote accent, contraction, etc.:—*adj.* marked with such an accent.

cir-cum-lo-cu-tion (sûr″kŭm-lō-kū′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the use of many words where but few are necessary; **2,** indirect or evasive expression.

cir-cum-nav-i-gate (sûr″kŭm-năv′ĭ-gāt), *v.t.* to sail completely around, as the earth.—*n.* **cir″cum-nav′i-ga′tor.**—*n.* **cir″cum-nav″i-ga′tion.**

cir-cum-po-lar (sûr″kŭm-pō′lär), *adj.* near or about the north or the south pole; as, the *circumpolar* stars.

cir-cum-scribe (sûr′kŭm-skrīb′), *v.t.* **1,** to inclose within certain lines or boundaries; **2,** hence, to restrict; as, to *circumscribe* the powers of a king; **3,** in geometry, to surround with a figure which touches at every possible point; as, to *circumscribe* a triangle with a circle.—*n.* **cir″cum-scrip′tion.**—*n.* **cir″cum-scrib′er.**

cir-cum-spect (sûr′kŭm-spĕkt), *adj.* cautious; prudent.—*adv.* **cir′cum-spect″ly.**—*n.* **cir′cum-spect″ness.**

cir-cum-spec-tion (sûr′kŭm-spĕk′shŭn), *n.* caution; watchfulness on every side; prudence.

cir-cum-stance (sûr′kŭm-stăns), *n.* **1,** something relative to a fact; an event, detail, or incident; **2,** a detail tending to prove something; **3,** full and particular detail; as, he wrote with *circumstance;* **4,** pomp; display; **5,** usually in *pl.,* state of affairs; material welfare: usually of a person:—*v.t.* to place under limiting conditions.

cir-cum-stan-tial (sûr′kŭm-stăn′shăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to circumstances; **2,** based on apparent facts; as, *circumstantial* evidence; **3,** detailed.—*adv.* **cir″cum-stan′tial-ly.**

cir-cum-stan-ti-ate (sûr″kŭm-stăn′shĭ-āt), *v.t.* to prove with detailed particulars; verify.

cir-cum-vent (sûr″kŭm-vĕnt′), *v.t.* **1,** to gain an advantage over by stratagem; **2,** to outwit; **3,** to go round.—*n.* **cir″cum-ven′tion.**

cir-cus (sûr′kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* circuses (-ĕz)], **1,** a large level space, usually within a tent, for displaying acrobatic feats, animals, etc.; **2,** the performance in such a space; also, the company of performers.

cir-ro-cu-mu-lus (sĭr″ō-kū′mū-lŭs), *n.* a cloud formation consisting of small, white, fleecy clouds at a high altitude; mackerel sky.

cir-ro-stra-tus (sĭr″ō-strā′tŭs), *n.* a high, fairly uniform, horizontal sheet of cloud, having the delicacy of the cirrus cloud.

cir-rus (sĭr′ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* cirri (-ī)], a form of cloud spreading in filmy white wisps at a great height.

cis-tern (sĭs′tẽrn), *n.* a pit or reservoir for storing water or other liquids.

cit-a-del (sĭt′ă-dĕl), *n.* **1**, a fortress, esp. one defending a city; **2**, any strongly fortified place; any refuge.

ci-ta-tion (sī-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a summons to appear at a court of justice; **2**, the act of quoting, or a passage quoted, as from a book; **3**, mention; esp., in war, honorable mention in the dispatches for bravery.

cite (sīt), *v.t.* **1**, to summon to appear in court; **2**, to quote; as, a minister *cites* as his text a passage from the Bible; **3**, to call to action; incite; **4**, to give honorable mention to, as for bravery in war.

cit-i-zen (sĭt′ĭ-zĕn), *n.* **1**, a native of a town or city; **2**, a member of a state or nation who enjoys political rights and privileges, and gives in return his allegiance to the government; **3**, in a general sense, a permanent resident of a city or country; as, the *citizens* of New York; **4**, a civilian; one without military or public office; **5**, loosely, any inhabitant.—*n.* **cit′i-zen-ry.**

cit-i-zen-ship (sĭt′ĭ-zĕn-shĭp″), *n.* the status of a person who owes allegiance to the government in return for his political rights and privileges.

cit-ric (sĭt′rĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, citrous fruits.

cit-ron (sĭt′rŭn), *n.* **1**, a small Asiatic tree; **2**, its fruit, like the lemon, but larger and not so acid; **3**, the thick rind of this fruit, used in preserves, confections, etc.

cit-rous (sĭt′rŭs), *adj.* of or pertaining to a genus of trees (*Citrus*) which includes the orange, lemon, lime, citron, grapefruit, etc.; technically called *citrus*.

cit-y (sĭt′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cities (-ĭz)], **1**, a large and important town; **2**, in the U. S. and Canada, a municipality having local self-government.

civ-et (sĭv′ĕt), *n.* **1**, any of various catlike animals: often called *civet cat*; **2**, a thick substance, of a yellowish color and a musk-like odor, secreted by these animals: used in perfumes.

CIVET (⅛)

civ-ic (sĭv′ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to a city or citizenship; as, the founding of the city was celebrated by a great *civic* parade: —**civics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of city government or of good citizenship.—*adv.* **civ′i-cal-ly.**

civ-il (sĭv′ĭl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the affairs of a city; **2**, taking place in, or pertaining to, affairs within a nation; as, *civil* war; **3**, pertaining to civilians; not military or ecclesiastical; **4**, polite; often, barely polite; observing social etiquette, but with no warmth or cordiality.—*adv.* **civ′il-ly.**

ci-vil-ian (sĭ-vĭl′yăn), *n.* one engaged in civil affairs or pursuits; not a soldier or sailor.

ci-vil-i-ty (sĭ-vĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* civilities (-tĭz)], good breeding; courtesy.

civ-i-li-za-tion (sĭv″ĭ-lĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of making or becoming civilized; **2**, a state marked by progress in general; **3**, the state of being refined in manners and improved in arts and letters; culture; refinement; **4**, collectively, those countries which are in a high stage of development.

civ-i-lize (sĭv′ĭ-līz), *v.t.* **1**, to reclaim from a savage state; **2**, to instruct in the arts and refinements of civilized life.

clack (klăk), *v.i.* **1**, to make a sudden, sharp sound; **2**, to chatter rapidly; **3**, to cackle, as a fowl:—*n.* **1**, a sudden, sharp sound; **2**, continual prattle. —*n.* **clack′er.**

clad (klăd), past tense and past participle of the verb *clothe*: —*p.adj.* dressed.

claim (klām), *v.t.* to demand as a right, or by authority:—*n.* **1**, a demand of a right; **2**, the asserting of a fact; **3**, the assertion of a right or title to anything; **4**, the thing demanded; esp., a piece of land which a miner marks out in accordance with mining law.—*adj.* **claim′a-ble.**—*n.* **claim′er.**

claim-ant (klām′ănt), *n.* one who demands anything as his right.

clair-voy-ance (klâr-voi′ăns), *n.* **1**, the power claimed by some persons of seeing that which others cannot see, or of reading minds; **2**, unusual insight.

clair-voy-ant (klâr-voi′ănt), *n.* one who professes to have the power of clairvoyance; a medium:—*adj.* pertaining to clairvoyance.

clam (klăm), *n.* any of several varieties of edible shellfish:—*v.i.* to dig for or gather this shellfish.—*n.* **clam′bake″.**

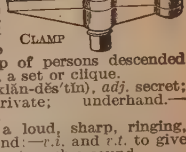
clam-ber (klăm′bĕr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to ascend or climb with difficulty.

clam-my (klăm′ĭ), *adj.* soft and sticky; cold and moist.—*adv.* **clam′mi-ly.**—*n.* **clam′mi-ness.**

clam-or (klăm′ĕr), *n.* **1**, a loud and continued outcry; **2**, a loud and persistent demand:—*v.i.* to make noisy demands. Also, **clam′our.**—*n.* **clam′or-er.**

clam-or-ous (klăm′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* noisy; as, a *clamorous* mob.—*adv.* **clam′or-ous-ly.**—*n.* **clam′or-ous-ness.**

clamp (klămp), *n.* anything that fastens; specif., a piece of wood, metal, etc., used to bring two things together (see *tool*, illus.):—*v.t.* to fasten or bind with such a device.



CLAMP

clan (klăn), *n.* **1**, a tribe or association of families united under one chieftain, claiming common ancestry and having the same surname; **2**, a group of persons descended from one ancestor; **3**, a set or clique.

clan-des-tine (klăn-dĕs′tĭn), *adj.* secret; private; underhand.—*adv.* **clan-des′tine-ly.**

clang (klăng), *n.* a loud, sharp, ringing, metallic sound:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to give out, or cause to give out, such a sound.

clang-or (klăng′gĕr; klăng′ĕr), *n.* a loud, metallic sound; clamorous noise: —*v.i.* to ring repeatedly and noisily.—*adj.* **clan′gor-ous.**—*adv.* **clan′gor-ous-ly.**

clank (klăngk), *n.* a sharp, harsh, brief, metallic sound:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to rattle and sound, as chains.

clan-nish (klăn'ĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to a clan; exclusive; narrow.—*adv.* **clan'nish-ly.**—*n.* **clan'nish-ness.**

clans-man (klănz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* clansmen (-mĕn)], **1,** a member of a clan; **2,** a member of the same clan.

clap (klăp), *v.t.* **1,** to strike together with a quick, sharp noise; **2,** to applaud by striking the hands together noisily; **3,** to put, place, etc., quickly and suddenly; **4,** to strike or slap suddenly:—*v.i.* **1,** to show approval by striking the hands together; **2,** to come together with a quick, sharp noise:—*n.* **1,** a loud noise made by a sudden collision; **2,** applause expressed by striking the hands together; **3,** a blow delivered with suddenness.

clap-board (klăp'bōrd; *Colloq.* klăb'ŏrd; klăb'ĕrd), *n.* a long, thin, narrow board for the outside covering of wooden houses:—*v.t.* to cover with such boards.

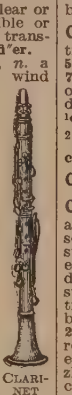
clap-per (klăp'ĕr), *n.* one who or that which claps or makes a noise; esp., the tongue of a bell.

clap-trap (klăp'trăp"), *n.* any device, expression, trick, language, or show, intended to gain applause or attention.

clar-et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* **1,** the English name for a red table wine of France; **2,** hence, any similar wine; **3,** a deep, purplish red color:—*adj.* purplish red.

clar-i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to make clear or bright; **2,** to make intelligible or plain:—*v.i.* to become clear, pure, or transparent.—*n.* **clar'i-fi-ca'tion.**—*n.* **clar'i-fi"er.**

clar-i-net (klăr'ĭ-nĕt"; klăr"ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* a mellow-toned, musical wind instrument (see *musical instrument*, illus.). Also, **clar'i-o-net".**



CLARINET

clar-i-on (klăr'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* a small, high-pitched trumpet:—*adj.* trumpetlike; rousing.

clar-i-ty (klăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* clearness; as, *clarity* of enunciation.

clash (klăsh), *v.i.* **1,** to make a loud, harsh noise by striking together; **2,** to be in opposition; disagree:—*v.t.* to strike violently together:—*n.* **1,** the noise so produced; **2,** opposition; contradiction.

clasp (klăsp), *v.t.* **1,** to shut or fasten together with, or as with, a hook or fastener; **2,** to embrace; **3,** to hold firmly:—*n.* **1,** a hook to hold anything close; **2,** a grasp, as in shaking hands; a close embrace.—*n.* **clasp'er.**

class (klăs), *n.* **1,** a rank or order of persons having like interests, or of things which are similar; **2,** a number of students of the same rank or status; **3,** a division or grading on the basis of quality; **4,** a group of animals or plants between a phylum and an order:—*v.t.* to arrange according to a system; classify.

clas-sic (klăs'ĭk), *n.* **1,** any book or work of art that is, or may properly be regarded as, a standard; **2,** esp., any Greek or Roman piece of literature or work of art; **3,** any author whose productions are of such excellence that they are regarded as standards:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to the highest class or rank in literature or art; **2,** pertaining to, or like, the Greek or Roman authors; pure; refined; clear-cut. Also, *adj.* **clas'si-cal.**—*adv.* **clas'si-cal-ly.**—*n.* **clas'si-cism.**—*n.* **clas'si-cist.**

clas-si-fi-ca-tion (klăs"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* the act or result of grouping according to some system.

clas-si-fy (klăs'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to arrange in groups according to a system; put in order; systematize.—*adj.* **clas'si-fi"a-ble.**

class-mate (klăs'māt"), *n.* one belonging to the same class as another.

clat-ter (klăt'ĕr), *v.i.* **1,** to make a rattling sound; **2,** to talk idly and noisily:—*v.t.* to cause to make a rattling sound:—*n.* **1,** a confused noise; **2,** a rattling noise; **3,** idle gossip.—*n.* **clat'ter-er.**

clause (klōz), *n.* **1,** a separate part of a written composition or document; **2,** a division of a sentence containing a subject and predicate of its own.

clav-i-cle (klăv'ĭ-kl), *n.* a bone which connects the sternum, or breastbone, and the shoulder blade; the collar bone.—*adj.* **cla-vic'u-lar.**

claw (klô), *n.* **1,** a sharp, hooked, horny nail in the foot of an animal or bird; **2,** the whole foot, as of a bird; **3,** anything sharp and hooked like a claw, as the curved end of some hammer heads (see *tool*, illus.); **4,** a pulling or scratching:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to tear or scratch with, or as with, claws.

clay (klā), *n.* **1,** soft, plastic earth, used in making pottery, bricks, etc.; **2,** the bodily or earthly nature of men.—*adj.* **clay'ey.**

clean (klēn), *adj.* **1,** free from dirt; **2,** unadulterated; **3,** free from imperfections; shapely; **4,** free from awkward bungling; **5,** free from defect or error; **6,** cleanly by habit; **7,** morally pure; honorable:—*adv.* wholly; without qualification or limitation:—*v.t.* **1,** to remove dirt from; **2,** to remove (dirt) by cleaning.—*adv.* **1clean'ly.**—*n.* **clean'ness.**—*n.* **clean'er.**

2clean-ly (klĕn'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** clean by habit or nature; **2,** cleansing.—*adv.* **clean'li-ly.**—*n.* **clean'li-ness.**

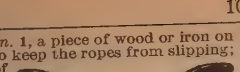
cleanse (klĕnz), *v.t.* **1,** to free from dirt; **2,** to free from guilt.—*n.* **cleans'er.**

clear (klēr), *adj.* **1,** easily visible; uncloudedd; undimmed; **2,** pure; unadulterated; **3,** unblemished, as a skin; **4,** untroubled; serene; as, a *clear* conscience; **5,** easily understood; plain; **6,** audible; distinct; as, a *clear* enunciation; **7,** without further cost to be deducted; net; as, *clear* profit; **8,** unobstructed, as a view; freed from any obstruction, as land of stumps, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to make bright; make free from impurity or disorder; **2,** to free from obstruction or burden; **3,** to remove, as an obstruction, a blemish, refuse, etc.; **4,** to make plain; as, to *clear* up a puzzling situation; **5,** to prove or declare innocent, as an accused person; **6,** to jump over or pass by without touching; as, the horse *cleared* the fence; **7,** to make beyond expenses:—*v.i.* to become bright; become free from mist, etc.; as, the weather *clears.*—*adv.* **clear'ly.**—*n.* **clear'ness.**

clear-ance (klēr'ăns), *n.* **1,** the act of clearing; removal of obstruction; **2,** a legal certificate issued by a customhouse permitting a vessel to leave port.

clear-ing (klēr'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of removing obstructions from: **2,** a tract of land cleared of trees and underbrush; **3,** a method of settling accounts used by banks, by which checks and drafts are exchanged, only balances due being settled in cash.

cleat (klēt), *n.* **1**, a piece of wood or iron on ships to keep the ropes from slipping; **2**, a strip of wood nailed across a board to give strength, hold in position, etc.:—*v.t.* to secure or strengthen by a cleat.

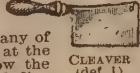

CLEAT

cleav-age (klēv'āj), *n.* **1**, the act of splitting; also, the state of being cleft; **2**, the tendency of anything to split in a particular direction, as rocks.

[1]cleave (klēv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* cleaved (klēvd) or, *Archaic*, clave (klāv), *p.p.* cleaved, *p.pr.* cleav'ing], to adhere; stick; cling.

[2]cleave (klēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* cleft (klĕft), cleaved (klēvd), *Rare*, clove (klōv), or, *Archaic*, clave (klāv), *p.p.* cleft, cleaved, clo'ven (klō'vn), or, *Archaic*, clove, *p.pr.* cleav'ing], **1**, to cut open; cut a way through; split; **2**, to sever; chop off:—*v.i.* to split, esp. along the grain.—*adj.* **cleav'a-ble.**

cleav-er (klēv'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a butcher's heavy hatchet or chopper; **2**, one who or that which splits.

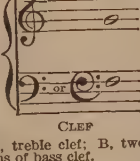

CLEAVER (def. 1)

clef (klĕf), *n.* in music, any of various signs placed at the beginning of a staff to show the pitch of the notes on each line and space of the staff.

[1]cleft (klĕft), a past tense and past participle of the verb *[2]cleave*.

[2]cleft (klĕft), *n.* a crack; crevice; as, the water trickled from a *cleft* in the rock above us.

clem-a-tis (klĕm'ă-tĭs), *n.* any of several plants of the crowfoot family, perennials with yellow, purple, or white flowers.



CLEF
A, treble clef; B, two forms of bass clef.

clem-en-cy (klĕm'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* clemencies (-sĭz)], **1**, compassion; mercy; **2**, applied to the weather, mildness.

clem-ent (klĕm'ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, forgiving; gentle; kind; **2**, of the weather, mild.—*adv.* **clem'ent-ly.**

clench (klĕnch), *v.i.* **1**, to set closely together, as the teeth; **2**, to clinch or settle, as an argument; **3**, (usually, *clinch*), to fasten, as a nail, by hammering down the point; **4**, to grasp firmly:—*n.* a thing that grips or catches.—*n.* **clench'er.**

cler-gy (klûr'jĭ), *n.* the body of persons ordained as ministers in the church.

cler-gy-man (klûr'jĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* clergymen (-mĕn)], a properly ordained minister or preacher.

cler-ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* a clergyman:—*adj.* clerical.

cler-i-cal (klĕr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the clergy; **2**, pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist.—*adv.* **cler'i-cal-ly.**

clerk (klûrk; *Br.* klärk), *n.* **1**, an officer of a church parish with minor duties; **2**, one who keeps records and does routine business; **3**, an employee in an office who assists generally; typist; secretary; **4**, a salesman or saleswoman.—*n.* **clerk'ship.**—*adj.* **clerk'ly.**

clev-er (klĕv'ĕr), *adj.* **1**, skilful; **2**, mentally quick; **3**, ingenious.—*adv.* **clev'er-ly.**—*n.* **clev'er-ness.**

clew (klōō), *n.* **1**, a ball of thread, yarn, etc.; **2**, (usually, *clue*), a guide or key to a problem, plot, or mystery; **3**, a lower corner of a square sail, or the after corner of a fore-and-aft sail; also, a loop at the corner of a sail:—*v.t.* to haul (a sail) up, as for furling. Also, clue.

click (klĭk), *n.* **1**, a slight, sharp sound; **2**, a small bar or tooth acting as a catch by dropping into notches, as on a toothed wheel to prevent it from turning backward; a pawl, or ratchet:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to make, or cause to make, a short, sharp noise.

cli-ent (klī'ĕnt), *n.* one who consults or employs a lawyer; hence, loosely, a customer or patron.

cli-en-tele (klī'ĕn-tĕl'; *Fr.* klē'äṅ-tâl'), *n.* the body of those who habitually seek a person for professional advice, or who patronize a certain theater, shop, etc.; clients collectively.

cliff (klĭf), *n.* a high, steep face of rock; a precipice.

cli-mate (klī'mĭt), *n.* **1**, the weather conditions of a place, esp. as regards temperature, moisture, etc.; **2**, a region characterized by certain weather; clime.—*adj.* **cli-mat'ic.**—*n.* **cli'ma-tol'o-gy.**

cli-max (klī'măks), *n.* **1**, a series of ideas or expressions increasing in force; also, the last of the series; **2**, hence, the highest point, as of excitement.—*adj.* **cli-mac'tic.**

climb (klīm), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to mount or ascend, as by the hands and feet; ascend with difficulty; **2**, to ascend by twining, as the tendrils of a vine:—*n.* the act of mounting; also, a place to be ascended.—*n.* **climb'er.**—*adj.* **climb'a-ble.**

clime (klīm), *n. Poetic*, a country; region; climate; as, in every *clime*.

clinch (klĭnch), *v.t.* **1**, to rivet; secure; **2**, (also, *clench*), to drive the point of (a nail) sidewise; **3**, to confirm or settle, as a bargain or an argument; **4**, to grasp tightly; **5**, to clench, as the teeth or fingers:—*v.i.* to grapple; seize one another, as in boxing:—*n.* **1**, the act of making a fastening on both sides of something; **2**, the fastening by which a tight hold is obtained; **3**, an unanswerable argument.—*n.* **clinch'er.**

cling (klĭng), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clung (klŭng), *p.pr.* cling'ing], to adhere closely; stick; hold fast by embracing or entwining.

clin-ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n.* **1**, the treatment of patients before a class of students for the instruction of the class; **2**, the body of students itself; **3**, an institution devoted to the study, and often the free treatment, of patients.—*adj.* **clin'i-cal.**—*adv.* **clin'i-cal-ly.**

clink (klĭngk), *v.t.* to strike so as to make a slight, sharp sound:—*v.i.* to make a short, sharp noise:—*n.* a slight, sharp, tinkling noise; a jingle.

clink-er (klĭngk'ĕr), *n.* a mass of partly burned coal formed into a hard, stony cake, as in a furnace; slag.

[1]clip (klĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clipped or clipt (klĭpt), *p.pr.* clip'ping], to clasp or hold tightly:—*n.* a clasp, as for holding papers; any device for gripping.—*n.* **[1]clip'per.**

[2]clip (klĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clipped or clipt (klĭpt), *p.pr.* clip'ping], **1**, to cut or trim with shears or scissors, as the hair, or wool from sheep; **2**, to pare the edge from, as a coin; **3**, to cut short; omit, as final letters, syllables, etc., from words:—*n.* **1**, the act of cutting off with, or as with, shears; **2**, the amount of wool obtained from a single shearing season.—*n.* **[2]clip'per.**

[3]clip (klĭp), *v.i. Colloq.*, to move swiftly:—*n. Colloq.*, a fast gait; as, at a good *clip*.

[3]clip-per (klĭp'ĕr), *n.* a vessel built with graceful lines, and rigged for fast sailing.

[3]Clipper

clip-ping (klĭp'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of cutting; **2**, a piece cut off, as from a newspaper.

clipt (klĭpt), past tense of *[1]clip*.

clique (klēk), *n.* a social set; an exclusive group.—*adj.* **cli'quish.**

cloak (klōk), *n.* **1**, a loose outer garment; **2**, hence, that which covers or conceals:—*v.t.* to conceal.

[1]clock (klŏk), *n.* a mechanical device for keeping time, showing a moving pair of pointers, or hands, on a dial marked with the hours and minutes.—*n.* **clock'work'.**

[2]clock (klŏk), *n.* a woven or embroidered ornament on the ankle of a sock or stocking.—*adj.* **clocked.**

clod (klŏd), *n.* **1**, a lump of earth, turf, or clay; **2**, the earth; **3**, anything material as opposed to soul; **4**, a part of the shoulder, as of a beef, used as meat (see *beef*, illus.); **5**, a stupid fellow.—*adj.* **clod'dy.**

clod-hop-per (klŏd'hŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a rustic; a clown; **2**, in *pl.*, heavy shoes, such as are worn by a plowman.

clog (klŏg), *v.t.* **1**, to hinder; **2**, to obstruct; **3**, to burden:—*v.i.* **1**, to be hindered; **2**, to stick together:—*n.* **1**, a load or weight; **2**, a kind of wooden shoe; **3**, a dance by one wearing such shoes.—*adj.* **clog'gy.**

clois-ter (kloĭs'tĕr), *n.* **1**, a place of religious retirement; **2**, an arched way or covered walk inside the walls of a church building or college:—*v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a convent or place of retirement; seclude from the world.

clois-tral (kloĭs'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to a cloister; retired.

[1]close (klōz), *v.t.* **1**, to shut, as a box, the mouth, a knife, etc.; **2**, to fill; stop up; obstruct, as an opening; **3**, to make an ending to; conclude:—*v.i.* **1**, to come together, as separated parts, as of a cut; **2**, to grapple or fight at close quarters; **3**, to come to an ending; **4**, to come to an agreement:—*n.* **1**, conclusion; end; **2**, a grapple.—*n.* **clos'er.**

[2]close (klōs), *adj.* **1**, shut; closed; **2**, contracted; narrow; shut in; **3**, stifling; without ventilation; **4**, inclined to secrecy; also, stingy; **5**, near in space, time, etc.; near in thought; coherent; as, *close* thinking; near in the sense of tight; as, *close* weaving; **6**, dear; familiar; **7**, almost equal; as, a *close* race or contest; **8**, fitting tightly or snugly, as a turban to the head; **9**, accurate; precise; as, a *close* copy; **10**, legally restricted, as a season for hunting; admitting only a few, or certain qualified ones; as, a *close* corporation:—*adv.* **1**, near in space or time; as, follow *close* after me; **2**, tightly; closely together; **3**, watchfully; **4**, precisely.—*adv.* **close'ly.**—*n.* **close'ness.**

[3]close (klōs), *n.* any inclosed place, as a court, esp. about a cathedral.

close-fist-ed (klōs'fĭs'tĕd), *adj.* stingy.—*n.* **close'fist'ed-ness.**

clos-et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* **1**, a small room for privacy or retirement; **2**, a place for storing valuable things; **3**, a water-closet; **4**, the private council chamber of a ruler:—*adj.* **1**, private; secluded; **2**, adapted to seclusion; to be read rather than acted; as, a *closet* play:—*v.t.* to shut up, as in a private room.

clo-sure (klō'zhŭr), *n.* **1**, the act of shutting up; **2**, that which incloses; **3**, (also, *cloture*; **clôture*), a parliamentary proceeding by which a debate may be stopped, usually by the vote of more than the majority.

clot (klŏt), *v.i.* to thicken, as blood:—*v.t.* to form into, or cover with, lumps of thickened fluid:—*n.* a thick, semisolid mass of coagulated fluid.—*adj.* **clot'ty; clot'ted.**

cloth (klŏth), *n.* [*pl.* cloths (klŏthz: klŏths)], **1**, a woven fabric of wool, hair, etc.; **2**, a piece of such fabric; **3**, a woven covering; **4**, the usual dress of any profession, esp. the clerical: **the cloth**, the clerical profession.

clothe (klōth), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clothed or clōthd] or clad (klăd), *p.pr.* cloth'ing], **1**, to dress; **2**, to cover with, or as with, a garment; **3**, to provide with garments.

clothes (klōthz), *n.pl.* **1**, covering for the body; **2**, coverings for beds.

cloth-ier (klōth'yĕr), *n.* one who makes, or deals in, cloth or clothing.

cloth-ing (klōth'ĭng), *n.* clothes; dress; garments in general.

cloud (kloud), *n.* **1**, a mass of condensed water floating in the air; **2**, a volume of smoke or dust; **3**, a dimmed appearance or spot, as in marble; **4**, anything threatening in aspect, or casting suspicion on one; **5**, anything that moves in a mass, as arrows, horsemen, etc.; **6**, a light woolen shawl:—*v.i.* **1**, to cover with a mist or cloud; **2**, to make gloomy; **3**, to blacken; sully:—*v.i.* **1**, to grow cloudy; **2**, to become downcast or discouraged.

cloud–burst (kloud'-bûrst"), *n.* an unusually violent downpour of rain, as if from a whole cloud at once.

cloud-less (kloud'lĕs), *adj.* clear; bright; unshadowed; not overcast.—*adv.* **cloud'less-ly.**—*n.* **cloud'less-ness.**

cloud-y (kloud'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a cloud or clouds; **2**, overcast; threatening (rain); **3**, vague; obscure; **4**, not transparent; as, a *cloudy* liquid; **5**, gloomy.—*adv.* **cloud'i-ly.**—*n.* **cloud'i-ness.**

[1]clove (klōv), past tense and archaic past participle of *cleave*.

[2]clove (klōv), *n.* **1**, the dried flower bud of a tropical evergreen tree of the myrtle family: used as spice; **2**, the tree.

clo-ven (klō'vn), *p.adj.* divided into two parts; split; as, a *cloven* foot.

clo-ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* any of several low-growing plants, usually three-leaved, as the sweet clover, hop clover, white clover, etc. (see *shamrock*, illus.).

clown (kloun), *n.* **1,** a rustic; **2,** a man of coarse manners; boor; **3,** a professional jester; buffoon.

clown-ish (kloun'ĭsh), *adj.* like a clown; rude; coarse; awkward.—*adv.* **clown'ish-ly.**—*n.* **clown'ish-ness.**

cloy (kloi), *v.t.* to fill too full; surfeit, as the appetite.—*n.* **cloy'ment.**

club (klŭb), *n.* **1,** a heavy stick; **2,** one of the suits of playing cards; **3,** a number of persons associated for a common purpose or mutual benefit; **4,** a building or room occupied by such persons:—*v.t.* **1,** to beat with a cudgel; **2,** to give to a common expense:—*v.i.* **1,** to combine for a common purpose; as, to *club* together to buy a football; **2,** to form a group united by a common interest.

club-foot (klŭb'fo͝ot″), *n.* [*pl.* clubfeet (-fēt″)], a foot deformed from birth.—*adj.* **club'foot″ed.**

cluck (klŭk), *n.* the call of a hen to her chickens:—*v.i.* to make this call.

clue (klo͞o), *n.* **1,** (usually, *clew*), a ball of thread or yarn; **2,** (also, *clew*), anything that helps to solve a difficulty; a hint; a suggestion; **3,** (usually, *clew*), the lower corner of a sail.

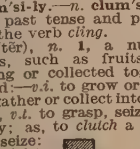
clump (klŭmp), *n.* **1,** a cluster or group, as of trees; **2,** an extra thickness of sole:—*v.i.* to tread heavily.

clum-sy (klŭm'zĭ), *adj.* **1,** awkward; heavy; unskilful; **2,** ill-made; **3,** lacking ease or grace; as, a *clumsy* boy; a *clumsy* action.—*adv.* **clum'si-ly.**—*n.* **clum'si-ness.**

clung (klŭng), past tense and past participle of the verb *cling*.

clus-ter (klŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a number of things, such as fruits, of the same kind growing or collected together; a bunch; **2,** a crowd:—*v.i.* to grow or gather in bunches:—*v.t.* to gather or collect into bunches.

clutch (klŭch), *v.t.* to grasp, seize, or grip strongly; as, to *clutch* a dagger:—*v.i.* to snatch or seize: with *at*:—*n.* **1,** a tight grasp; **2,** a talon or claw in the act of seizure; hence, often in *pl.*, a cruel grasp; as, keep out of his *clutches;* **3,** a device for gripping or holding, as in a crane; also, a device for coupling; as, an automobile *clutch*.



AUTOMOBILE CLUTCH

C, leather-faced cone; F, flywheel; S, spring. C is pressed by S into F, gearing with it by friction.

clut-ter (klŭt'ẽr), *n.* disorder; litter; confusion:—*v.t.* to heap up in disorder and confusion; disarrange.

coach (kōch), *n.* **1,** a large, closed, four-wheeled carriage; **2,** a tutor, esp. one who prepares another for an examination or an athletic contest; **3,** a railroad passenger car:—*v.t.* to instruct:—*v.i.* to study or train with a tutor.—*n.* **coach'er.**—*n.* **coach'man.**

co-ad-ju-tor (kō″ăj-jo͞o'tẽr), *n.* an official helper or assistant.

co-ag-u-late (kō-ăg'ū-lāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to clot or curdle; thicken; congeal; solidify.—*n.* **co-ag'u-la'tor.**

co-ag-u-la-tion (kō-ăg″ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of curdling or clotting; **2,** the change from a liquid to a thickened curdlike state, as in soured milk.

coal (kōl), *n.* **1,** a black, or brownish black, hard, combustible mineral, formed from the vegetation of prehistoric times, taken from the earth and used as fuel; **2,** charcoal; **3,** a glowing bit; an ember:—*v.t.* to furnish with coal:—*v.i.* to take in coal, as a ship.—*adj.* **coal'y.**—*n.* **coal'er.**

co-a-lesce (kō″ă-lĕs'), *v.i.* to grow together; combine; blend; fuse.

co-a-les-cence (kō″ă-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* the act or process of uniting; blending.—*adj.* **co″a-les'cent.**

co-a-li-tion (kō″ă-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** union in a body or mass; **2,** a temporary combination of persons or parties.

coarse (kōrs), *adj.* **1,** of poor or inferior quality or appearance; **2,** large in texture or size; **3,** not refined; indelicate; gross.—*adv.* **coarse'ly.**—*n.* **coarse'ness.**

coars-en (kōr'sn), *v.t.* to make large, rough, or common:—*v.i.* to turn or become harsh, rude, rough, or unrefined.

coast (kōst), *n.* **1,** the land forming the margin or boundary of the sea; **2,** a slide downhill on a sled; **3,** a traveling by the force of gravity:—*v.i.* **1,** to sail along the shore; **2,** to descend by force of gravity, as a sled, bicycle, or airplane:—*v.t.* to sail close to or near to.—*adj.* **coast'al.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **coast'wise″.**

coast-er (kōs'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a vessel engaged in the coasting trade; **2,** one who descends by gravity on a sled, bicycle, etc.

coat (kōt), *n.* **1,** an outer, sleeved garment covering the upper part of the body; **2,** any outside covering, as fur, skin, rind, etc.:—*v.t.* to cover or spread over.—*n.* **coat'ing.**

coax (kōks), *v.t.* to wheedle; persuade by flattery:—*v.i.* to use gentle persuasion or flattery.—*n.* **coax'er.**—*adv.* **coax'ing-ly.**

cob (kŏb), *n.* **1,** a lump; a rounded mass; **2,** a corncob; **3,** a strong, thickset pony.

co-balt (kō'bôlt; -bŏlt), *n.* **1,** a steel-gray metallic element, similar to nickel; **2,** a deep blue pigment.—*adj.* **co-bal'tic.**

[1]cob-ble (kŏb'l), *n.* a round stone, worn smooth by water, esp. one of a size used for street paving; a cobblestone:—*v.t.* to pave with cobblestones.

[2]cob-ble (kŏb'l), *v.t.* to mend or patch up coarsely; repair, esp. shoes.

cob-bler (kŏb'lẽr), *n.* **1,** one who mends boots and shoes; **2,** a clumsy workman; **3,** a cooling summer drink of iced wine, etc.; as, sherry *cobbler*.

cob-ble-stone (kŏb'l-stōn″), *n.* a rounded stone used for paving.

co-bra (kō'brȧ), *n.* a large, venomous snake of Asia, esp. India, which, when irritated, dilates its neck like a hood.

cob-web (kŏb'wĕb″), *n.* **1,** a spider's web; **2,** a net or snare:—*adj.* like a spider's web; filmsy.—*adj.* **cob'web″by.**

co-ca (kō'kȧ), *n.* a small South American shrub, the dried leaves of which yield a powerful narcotic drug.

co-ca-ine (kō'kȧ-ĭn; -ēn; commonly, kō-kān'), *n.* a powerful drug extracted from coca leaves: used as a local anæsthetic. Also, **co'ca-in.**

coc-cyx (kŏk'sĭks), *n.* [*pl.* coccyges (kŏk-sī'-jēz)], the last bone of the spinal column.—**coc-cyg'e-al** (kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl).

coch-i-neal (kŏch′ĭ-nēl′), *n.* **1,** a scarlet dye obtained from the dried body of a certain insect found in Mexico, the Canary Islands, etc.; **2,** the insect itself.

[1]cock (kŏk), *n.* **1,** the male of the common domestic fowl; a rooster; **2,** any male bird; **3,** a weather vane in the shape of a rooster; **4,** a leader or chief; **5,** a turn valve, tap, faucet, etc.; **6,** the hammer of a firearm, or its position when raised.

[2]cock (kŏk), *n.* a tilting or turning upward, as of a hat or an eye:—*v.t.* **1,** to turn up or set jauntily on one side; tilt defiantly; **2,** to raise the hammer of (a gun), in readiness for firing.

[3]cock (kŏk), *n.* a small, cone-shaped pile, esp. of hay:—*v.t.* to stack in piles.

cock-ade (kŏk-ād′), *n.* **1,** a badge or rosette on the hat; **2,** an ornament, like a large button, on a bridle.

cock-a-too (kŏk′ə-tōō′), *n.* any of various white or brilliantly colored parrots, often with conspicuous crests.

cock-chaf-er (kŏk′chāf′ẽr), *n.* a kind of beetle of America and Europe, destructive to vegetation.

cock-er-el (kŏk′ẽr-ĕl), *n.* a young domestic cock less than a year old.

[1]cock-le (kŏk′l), *n.* **1,** any of various molusks, esp. an edible European species with two heart-shaped, fluted shells; **2,** one of its shells; **3,** a frail or shallow boat; **4,** in *pl.*, the innermost part of the heart; hence, feelings.—*n.* **cock′le-shell″.**

[2]cock-le (kŏk′l), *n.* any of several plants; esp., the corn cockle that grows as a weed among grain.

cock-ney (kŏk′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cockneys (-nĭz)], a Londoner; esp., an uneducated Londoner.—*adj.* **cock′ney-ish.**

cock-pit (kŏk′pĭt″), *n.* **1,** an inclosed space for cockfighting; **2,** in small vessels, a space aft lower than the deck; **3,** in men-of-war, the quarters of junior officers, used as a hospital during an action; **4,** in an airplane, the well in the body where the pilot's seat is placed (see *airplane*, illus.).

cock-roach (kŏk′rōch″), *n.* a black or brown beetlelike insect found in kitchens, pantries, etc.

cocks-comb (kŏks′kōm″), *n.* **1,** the comb or crest of a cock; **2,** (also, *coxcomb*), a garden plant of the amaranth family, with a crest-shaped, red or yellow flower; **3,** (usually, *coxcomb*), the red edge on a jester's cap; also, the cap; **4,** (usually, *coxcomb*), a conceited fellow; fop.

cock-swain (kŏk′swān; kŏk′sn), *n.* the steersman of a ship's boat, a racing shell, etc. See **cox′swain,** *Pfd. S.*

co-co (kō′kō), *n.* **1,** a palm which produces the coconut: also called *coco palm;* **2,** the fruit of the coco palm. Also, **co′co-a.**

[2]co-coa (kō′kō), *n.* **1,** a powder made from the ground seeds of the cacao tree; **2,** a drink made from it.

co-co-nut (kō′kō-nŭt″), *n.* **1,** the fruit of the coco palm; **2,** loosely, the white meaty substance from it, prepared for use as food. Also, **co′coa-nut″.**

co-coon (kō-kōōn′), *n.* the silky case spun by the larvæ of many insects as a protection while developing into the adult stage; also, any similar protective covering.

cod (kŏd), *n.* a large, important food fish found in northern and temperate seas.

cod-dle (kŏd′l), *v.t.* **1,** to humor or pamper; treat tenderly; **2,** to stew gently; cook by allowing to stand in hot water, as eggs.

code (kōd), *n.* **1,** a body of laws or regulations arranged in a certain order; **2,** a system of military or naval signals; **3,** a system of symbols used for brevity or secrecy; as, the Morse *code;* **4,** a body of principles or standards pertaining to a special field; as, the social *code;* the *code* of honor.

cod-fish (kŏd′fĭsh″), *n.* the cod, or its flesh served as food.

codg-er (kŏj′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a miser; **2,** an odd or testy old man.

cod-i-cil (kŏd′ĭ-sĭl), *n.* an addition; a supplement to a will.

co-di-fy (kō′dĭ-fī; kŏd′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to reduce to a system or code, as laws or regulations.—*n.* **co″di-fi-ca′tion.**

co-ed-u-ca-tion (kō-ĕd″ū-kā′shŭn), *n.* the joint education of both sexes in the same school or college.—*adj.* **co-ed″u-ca′tion-al.**

co-ef-fi-cient (kō″ĕ-fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* coöperating:—*n.* **1,** any agent that coöperates or works with another agent; **2,** in mathematics, any sign or group of signs placed before another or others as a multiplier; as, in the expression $3y$, the *coefficient* of y is 3.

co-e-qual (kō-ē′kwăl), *adj.* of the same value or importance:—*n.* one of the same value or importance as another.

co-erce (kō-ûrs′), *v.t.* to restrain or constrain by force, esp. legally or morally; as, he *coerced* her into submission.

co-er-cion (kō-ûr′shŭn), *n.* the act of constraining forcibly; compulsion.—*adj.* **co-er′cive.**

co-e-val (kō-ē′văl), *adj.* of the same age or period; of the same duration.

co-ex-tend (kō″ĕks-tĕnd′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to reach, or cause to reach, the same limits through the same space, time, etc., as another.—*n.* **co″ex-ten′sion.**

co-ex-ten-sive (kō″ĕks-tĕn′sĭv), *adj.* having the same limits or extent of space, time, etc.

cof-fee (kŏf′ĭ), *n.* **1,** the seeds of a tropical shrub, used, when roasted and ground, to make a well-known drink; **2,** the drink; **3,** the plant: **coffeehouse,** a house where coffee and other refreshments are sold.

cof-fer (kŏf′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a casket, chest, or trunk for the storage of valuables; **2,** usually in *pl.*, a treasury; funds.

cof-fer-dam (kŏf′ẽr-dăm″), *n.* a watertight inclosure built in the water and pumped dry, to protect workmen working below the level of the surface.

cof-fin (kŏf′ĭn), *n.* a case or chest for the dead:—*v.t.* to inclose in a coffin.

cog (kŏg), *n.* **1,** the tooth of a gear wheel; **2,** a projection on a beam to be received in a notch on another to join the two together:—*v.t.* **1,** to furnish with gear teeth; **2,** to join, as timbers, by a cog.

co-gent (kō′jĕnt), *adj.* having great force; convincing; as, a *cogent* reason.—*adv.* **co′gent-ly.**—*n.* **co′gen-cy.**

cog-i-tate (kŏj′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* to reflect:—*v.t.* to meditate upon; plan.—*adj.* **cog′i-ta-tive.**—*n.* **cog′i-ta′tion.**

co-gnac (kō′nyăk), *n.* a very fine French brandy.

cog-nate (kŏg′nāt), *adj.* **1,** related by blood; **2,** of the same, or allied, quality, as sciences; **3,** related in origin; as, *cognate* words or languages:—*n.* a person or thing that is akin to another by blood, derivation, etc.—*n.* **cog-na′tion.**

cog-ni-tion (kŏg-nish′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act, power, or faculty of knowing and perceiving; **2,** that which is known or perceived.—*adj.* **cog′ni-tive.**

cog-ni-za-ble (kŏg′nĭ-zə-bl; kŏn′ĭ-zə-bl), *adj.* capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended.

cog-ni-zance (kŏg′nĭ-zăns; kŏn′ĭ-), *n.* **1,** knowledge; apprehension; notice; **2,** in law: **a,** jurisdiction; **b,** a hearing by a court.

cog-ni-zant (kŏg′nĭ-zănt; kŏn′ĭ-zănt), *adj.* having knowledge; aware.

cog-no-men (kŏg-nō′mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* cognomens (-mĕnz); cognomina (-nŏm′ĭ-nə)], a surname or family name.

cog-wheel (kŏg′hwēl″), *n.* a wheel with teeth notched in its rim.

co-hab-it (kō-hăb′ĭt), *v.i.* to live together as husband and wife.—*n.* **co-hab″i-ta′tion.**

co-heir (kō-ār′), *n.* a person who inherits jointly with another or others.—*n. fem.* **co-heir′ess.**

co-here (kō-hēr′), *v.i.* to stick together; be united.

co-her-ence (kō-hēr′ĕns), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being united; **2,** logical connection. Also, **co-her′en-cy.**

co-her-ent (kō-hēr′ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** sticking together; **2,** logically connected; consistent.—*adv.* **co-her′ent-ly.**

co-her-er (kō-hēr′ĕr), *n.* a device for detecting radio signals.

co-he-sion (kō-hē′zhŭn), *n.* a sticking together; specif., the force that unites particles of the same material.

co-he-sive (kō-hē′sĭv), *adj.* **1,** causing to unite or stick together; **2,** capable of sticking together.—*adv.* **co-he′sive-ly.**—*n.* **co-he′sive-ness.**

co-hort (kō′hôrt), *n.* **1,** in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers, the tenth part of a legion; **2,** any body of soldiers; a band.

coif (koif), *n.* a small, tight-fitting cap:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a coif.

coif-fure (kwä-fūr′; koif′ūr), [Fr.], *n.* **1,** a headdress; **2,** the manner of arranging the hair.

coign (koin), *n.* a projecting stone or angle; a corner. Also, **coigne.**

coil (koil), *n.* **1,** a rope gathered into a ring; hence, anything like it; a spiral; **2,** a continuous spiral of conducting material, as wire:—*v.t.* to gather or wind into circles or spirals:—*v.i.* to wind in rings.

coin (koin), *n.* **1,** a piece of metal legally stamped to be used as money; **2,** coined money collectively; **3,** a corner or angle; **4,** a wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal:—*v.t.* **1,** to make (coins) by stamping pieces of metal; **2,** to invent, as a word.—*n.* **coin′er.**

coin-age (koin′ĭj), *n.* **1,** the process of making pieces of money; **2,** the money made; **3,** the cost of making metal money or the charge for making it.

co-in-cide (kō″ĭn-sīd′), *v.i.* **1,** to correspond exactly; **2,** to occur at the same time or be in the same space.

co-in-ci-dence (kō-ĭn′sĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1,** the at the same time or occupying the same space; **2,** agreement; **3,** a notable falling together of events, seemingly accidental.

co-in-ci-dent (kō-ĭn′sĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* exactly corresponding; agreeing, as in time, space, etc.—*adj.* **co-in″ci-den′tal.**

coir (koir), *n.* the fiber of coconut husk, used in making cables, etc.

coke (kōk), *n.* what remains of coal after the gases have been driven off by heating:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to change into coke.

col-an-der (kŭl′ăn-dĕr), *n.* a strainer; a vessel perforated so as to allow liquids to run off, as in washing vegetables.

cold (kōld), *adj.* **1,** producing or feeling chilliness; **2,** of low temperature; chilled; **3,** indifferent; **4,** unresponsive; **5,** not moved; as, the news left him *cold*; **6,** depressing; as, *cold* comfort; **7,** spiritless; dull; **8,** not fresh, as a scent in hunting:—*n.* **1,** lack of heat in one body as compared with another; **2,** the sensation produced by lack of heat; **3,** an inflammation of a mucous membrane, generally affecting the nose or throat.—*adv.* **cold′ly.**—*n.* **cold′ness.**

cole (kōl), *n.* any of various plants of the mustard family, as the cabbage.

cole-wort (kōl′wûrt″), *n.* **1,** cole; **2,** a young cabbage; **3,** any cabbage not completely headed.

col-ic (kŏl′ĭk), *n.* a sharp pain in the abdomen or bowels.—*adj.* **col′ick-y.**

col-lab-o-rate (kŏ-lăb′ō-rāt), *v.i.* to work with another, or others, as in scientific production.—*n.* **col-lab″o-ra′tion.**—*n.* **col-lab′o-ra″tor.**

col-lapse (kŏ-lăps′), *n.* **1,** a falling in or together; **2,** sudden and complete failure; **3,** general breakdown:—*v.i.* **1,** to fall in or together; **2,** to fall completely and suddenly; **3,** to break down physically.—*adj.* **col-laps′i-ble.**

col-lar (kŏl′ər), *n.* **1,** something worn about the neck for use, restraint, or ornament; **2,** in mechanics, a ring around anything: **collar bone,** the clavicle:—*v.t.* **1,** to seize by the collar; **2,** to put a collar on.

col-late (kŏ-lāt′), *v.t.* to examine or compare critically, as texts.

col-lat-er-al (kŏ-lăt′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* **1,** side by side; parallel; **2,** confirming or supporting, as testimony; **3,** incidental; **4,** pertaining to something offered as security, in addition to one's personal obligation; **5,** descended from the same stock, but in a different line:—*n.* security additional to one's obligation.—*adv.* **col-lat′er-al-ly.**

col-la-tion (kŏ-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of bringing together for comparison, as books, pages, etc.; **2,** a light meal.

col-league (kŏl′ēg), *n.* an associate in office, or in a profession.

[1]col-lect (kŏl′ĕkt), *n.* a short prayer regularly used as part of a service.

[2]col-lect (kŏ-lĕkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to gather together; **2,** to demand and obtain payment of; **3,** to make a hobby of collecting, as stamps; **4,** to regain control of (oneself):—*v.i.* **1,** to accumulate; **2,** to meet or assemble.

—*adj.* **col-lect'i-ble; col-lect'a-ble.**—*n.* **col-lec'tor.**—*adv.* **col-lect'ed-ly.**

col-lec-tion (kŏ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of gathering together; **2,** a mass; assemblage; **3,** a contribution asked for; **4,** the act of receiving or enforcing payment; also, the amount thus secured.

col-lec-tive (kŏ-lĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** making a group taken as a whole; **2,** having the power to bring together; **3,** belonging to a group of individuals; as, *collective* bargaining: **collective noun,** a singular noun used to name a group or collection, as *army, audience:*—*n.* **1,** a gathering; **2,** a collective noun.—*adv.* **col-lec'tive-ly.**

col-lege (kŏl'ĕj), *n.* **1,** a society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common pursuit; as, the *College* of Physicians; **2,** an incorporated educational institution which gives advanced courses in the liberal arts and the professions; **3,** a school for special instruction; as, a business *college;* **4,** the building or buildings of such an institution.

col-le-gi-an (kŏ-lē'jĭ-ăn), *n.* a member of a college; college student.

col-le-gi-ate (kŏ-lē'jĭ-āt), *adj.* of or pertaining to a college.

col-lide (kŏ-līd'), *v.i.* to meet; strike together with force; clash.

col-lie (kŏl'ĭ), *n.* a Scotch sheep dog with a shaggy coat.

col-lier (kŏl'yĕr), *n.* **1,** a coal digger; **2,** a vessel in the coal trade.

col-lier-y (kŏl'yĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* collieries (-ĭz)], a coal mine and its surrounding buildings.

col-li-sion (kŏ-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* the striking together violently of two bodies; concussion; clash; opposition.

col-lo-cate (kŏl'ō-kāt), *v.t.* to set or place side by side, or in relation; arrange.—*n.* **col'lo-ca'tion.**

col-lo-di-on (kŏ-lō'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* a substance made by dissolving guncotton in ether: used in photography, and in surgery as a coating for wounds.

col-lo-qui-al (kŏ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *adj.* used in ordinary conversation; informal.—*adv.* **col-lo'qui-al-ly.**

col-lo-qui-al-ism (kŏ-lō'kwĭ-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* a form of speech, familiar and informal rather than literary.

col-lo-quy (kŏl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*pl.* colloquies (-kwĭz)], conversation; dialog.

col-lude (kŏ-lūd'), *v.i.* to conspire; work with others secretly, with evil intent.—*n.* **col-lud'er.**

col-lu-sion (kŏ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* secret agreement for an unlawful or evil purpose.—*adj.* **col-lu'sive.**—*adv.* **col-lu'sive-ly.**

co-logne (kŏ-lōn'), *n.* a perfume made of alcohol and fragrant oils.

[1]co-lon (kō'lŏn), *n.* a mark of punctuation [:] indicating a nearly full stop.

[2]co-lon (kō'lŏn), *n.* the large intestine: in man about six feet long.

[3]co-lon (kŏ-lōn'), *n.* [*pl.* colons (-lōnz'); -lones (-lō'nās)], the monetary unit of Costa Rica or of Salvador, equivalent respectively to 46.53 cents or 50 cents.

colo-nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* the chief officer of a regiment, between lieutenant colonel and brigadier general.—*n.* **colo'nel-cy.**

co-lo-ni-al (kŏ-lō'nĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a colony; specif., pertaining to the thirteen British colonies which later joined to form the United States of America.

col-o-nize (kŏl'ō-nīz), *v.t.* **1,** to migrate to and establish a colony in (a place); **2,** to bring together in a colony:—*v.i.* to establish a colony.—*n.* **col'o-ni-za'tion.**—*n.* **col'o-niz'er.**—*n.* **col'o-nist.**

col-on-nade (kŏl'ŏ-nād'), *n.* a row or series of columns.

col-o-ny (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* colonies (-nĭz)], **1,** a body of people who leave their native country and settle in another land, but remain subject to the mother country; **2,** the country thus settled; **3,** a group of people allied by race, interests, etc., living close together as in a colony, as artists.

col-or (kŭl'ĕr), *n.* **1,** a property of light depending on its wave length, and causing the hues of the spectrum or rainbow; **2,** a paint; **3,** complexion, esp. a flush on the skin; **4,** character; tone; **5,** in *pl.:* **a,** a badge or ribbon; **b,** the flag of a nation, ship, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to give a color to; dye; **2,** to misrepresent; **3,** to lend a certain tone to, as a literary work:—*v.i.* to blush. Also, **col'our.**

col-or-a-ble (kŭl'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being colored; **2,** deceptive; plausible. Also, **col'our-a-ble.**

col-or-a-tion (kŭl"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the use or arrangement of colors; **2,** the art of coloring.

col-ored (kŭl'ĕrd), *p.adj.* **1,** having color; **2,** belonging to a dark-skinned race: applied to negroes or those of negro blood; **3,** exaggerated; heightened in interest by the addition of details. Also, **col'oured.**

col-or-ing (kŭl'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act, art, or style of applying or producing color; **2,** material producing color. Also, **col'our-ing.**

col-or-ist (kŭl'ĕr-ĭst), *n.* one who paints in colors; esp., an artist whose work is notable for its color. Also, **col'our-ist.**

col-or-less (kŭl'ĕr-lĕs), *adj.* **1,** having no color; **2,** uninteresting; **3,** impartial; not biased. Also, **col'our-less.**—*adv.* **col'or-less-ly.**—*n.* **col'or-less-ness.**

co-los-sal (kŏ-lŏs'ăl), *adj.* huge; like a colossus.—*adv.* **co-los'sal-ly.**

Col-os-se-um (kŏl"ŏ-sē'ŭm), *n.* an amphitheater in ancient Rome built about A. D. 80 (see *amphitheater,* illus.). Also, **Col"i-se'um.**

co-los-sus (kŏ-lŏs'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* colossuses (-ĕz); colossi (-ī)], **1,** a statue of great size; **2,** any very great person or object.

col-por-teur (kŏl'pōr"tĕr; *Fr.* kôl"pôr"tûr'), *n.* one who distributes Bibles, religious books, etc.—*n.* **col'por"tage.**

colt (kōlt), *n.* **1,** a young horse; **2,** an inexperienced youth; **3,** a frisky person.

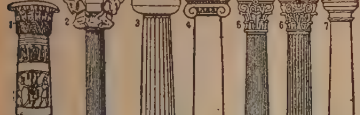
col-ter (kōl'tĕr), *n.* a rolling disk or blade on a plow to cut ahead of the share.

colt-ish (kōl'tĭsh), *adj.* like a colt; frisky; playful; gay.—*adv.* **colt'ish-ly.**—*n.* **colt'ish-ness.**

col-um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a dove or pigeon:—*n.* a plant of the crowfoot family, with flowers having five deeply spurred petals.

col-umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* **1,** a round pillar to support or adorn a building or

other structure; 2, a division, as of the page of a book; 3, in the army and navy, a formation of a body of troops or ships; 4, any-



COLUMNS: 1, Egyptian; 2, Assyrian; 3, Doric; 4, Ionic; 5, Corinthian; 6, Composite; 7, Tuscan.

thing suggestive of a pillar or shaft; as, a *column* of figures; the spinal *column*.—*adj.* **co-lum'nar** (kŏ-lŭm'nĕr).—*n.* **co-lum"ni-a'tion.**

[1]co-ma (kō'mă), *n.* [*pl.* comæ (-mē)], **1,** in a comet, the luminous, cloudy mass forming the head; **2,** a tuft of silky hairs at the ends of some seeds.

[2]co-ma (kō'mă), *n.* profound and prolonged insensibility; stupor; lethargy.

com-a-tose (kŏm'ă-tōs; kō'mă-tōs), *adj.* **1,** affected by, relating to, or in a state of, profound insensibility; **2,** lethargic; drowsy. Also, **com'a-tous.**—*adv.* **com'a-tose"ly.**—*n.* **com'a-tose"ness.**

comb (kōm), *n.* **1,** a toothed instrument to separate, adjust, or confine, the hair; also, a toothed ornament for the hair; **2,** the crest of a cock; **3,** the crest of a wave or hill; **4,** a honeycomb; **5,** a currycomb, used in grooming horses; **6,** an instrument for carding wool:—*v.t.* **1,** to dress (the hair) with a toothed instrument; **2,** to cleanse, as wool with a comb; **3,** to search through; investigate thoroughly:—*v.i.* to roll over and break into foam: said of the crest of a wave.

com-bat (kŏm'băt; kŭm'băt), *v.i.* to fight; contend; struggle:—*v.t.* to oppose; resist:—*n.* a struggle; fight.

com-bat-ant (kŏm'băt-ănt; kŭm'-), *n.* one who fights:—*adj.* **1,** disposed to fight; **2,** bearing arms; **3,** fighting.

com-ba-tive (kŏm'bă-tĭv; kŭm'-; kŏm-bă'tĭv), *adj.* pugnacious; showing a disposition to fight or oppose; as, the fox terrier has a *combative* disposition.—*adv.* **com'ba-tive-ly.**—*n.* **com'ba-tive-ness.**

com-ber (kōm'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one that combs; **2,** a steep, curling wave.

com-bi-na-tion (kŏm"bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of joining, or the state of being united; **2,** an association of persons for a common object; **3,** a suit of underwear; **4,** the series of motions which will unlock a keyless lock.

com-bine (kŏm-bīn') *v.t.* **1,** to unite or join; **2,** to link closely together:—*v.i.* to unite; agree; as, two parties will *combine* to defeat a third:—*n.* (often, kŏm'-bīn), *Colloq.*, a secret joining together of persons.—*adj.* **com-bin'a-ble.**—*n.* **com-bin'er.**

com-bus-ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of taking fire and burning; as, wood and coal are *combustible*:—*n.* any substance which may be burned.—*n.* **com-bus'ti-ble-ness.**—*n.* **com-bus"ti-bil'i-ty.**

com-bus-tion (kŏm-bŭs'chŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of burning, or the state of being burned; **2,** in chemistry, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, producing light and heat.

come (kŭm), *v.i.* [*p.t.* came (kām), *p.p.* come, *p.pr.* com'ing], **1,** to move toward; draw near: opp. of *go*; **2,** to extend (to a given point); hence, to be equivalent; **3,** to become visible, audible, etc.; as, sounds *come* to the ear; **4,** to arrive; be present; **5,** to occur as a result; **6,** to happen.—*n.* **com'er.**

co-me-di-an (kō-mē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1,** a comic actor; **2,** a writer of comedy.—*n.fem.* ***co"mé'di-enne'*** (kō"mā"dyĕn').

com-e-dy (kŏm'ĕ-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* comedies (-dĭz)], **1,** a humorous play or drama full of lively entertainment, and usually ending happily; **2,** any humorous incident; **3,** the art of writing, or acting in, comedy.

come-ly (kŭm'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** graceful; handsome; as, a *comely* person; **2,** suitable; proper, as behavior.—*n.* **come'li-ness.**

com-et (kŏm'ĕt), *n.* a heavenly body moving about the sun and often having a long, blazing train, or tail.—*adj.* **com'et-a-ry.**

com-fit (kŭm'fĭt), *n.* a dried fruit preserved in sugar; sweetmeat.

com-fort (kŭm'fĕrt), *v.t.* to console; cheer; strengthen:—*n.* **1,** a state of well-being and quiet enjoyment; **2,** consolation; encouragement; **3,** a person or thing that brings ease, assistance, or consolation.

com-fort-a-ble (kŭm'fĕr-tă-bl), *adj.* **1,** being at ease; **2,** enjoying contentment or freedom from care:—*n.* a padded quilt for beds.—*adv.* **com'fort-a-bly.**

com-fort-er (kŭm'fĕr-tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who consoles or aids: **2,** a long and narrow woolen scarf; **3,** in the U. S., a quilted cover for the bed; a comfortable.

com-fort-less (kŭm'fĕrt-lĕs), *adj.* without consolation; forlorn.

com-ic (kŏm'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, comedy; **2,** exciting mirth; droll; funny; comical.

com-i-cal (kŏm'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** relating to comedy; **2,** comic; witty; droll; **3,** *Colloq.*, odd; queer.—*adv.* **com'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **com'i-cal'i-ty.**

com-ing (kŭm'ĭng), *n.* an arrival:—*p.adj.* expected; approaching; future.

com-i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* comities (-tĭz)], civility; politeness; esp., acts of courtesy between nations.

com-ma (kŏm'ă), *n.* a punctuation mark [,], indicating a slight separation in ideas or construction.

com-mand (kŏ-mănd'), *v.t.* **1,** to order or charge with authority; **2,** to control; exercise supreme authority over; lead; **3,** to overlook, as from a height; **4,** to exact; demand with authority; **5,** to be able to obtain:—*v.i.* **1,** to act as a leader; rule; **2,** to overlook:—*n.* **1,** authority; **2,** the act of commanding; **3,** an order; **4,** a naval or military force under the authority of a certain officer.

com-man-dant (kŏm"ăn-dănt'; -dänt'), *n.* an officer in command of a fortified place or a body of troops.

com-man-deer (kŏm"ăn-dēr'), *v.t.* **1,** to compel to military service; **2,** to take forcibly for military purposes; **3,** *Colloq.*, to seize for personal use.

com-mand-er (kŏ-măn′dĕr), *n.* **1,** one who is a leader or chief; **2,** a naval officer ranking next below a captain.

com-mand-ing (kŏ-mănd′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** impressive; **2,** qualified to take charge.—*adv.* **com-mand′ing-ly.**

com-mand-ment (kŏ-mănd′mĕnt), *n.* a mandate or order; a precept; law; esp., any one of the Ten Commandments, or Decalog.

com-mem-o-rate (kŏ-mĕm′ŏ-rāt), *v.t.* **1,** to call to remembrance by a solemn act; **2,** to keep alive the remembrance of.—*n.* **com-mem′o-ra′tion.**

com-mem-o-ra-tive (kŏ-mĕm′ŏ-rā-tĭv), *adj.* preserving, or intended to preserve, the memory of; as, a *commemorative* tablet.

com-mence (kŏ-mĕns′), *v.i.* to come into existence; begin:—*v.t.* to enter upon; perform the first act of.

com-mence-ment (kŏ-mĕns′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** beginning; origin; **2,** the occasion, or the exercises held, when degrees or diplomas are conferred at schools and colleges.

com-mend (kŏ-mĕnd′), *v.t.* **1,** to recommend as worthy of notice; **2,** to praise; **3,** to intrust; **4,** to give the regards of; convey the greetings of.—*adj.* **com-mend′a-ble.**—*adv.* **com-mend′a-bly.**

com-men-da-tion (kŏm″ĕn-dā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of praising; **2,** a reason for approval.

com-mend-a-to-ry (kŏ-mĕn′dă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** serving to present for favorable consideration; **2,** containing praise or approval.

com-men-su-ra-ble (kŏ-mĕn′shōō-ră-bl), *adj.* having, or reducible to, a common measure; as, a yard and a foot are *commensurable.*—*adv.* **com-men′su-ra-bly.**—*n.* **com-men″su-ra-bil′i-ty.**

com-men-su-rate (kŏ-mĕn′shōō-rāt), *adj.* **1,** reducible to a common measure; **2,** equal; adequate; corresponding in amount:—*v.t.* (kŏ-mĕn′shōō-rāt), to reduce to a common measure.—*adv.* **com-men′su-rate-ly.**

com-ment (kŏm′ĕnt), *n.* **1,** a spoken or written remark; esp., a written note by way of explanation, illustration, or criticism; **2,** talk; gossip:—*v.i.* (kŏm′ĕnt; kŏ-mĕnt′), to make observations or notes: with *upon.*—*n.* **com′ment-er.**

com-men-ta-ry (kŏm′ĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ries**], commentaries (-rĭz)], **1,** an explanation; **2,** a series of explanatory notes, as on passages in the Bible.

com-men-ta-tor (kŏm′ĕn-tā″tĕr), *n.* one who writes notes to explain a writing, book, etc.

com-merce (kŏm′ĕrs), *n.* **1,** business intercourse; esp., interchange of merchandise on a large scale; trade; **2,** social intercourse; fellowship.

com-mer-cial (kŏ-mûr′shăl), *adj.* **1,** engaged in, or pertaining to, trade or business; mercantile; **2,** prepared for sale in the market.—*adv.* **com-mer′cial-ly.**

com-mer-cial-ism (kŏ-mûr′shăl-ĭzm), *n.* business principles, habits, methods, or spirit; devotion to merely money-making business methods.

com-mer-cial-ize (kŏ-mûr′shăl-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to a basis of business or trade; emphasize the commercial aspect of.

com-min-gle (kŏ-mĭng′gl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mix; blend.

com-mi-nute (kŏm′ĭ-nūt), *v.t.* to break into minute fragments; pulverize.—*n.* **com″mi-nu′tion.**

com-mis-er-ate (kŏ-mĭz′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to feel or express pity for; sympathize with.—*adj.* **com-mis′er-a-tive.**—*n.* **com-mis″er-a′tion.**

com-mis-sa-ri-at (kŏm″ĭ-sā′rĭ-ăt), *n.* **1,** the department of an army that furnishes provisions and other supplies; **2,** the officers in this department; **3,** the supplies furnished.

com-mis-sa-ry (kŏm′ĭ-să-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ries**], missaries (-rĭz)], **1,** one to whom some charge is committed by a superior; **2,** an official in charge of the food department of an army.

com-mis-sion (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of doing or performing: often implying wrongdoing; **2,** the intrusting of business to anyone; **3,** a trust; charge; **4,** one or more persons appointed or elected to perform certain specified duties in business or government; **5,** in commerce, brokerage or allowance; **6,** a document conferring military or naval rank or authority:—*v.t.* **1,** to empower; delegate; **2,** in the army and navy, to confer rank or authority upon; **3,** to put in service, as a warship.

com-mis-sion-aire (kŏ-mĭsh″ŭn-ār′; *Fr.* kō-mē″syō-nâr′), *n.* **1,** one intrusted with an errand, as a professional shopper; **2,** in Europe, a hotel attendant who meets trains, boats, etc.

com-mis-sion-er (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1,** a person holding authority under a commission, or warrant; **2,** an officer in charge of some department of the public service; as, the water *commissioner;* **3,** one of a body governing a political unit, as a city, under public authority.

com-mit (kŏ-mĭt′), *v.t.* **1,** to give in charge or trust; **2,** to consign to custody, esp. for a short time; as, to *commit* a man for trial; **3,** to refer (a bill) to a committee; **4,** to perform or perpetrate, as a crime; **5,** to bring into risk or danger; also, to pledge: often used reflexively; **6,** to consign for safe-keeping, as by writing down, memorizing, etc.—*adj.* **com-mit′ta-ble.**

com-mit-ment (kŏ-mĭt′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of intrusting or giving in charge; **2,** the state of being consigned, as to prison; **3,** the referring of a bill to a committee; **4,** an evil act; **5,** the act of pledging.—*n.* **com-mit′tal.**

com-mit-tee (kŏ-mĭt′ē), *n.* one or more persons appointed to consider, act on, or report on, any matter.

com-mode (kŏ-mōd′), *n.* **1,** a bureau or chest of drawers; **2,** a covered washstand containing basin, etc.

com-mo-di-ous (kŏ-mō′dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** convenient; **2,** roomy; affording ample accommodation.—*adv.* **com-mo′di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **com-mo′di-ous-ness.**

com-mod-i-ty (kŏ-mŏd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ties**], commodities (-tĭz)], **1,** that

which is useful; **2**, an article of commerce; **3**, in *pl.*, in commerce, anything movable that is bought and sold, except animals; goods.

com-mo-dore (kŏm′ō-dōr″), *n.* **1**, in the U. S., a retired naval officer ranking between a captain and a rear admiral; **2**, in Great Britain, the commander of a squadron; **3**, a title of courtesy.

com-mon (kŏm′ŭn), *adj.* **1**, belonging to, or shared by, more than one; as, *common* to the human race; **2**, belonging, or pertaining, to a group or community; public; **3**, usual; frequent; trite; **4**, not worthy of note; inferior; vulgar; commonplace; **5**, in grammar: **a**, having either masculine or feminine gender, as a noun: opp. of *proper*; **b**, applying to any individual of a class. **common sense**, good judgment in ordinary affairs: —*n.* a tract of open public land.—*n.* **com′-mon-ness.**—*adv.* **com′mon-ly.**

com-mon-al-ty (kŏm′ŭn-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* commonalties (-tĭz)], the common people; the commons.

com-mon-er (kŏm′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one of the common people; **2**, in Great Britain, a person of low rank; **3**, a member of the British House of Commons.

com-mon-place (kŏm′ŭn-plās″), *n.* **1**, an ordinary topic or remark; **2**, anything ordinary:—*adj.* uninteresting; neither new nor striking.

com-mons (kŏm′ŭnz), *n.pl.* **1**, the mass of the people; **2**, in a college or university, rations or fare in common: **Commons**, the House of Commons, or lower house of Parliament in Great Britain and Canada.

com-mon-weal (kŏm′ŭn-wēl′), *n. Archaic*, a commonwealth. Also, **com′mon weal.**

com-mon-wealth (kŏm′ŭn-wĕlth″), *n.* the public; the whole body of people in a state; also, a state in which the people rule.

com-mo-tion (kō-mō′shŭn), *n.* violent agitation; tumult.

com-mu-nal (kŏm′ū-năl; kō-mū′năl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to ownership in common; **2**, pertaining to a commune.

[1]com-mune (kŏm′ūn), *n.* the smallest political division in France; hence, a local, self-governing community: **Commune**, the usurped government set up in Paris in 1792, or that set up in 1871.—*n.* **Com′mu-nist.**

[2]com-mune (kō-mūn′), *v.i.* **1**, to converse together; take intimate counsel; **2**, esp. in the U. S., to partake of the Eucharist, or Holy Communion.

com-mu-ni-ca-ble (kō-mū′nĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being made known or imparted to another.

com-mu-ni-cant (kō-mū′nĭ-kănt), *n.* **1**, a partaker, esp. of the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper; **2**, one who imparts or makes known.

com-mu-ni-cate (kō-mū′nĭ-kāt), *v.t.* **1**, to impart; **2**, to make known; tell:—*v.i.* **1**, to partake of the Lord's Supper; **2**, to be connected; **3**, to hold intercourse. — *n.* **com-mu′ni-ca′tor.** — *adj.* **com-mu′ni-ca-tive.**

com-mu-ni-ca-tion (kō-mū″nĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, an imparting; **2**, an expression of thoughts or opinions; **3**, means of passing from one place to another; **4**, news; intercourse.

com-mun-ion (kō-mūn′yŭn), *n.* **1**, intercourse; fellowship; esp., religious fellowship; **2**, common possession; **3**, a religious body with a common faith and administration: **Communion**, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper or the partaking of it.

com-mu-nism (kŏm′ū-nĭzm), *n.* **1**, a social order in which property is held in common: opp. of that of private property; **2**, any organization of society in which property is held in common, and the state controls production and the distribution of the products of labor.—*n.* **com′mu-nist.** —*adj.* **com″mu-nis′tic.**

com-mu-ni-ty (kŏ-mū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* communities (-tĭz)], **1**, a body of persons having common interests, living in the same locality; **2**, the people in general; **3**, likeness; a character in common.

com-mu-ta-tion (kŏm″ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of substituting, as one kind of payment or service for another; **2**, the substitution of something less severe; as, the *commutation* of sentence of death to life imprisonment: **commutation ticket**, a multiple ticket at a reduced rate, paid for in advance.

com-mu-ta-tor (kŏm′ū-tā″tẽr), *n.* a device for regulating the direction of an electrical current.

com-mute (kō-mūt′), *v.t.* **1**, to exchange; substitute; **2**, to reduce the severity of; as, to *commute* a sentence:—*v.i.* to use a commutation ticket; esp., to ride back and forth daily to work in the city from a suburb.—*n.* **com-mut′er.**—*n.* **com-mut′a-ble.**

[1]com-pact (kŏm′păkt), *n.* a contract between persons or parties.

[2]com-pact (kŏm-păkt′), *adj.* **1**, closely or firmly united; knit or pressed together; **2**, terse; condensed:—*v.t.* to press or pack closely; make solid:—*n.* (kŏm′păkt), a small cake of some cosmetic preparation, as powder or rouge, inclosed in a metal case.—*adv.* **com-pact′ly.**—*n.* **com-pact′ness.**

[1]com-pan-ion (kŏm-păn′yŭn), *n.* **1**, a comrade or associate; **2**, one of a pair or set of objects designed to go together:—*v.i.* to associate: with *with*.—*adj.* **com-pan′ion-a-ble.**—*n.* **com-pan′ion-a-bleness.**—*n.* **com-pan′ion-ship.**

[2]com-pan-ion (kŏm-păn′yŭn), *n.* **1**, a hoodlike covering over a stairway, called the *companionway*, on a ship, leading to a cabin below; **2**, the stairway itself.

com-pa-ny (kŭm′pȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* companies (-nĭz)], **1**, a group of people; **2**, a body of associated persons; a society; **3**, associates; **4**, a body of actors; **5**, a guest, or guests; **6**, fellowship; **7**, a firm; **8**, a section of a regiment commanded by a captain.

com-pa-ra-ble (kŏm′pȧ-rȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being likened to someone or something.—*adv.* **com′pa-ra-bly.**

com-par-a-tive (kŏm-păr′ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the act of comparing; **2**, relative; resulting from comparison; **3**, designating, or pertaining to, the second degree in the comparison of adjectives and adverbs, as *greater, higher*:—*n.* the comparative degree, or a word in it.—*adv.* **com-par′a-tive-ly.**

com-pare ((kŏm-pâr'), *v.t.* **1**, to liken; refer to as similar; **2**, to examine in order to discover likeness and unlikeness; **3**, to name over in order the degrees in the comparison of (adjectives and adverbs):—*v.i.* **1**, to be like or equal; **2**, to be worthy of, or suitable for, comparison.—*n.* **com-par'er.**

com-par-i-son (kŏm-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of perceiving likenesses or differences; **2**, an illustration or simile; **3**, the change in form of adjectives and adverbs which shows a difference in degree.

com-part-ment (kŏm-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* one of the parts into which an inclosed space is divided; a division made by a partition; a separate section.

[1]com-pass (kŭm'pas), *v.t.* **1**, to encircle; walk or go around; **2**, to besiege; **3**, to attain.—*adj.* **com'pass-a-ble.**

[2]com-pass (kŭm'pas), *n.* **1**, the boundary of an area; **2**, inclosed space; extent; limits; **3**, any of various instruments designed to indicate the magnetic north or the true north; **4**, the range of tones possible to a given voice or instrument; **5**, in *pl.*, an instrument for drawing and dividing circles, transferring measurements, etc., consisting of two small, upright rods joined together at the top by a hinge: also called *dividers*.

com-pas-sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* sorrow for the sufferings of others.

com-pas-sion-ate (kŏm-păsh'ŭn-ât), *adj.* sympathetic; merciful.—*adv.* **com-pas'sion-ate-ly.**

com-pat-i-ble (kŏm-păt'ĭ-bl), *adj.* harmonious; agreeable; congruous.—*adv.* **com-pat'i-bly.**—*n.* **com-pat'i-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **com-pat'i-ble-ness.**

com-pa-tri-ot (kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŭt), *n.* a fellow citizen or fellow countryman; one of the same country.

com-peer (kŏm-pēr'), *n.* **1**, an equal in rank; **2**, a companion.

com-pel (kŏm-pĕl'), *v.t.* **1**, to urge irresistibly; **2**, to oblige; force.

com-pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* an abridgment; summary; compendium.

com-pen-di-ous (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* containing the substance of a subject in condensed form; summarized; abridged; compact.—*adv.* **com-pen'di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **com-pen'di-ous-ness.**

com-pen-di-um (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* compendiums (-ŭmz); compendia (-ă)], an abridgment; a summary; condensed treatise or account.

com-pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt; kŏm-pĕn'sāt), *v.t.* **1**, to make a fit return to; recompense; **2**, to make amends for; be equivalent to:—*v.i.* to be the equivalent of something.—*n.* **com'pen-sa"tor.**

com-pen-sa-tion (kŏm"pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, recompense or payment; whatever makes good any lack or loss; a set-off; payment; amends; **2**, something given in return for a service or for something of value.—*adj.* **com-pen'sa-to-ry.**

com-pete (kŏm-pēt'), *v.i.* to enter into a contest or rivalry with another; contend; as, to *compete* for a prize.

com-pe-tence (kŏm'pē-tĕns), *n.* **1**, fitness; capability; ability; as, *competence* for a task; **2**, moderate fortune; enough for comfort. Also, **com'pe-ten-cy.**

com-pe-tent (kŏm'pē-tĕnt), *adj.* **1**, fit; able; suitable; **2**, in law, qualified to act or serve.—*adv.* **com'pe-tent-ly.**

com-pe-ti-tion (kŏm"pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of trying to gain something sought by another at the same time; rivalry; **2**, a contest, as in sports.

com-pet-i-tive (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the contention of two or more for the same object; pertaining to rivalry; as, *competitive* examinations.—*adv.* **com-pet'i-tive-ly.**

com-pet-i-tor (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* one who competes; a rival.

com-pi-la-tion (kŏm"pĭ-lā'shŭn), **1**, the act of bringing together; esp., the collecting of material for a book; **2**, a book or the like made from such collecting.

com-pile (kŏm-pīl'), *v.t.* **1**, to put together in fresh form; **2**, to arrange in order, as a tabular report.—*n.* **com-pil'er.**

com-pla-cence (kŏm-plā'sĕns), *n.* tranquil self-satisfaction. Also, **com-pla'cen-cy.**

com-pla-cent (kŏm-plā'sĕnt), *adj.* showing satisfaction; pleased with oneself.—*adv.* **com-pla'cent-ly.**

com-plain (kŏm-plān'), *v.i.* **1**, to express grief, pain, resentment, or discontent; **2**, to lament mournfully; **3**, to express suffering; **4**, to make an accusation.—*n.* **com-plain'er.**—*adv.* **com-plain'ing-ly.**

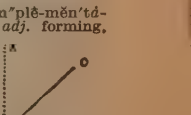
com-plain-ant (kŏm-plān'ănt), *n.* one who makes a complaint.

com-plaint (kŏm-plānt'), *n.* **1**, in law, a formal charge against a party; **2**, an expression of discontent, grief, or pain; **3**, an ailment; a disease.

com-plai-sant (kŏm'plā-zănt"; kŏm-plā'zănt), *adj.* courteous; compliant.—*adv.* **com'plai-sant'ly.**—*n.* **com'plai-sance"** (kŏm'plā-zăns"; kŏm-plā'zăns).

com-ple-ment (kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, full number or quantity; a complete set; **2**, something that occupies; **3**, a word added to complete the meaning of a predicate; **4**, the color which, when combined with a given color, produces white; **5**, the angle or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90 degrees:—*v.t.* (kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt"; kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt'), to complete.

com-ple-men-ta-ry (kŏm"plĕ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *adj.* forming, or of the nature of, a complement, or completing part: **complementary angles**, two angles which together make a right angle, or an angle of 90 degrees (see also *¹angle*, illus.).



COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES, *ABC, CBD.*

com-plete (kŏm-plēt'), *adj.* **1**, lacking nothing; entire; perfect; full; **2**, absolute; **3**, finished:—*v.t.* to make whole or perfect; finish.—*adv.* **com-plete'ly.**—*n.* **com-plete'ness.**—*n.* **com-ple'tion.**

com-plex (kŏm'plĕks), *adj.* **1**, composed of various parts; not simple; **2**, involved; intricate:—*n.* an intricate or involved thing or situation.—*adv.* **com'plex-ly.**—*n.* **com'plex-ness.**—*n.* **com-plex'i-ty.**

com-plex-ion (kŏm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the color of the skin, esp. of the face; **2**, aspect.—*adj.* **com-plex'ioned.**

com-pli-ance (kŏm-plī'ăns), *n.* the act or state of yielding or consenting; submission.—*n.* **com-pli'an-cy.**

com-pli-ant (kŏm-plī'ănt), *adj.* disposed to consent; yielding; obliging.—*adv.* **com-pli'ant-ly.**

com-pli-cate (kŏm'plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to make confused or hard to understand; involve:—*adj.* (kŏm'plĭ-kāt), difficult; complex.—*p.adj.* **com'pli-cat"ed.**

com-pli-ca-tion (kŏm"plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a confusing combination of circumstances; **2,** the state of being hard to understand; difficulty; **3,** an event causing perplexity; **4,** a physical disorder not connected with the main disease, but affecting or bearing relation to it.

com-plic-i-ty (kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **complicities** (-tĭz)], partnership in wrongdoing or crime.

com-pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a formal act or expression of courtesy; **2,** an expression of approval or admiration:—*v.t.* (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt"; kŏm"plĭ-mĕnt'), **1,** to flatter; congratulate; praise; **2,** to show respect and affection for.

com-pli-men-ta-ry (kŏm"plĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** conveying approval, admiration, or commendation; **2,** given free, as tickets.

com-ply (kŏm-plī'), *v.i.* to assent; agree; consent.—*n.* **com-pli'er.**

com-po-nent (kŏm-pō'nĕnt), *adj.* forming a part; composing; constituent:—*n.* a necessary part; an ingredient.

com-port (kŏm-pōrt'), *v.t.* to conduct or behave (oneself):—*v.i.* to agree; accord; harmonize.—*n.* **com-port'ment.**

com-pose (kŏm-pōz'), *v.t.* **1,** to form by combination; **2,** to make up: often in passive; as, bronze is *composed* of copper and tin; **3,** to calm; make tranquil; **4,** to adjust; arrange in proper order; **5,** to set (type):—*v.i.* to engage in composition, as of musical or literary work.—*n.* **com-pos'er.**

com-posed (kŏm-pōzd'), *p.adj.* tranquil; calm; serene; quiet.—*adv.* **com-pos'ed-ly.**—*n.* **com-pos'ed-ness.**

com-pos-ite (kŏm-pŏz'ĭt; kŏm'pŏ-zīt), *adj.* **1,** made up of distinct parts; as, a *composite* language; **2,** in botany, having small flowers arranged compactly in heads, the outer flowers often appearing to be a ring of petals, as in the daisy:—*n.* a composition.—*adv.* **com-pos'ite-ly.**

com-po-si-tion (kŏm"pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the union of different things or principles to make a whole; **2,** the act or art of creating an artistic work; **3,** a schoolroom exercise written for practice in the use of language; **4,** the setting up of type; **5,** a substance formed by mingling various materials.

com-pos-i-tor (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* one who sets type.

com-post (kŏm'pōst), *n.* a mixture of various substances, such as leaf mold, manure, etc., for fertilizing land.

com-po-sure (kŏm-pō'zhŭr), *n.* tranquility; serenity.

com-pote (kŏm'pōt), *n.* **1,** fruit stewed in sirup; **2,** a small dish for fruit.

[1]com-pound (kŏm-pound'), *v.t.* **1,** to mix or combine together; **2,** to join or unite; **3,** to form by mixing, as a medicine; **4,** to settle, as a debt, for less than the amount claimed:—*v.i.* to compromise; bargain:—*adj.* (kŏm'pound), composed of two or more elements; composite:—*n.* (kŏm'-pound), **1,** a combination of two or more elements or parts; **2,** in chemistry, a substance formed of two or more elements united in definite proportions; **3,** in grammar, a word composed of two or more elements, themselves usually words, as *housewife*.—*n.* **com-pound'er.**

[2]com-pound (kŏm'pound), *n.* in the East Indies, China, etc., an inclosure containing a factory, residence, or the like, esp. one used by foreigners.

com-pre-hend (kŏm"prē-hĕnd'), *v.t.* **1,** to include or comprise; **2,** to grasp with the mind; understand.

com-pre-hen-si-ble (kŏm"prē-hĕn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* intelligible.—*n.* **com"pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty.**

com-pre-hen-sion (kŏm"prē-hĕn'-shŭn), *n.* the act of understanding or of including.

com-pre-hen-sive (kŏm"prē-hĕn'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** including much; full; complete; **2,** able to understand readily and clearly.—*adv.* **com"pre-hen'-sive-ly.**—*n.* **com"pre-hen'sive-ness.**

com-press (kŏm-prĕs'), *v.t.* to press together; condense:—*n.* (kŏm'-prĕs), a soft pad used in surgery as a dressing or to maintain pressure.—*adj.* **com-press'i-ble.**—*n.* **com-press"i-bil'i-ty.**—*adj.* **com-press'ive.**

com-pres-sion (kŏm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making compact or of pressing together; **2,** condensation.

com-prise (kŏm-prīz'), *v.t.* to comprehend, contain; include; embrace. Also, **com-prize'.**

com-pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* **1,** a settlement by which each party concedes or gives up something; **2,** a combination of two systems, plans, or the like, made by sacrifice on the part of each:—*v.t.* **1,** to settle by mutual concession; **2,** to endanger the interests of, as by indirect speech or action:—*v.i.* to settle by an adjustment or concession.—*n.* **com'pro-mis"er.**

comp-trol-ler (kŏn-trōl'ẽr), *n.* a public officer who oversees, examines, and certifies accounts. Also, **con-trol'ler,** *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **comp-trol'ler-ship.**

com-pul-sion (kŏm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of coercing, or the state of being coerced; **2,** force; constraint.

com-pul-so-ry (kŏm-pŭl'sō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** exercising force; **2,** obligatory; enforced.—*adv.* **com-pul'so-ri-ly.**

com-punc-tion (kŏm-pŭngk'shŭn), *n.* mild remorse; uneasiness of conscience; contrition.

com-pu-ta-tion (kŏm"pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* the act of reckoning; calculation; also, the estimate arrived at.

com-pute (kŏm-pūt'), *v.t.* to figure; number; reckon; calculate.—*adj.* **com-put'a-ble.**—*n.* **com-put'er.**

com-rade (kŏm'răd; kŏm'răd), *n.* a mate; an intimate friend; a companion.—*n.* **com'rade-ship.**

[1]con (kŏn), *v.t.* to study carefully; hence, to commit to memory.

[2]con (kŏn), *adv.* on the negative side; as, they argued the matter pro and *con.*

con-cat-e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ē-nāt), *v.t.* to link together; connect, as in a series.—*n.* **con-cat"e-na'tion.**

con-cave (kŏn'kāv), *adj.* hollow and curved, as the inner surface of a sphere: opp. of *convex*:—*v.t.* to make hollow and curved, as a lens.

con-cav-i-ty (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* concavities (-tĭz)], **1,** hollowness; the state of being concave; **2,** the inner surface of a rounded, hollow body.

con-ceal (kŏn-sēl'), *v.t.* to hide; keep secret.—*adj.* **con-ceal'a-ble.**

con-ceal-ment (kŏn-sēl'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of hiding, or state of being hidden; **2,** a place of hiding; shelter.

con-cede (kŏn-sēd'), *v.t.* **1,** to yield; admit, as a point in a debate; **2,** to grant as a right.—*n.* **con-ced'er.**

con-ceit (kŏn-sēt'), *n.* **1,** an idea or opinion without sufficient ground; a fanciful notion; **2,** an undue belief in one's own powers; vanity; **3,** opinion; estimation.

con-ceit-ed (kŏn-sēt'ĕd), *adj.* having too good an opinion of oneself; excessively vain.—*adv.* **con-ceit'ed-ly.**

con-ceive (kŏn-sēv'), *v.t.* **1,** to become pregnant with (young); **2,** to imagine; **3,** to understand; take into the mind:—*v.i.* **1,** to think; **2,** to become pregnant.—*adj.* **con-ceiv'a-ble.**—*adv.* **con-ceiv'a-bly.**

con-cen-trate (kŏn'sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn'trāt), *v.t.* **1,** to bring to one point or common center; **2,** to increase in strength; **3,** to fix, as the attention:—*v.i.* to approach to, or meet at, a given point.—*n.* **con"cen-tra'tion.**

con-cen-tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* having a common center, as circles. Also, **con-cen'tri-cal.**—*adv.* **con-cen'tri-cal-ly.**

con-cept (kŏn'sĕpt), *n.* mental impression of an object; a notion; an idea.

con-cep-tion (kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of forming a mental image or impression; **2,** an idea or notion; **3,** the act of becoming pregnant.

con-cern (kŏn-sûrn'), *v.t.* **1,** to affect the welfare of; relate or belong to; **2,** to interest or engage; as, I am not *concerned* in that; **3,** to make uneasy:—*n.* **1,** that which belongs or relates to one; business; affair; **2,** interest; anxiety; **3,** a business firm.

con-cern-ing (kŏn-sûrn'ĭng), *prep.* relating to; regarding.

con-cert (kŏn-sûrt'), *v.t.* **1,** to contrive or devise together; **2,** to adjust or arrange by joint action:—*n.* (kŏn'sĕrt), **1,** a musical entertainment; **2,** musical harmony; **3,** agreement; coöperation; **4,** unison of voices; as, to recite in *concert*.—*p.adj.* **con-cert'ed.**

con-cer-ti-na (kŏn"sĕr-tē'nȧ), *n.* a small musical reed instrument with extensible bellows.

con-ces-sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of granting or yielding, as a point in dispute; **2,** the thing conceded; **3,** an acknowledgment or admission.

conch (kŏngk; kŏnch; kŏnsh), *n.* a large, spiral sea shell, as that of certain mollusks: sometimes used as a trumpet.

con-chol-o-gy (kŏng-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* that part of zoölogy which treats of mollusks and their shells.—*n.* **con-chol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **con"cho-log'i-cal.**

con-cil-i-ate (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* to gain the good will of; win over from hostility.—*n.* **con-cil'i-a"tor.**

con-cil-i-a-tion (kŏn-sĭl"ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* the act of restoring good will, or of banishing hostility.

con-cil-i-a-to-ry (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* tending to pacify; showing a spirit willing to come half way.

con-cise (kŏn-sīs'), *adj.* condensed; terse; brief; putting much in few words.—*adv.* **con-cise'ly.**—*n.* **con-cise'ness.**

con-clave (kŏn'klāv), *n.* **1,** a private meeting of cardinals for the election of a pope; **2,** the rooms in which such meetings are held; **3,** any private meeting.

con-clude (kŏn-klōōd'), *v.t.* **1,** to come to a decision about; **2,** to determine; settle; **3,** to end; as, to *conclude* an argument:—*v.i.* **1,** to draw an inference; **2,** to end.

con-clu-sion (kŏn-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* **1,** a final determination; **2,** a summing up; **3,** an inference; judgment; **4,** the closing part, as of a discussion; end.

con-clu-sive (kŏn-klōō'sĭv), *adj.* final; ending argument.—*adv.* **con-clu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **con-clu'sive-ness.**

con-coct (kŏn-kŏkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to prepare, as food, by mixing various elements; **2,** to form; make up, as a plot.

con-coc-tion (kŏn-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of mixing different ingredients; **2,** a mixture of various articles of food.

con-com-i-tant (kŏn-kŏm'ĭ-tănt), *n.* that which accompanies or is combined with something else; an attendant quality or circumstance; as happiness is not always a *concomitant* of wealth:—*adj.* accompanying; attending; as, *concomitant* circumstances.—*adv.* **con-com'i-tant-ly.**

con-cord (kŏng'kôrd; kŏn'kôrd), *n.* **1,** harmony; union; **2,** the agreement of words, as in gender, number, and case.

con-cord-ance (kŏn-kôr'dȧns), *n.* **1,** agreement; **2,** a list of words or passages, esp. in the Bible, with references to the places where they occur.

con-cord-ant (kŏn-kôr'dănt), *adj.* harmonious; agreeing; agreeable.—*adv.* **con-cord'ant-ly.**

con-course (kŏng'kôrs; kŏn'kôrs), *n.* **1,** a meeting together; as, a *concourse* of waters; **2,** an assembly or crowd.

con-crete (kŏn'krēt'; kŏn-krēt'), *adj.* **1,** formed into a mass by mixing; **2,** pertaining to actual events or things; not abstract or general; **3,** consisting of the substance called *concrete*:—*n.* an artificial stone made of cement, sand, and broken stone:—*v.t.* (kŏn-krēt'), **1,** to form into a mass; **2,** to form of, or cover with, concrete.—*adv.* **con'crete-ly.**—*n.* **con'crete-ness.**

con-cre-tion (kŏn-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or process of forming into a solid mass; **2,** a hardened mass.

con-cu-bine (kŏng'kū-bīn), *n.* a woman who lives with a man without being his wife.—*n.* **con-cu'bi-nage.**

con-cur (kŏn-kûr'), *v.i.* **1,** to agree or unite in action or opinion; **2,** to happen at the same time; coincide.

con-cur-rence (kŏn-kûr'ĕns), *n.* the act of agreeing; agreement; consent; coincidence. Also, **con-cur'ren-cy.**

con-cur-rent (kŏn-kŭr'ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** acting in union or conjunction; agreeing; **2,** happening or existing at the same time.—*adv.* **con-cur'rent-ly.**

con-cus-sion (kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* a shaking; the shock caused when two bodies come violently together.

con-demn (kŏn-dĕm'), *v.t.* [*p.pr.* -demn'ing (-dĕm'ĭng); -dĕm'nĭng)], **1,** to pronounce or judge guilty; **2,** to blame; censure; **3,** to declare to be forfeited or taken for public use; as, to *condemn* land; **4,** to pronounce to be unfit for use; as, to *condemn* a prison or tenement.—*adj.* **con-dem'na-to-ry.**—*n.* **con'dem-na'tion.**—*n.* **con-demn'er** (kŏn-dĕm'ĕr; kŏn-dĕm'nĕr).

con-den-sa-tion (kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** reduction in size; compression; **2,** the act of making dense or denser; **3,** the change from a gaseous to a liquid form, as from water vapor to rain.

con-dense (kŏn-dĕns'). *v.t.* **1,** to compress; make close or dense; **2,** to reduce to fewer words; **3,** to change from a gas or vapor to a liquid, as steam to water; **4,** to increase in intensity, as an electric charge:—*v.i.* **1,** to become dense; **2,** to pass from gaseous or vaporous to liquid form: opp. of *rarefy*.—*adj.* **con-den'sa-ble.**—*n.* **con-dens'er.**

con-de-scend (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v.i.* to stoop; descend; deign; come down voluntarily to the plane of inferiors.—*adv.* **con'de-scend'ing-ly.**

con-de-scen-sion (kŏn'dē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* stooping to the level of inferiors; courtesy to an inferior.

con-dign (kŏn-dīn'), *adj.* deserved; adequate; as, a *condign* punishment.—*adv.* **con-dign'ly.**

con-di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* a seasoning for food; a spicy relish.

con-di-tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** something necessary, demanded or agreed upon, or something which limits or qualifies; **2,** state of being or of circumstances; social rank; **3,** fitness; readiness:—*v.t.* **1,** to arrange; render fit; **2,** to be a necessity of; limit; subject to qualifications; as, health *conditions* success.—*p.adj.* **con-di'tioned.**

con-di-tion-al (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** of, pertaining to, or depending upon, certain stipulations or provisions; not absolute; **2,** in grammar, containing a provisional clause.—*adv.* **con-di'tion-al-ly.**

con-dole (kŏn-dōl'), *v.i.* to express sympathy for another: with *with*.

con-do-lence (kŏn-dō'lĕns), *n.* sympathy for another's grief.

con-done (kŏn-dōn'), *v.t.* to forgive, esp. by seeming to overlook, as a fault.—*n.* **con'do-na'tion.**

con-dor (kŏn'dôr), *n.* a very large, South American vulture found in the highest parts of the Andes.

con-duce (kŏn-dūs'), *v.i.* to lead or tend toward a result; contribute.—*adj.* **con-du'cive.**

con-duct (kŏn-dŭkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to guide; **2,** to direct; manage; **3,** to behave; **4,** to serve as a medium or channel for; transmit, as heat:—*v.i.* **1,** to direct; lead; **2,** to transmit electricity, heat, etc.:—*n.* (kŏn'dŭkt), **1,** personal behavior or practice; **2,** management; **3,** guidance.

con-duct-ance (kŏn-dŭk'tăns), *n.* in electricity, the power of a substance to conduct opp. of *resistance*.

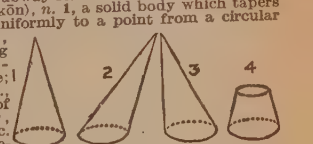
con-duc-tion (kŏn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or process of conveying or transmitting, as water through a pipe; **2,** transmission by a conductor, esp. of heat or electricity; **3,** conductivity.

con-duc-tive (kŏn-dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* having the property of transmitting heat, electricity, etc.—*n.* **con'duc-tiv'i-ty.**

con-duc-tor (kŏn-dŭk'tĕr), *n.* **1,** a leader or guide; a director, as of an orchestra; **2,** one who has charge of a trolley car or railway train; **3,** a substance which transmits water, heat, sound, electricity, or the like.—*n.fem.* **con-duc'tress.**

con-duit (kŏn'dĭt), *n.* **1,** a canal or pipe for carrying water, etc.; **2,** a trough, tube, or subway for electric wires.

cone (kōn), *n.* **1,** a solid body which tapers uniformly to a point from a circular base; **2,** anything of similar shape; **3,** specif., the fruit of the fir, pine, etc. (see *inflorescence*, illus.); **4,** in geometry, a solid generated by the revolution of a right angle around one of its legs; also, more generally, a surface generated by the movement of a straight line, one point of which is fixed.



CONES

con-fab-u-late (kŏn-făb'ū-lāt), *v.i.* *Colloq.*, to gossip or chat familiarly.—*n.* **con-fab'u-la'tion.**

con-fec-tion (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a mixing of ingredients; **2,** anything preserved with sugar; a sweetmeat.

con-fec-tion-a-ry (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* confectionaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a sweetmeat; **2,** an establishment in which sweetmeats are made or sold:—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, sweetmeats.

con-fec-tion-er (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ĕr), *n.* one who prepares and sells candy, sweetmeats, etc.

con-fec-tion-er-y (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ĕr-ĭ; -ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* confectioneries (-ĭz)], candies, ice cream, cakes, etc.

con-fed-er-a-cy (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* confederacies (-sĭz)], persons, states, or nations united for mutual support of any kind; an alliance: **the Confederacy**, the Confederate States of America, a league of 11 southern states that seceded from the United States in 1860 and 1861.

con-fed-er-ate (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to unite in a league:—*adj.* (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ăt), united by a league or agreement: **Confederate**, pertaining to the Confederate States of America (see *Confederacy*):—*n.* **1,** a member of a league or union; **2,** an ally; accomplice: **Confederate**, an adherent of the Confederate States of America.

con-fed-er-a-tion (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* the act of joining together or forming a league; an alliance.

con-fer (kŏn-fûr′), *v.t.* to give or bestow; as, to *confer* a medal:—*v.i.* to consult together; converse: with *with*; as, to *confer* with one's partner.—**n. con-fer′rer.**

con-fer-ee (kŏn″fĕr-ē′), *n.* one who takes part in a conference.

con-fer-ence (kŏn′fĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1,** the act of consulting together formally; **2,** a meeting for discussing some topic or business; **3,** a religious convention.

con-fess (kŏn-fĕs′), *v.t.* **1,** to admit or acknowledge, as a fault; **2,** to admit as true; **3,** to profess, as a religious belief; **4,** to hear a confession from: said of a priest:—*v.i.* **1,** to disclose the state of one's conscience to a priest and receive absolution; **2,** to make an acknowledgment; admit: with *to*.—*adv.* **con-fess′ed-ly.**

con-fes-sion (kŏn-fĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of acknowledging or admitting; **2,** the act of making known one's sins to a priest; **3,** a profession of belief, as in public worship; a creed; **4,** anything confessed.

con-fes-sion-al (kŏn-fĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *n.* the closed place where a priest hears confessions.

con-fes-sor (kŏn-fĕs′ŏr), *n.* **1,** one who admits or acknowledges a wrong; **2,** a priest who hears confessions.

con-fet-ti (kŏn-fĕt′tē), *n.pl.* [*sing.* confetto (-tō)], **1,** orig., bonbons or sweetmeats, or paper imitations, thrown at carnivals, weddings, etc.; **2,** now, usually as *sing.*, small pieces of paper similarly used.

con-fi-dant (kŏn″fĭ-dănt′; kŏn′fĭ-dănt″), *n.* an intimate friend to whom private affairs are told.—*n.fem.* **con″fi-dante′.**

con-fide (kŏn-fīd′), *v.i.* to have trust or faith (in):—*v.t.* **1,** to put into another's trust or keeping; intrust: with *to*; **2,** to tell, as a secret.—*n.* **con-fid′er.**—*p.adj.* **con-fid′ing.**

con-fi-dence (kŏn′fĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1,** belief; reliance; trust; **2,** faith based on intimate acquaintance; **3,** self-reliance; assurance; **4,** the telling of something privately and trustfully; also, a secret.

con-fi-dent (kŏn′fĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* **1,** full of trust; self-reliant; bold; **2,** convinced; sure.—*adv.* **con′fi-dent-ly.**

con-fi-den-tial (kŏn″fĭ-dĕn′shăl), *adj.* **1,** spoken or written as a secret; **2,** intimate; also, indicating intimacy.—*adv.* **con″fi-den′tial-ly.**

con-fig-u-ra-tion (kŏn-fĭg″ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* figure or contour; conformation, as of the land.

con-fine (kŏn′fīn), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, a boundary, border, or limit; a frontier:—*v.t.* (kŏn-fīn′), to restrict within limits; keep within doors; imprison.

con-fine-ment (kŏn-fīn′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** restriction; imprisonment; limitation; **2,** restraint, as by illness, esp. illness in childbirth.

con-firm (kŏn-fûrm′), *v.t.* **1,** to strengthen; make firmer; **2,** to make sure; **3,** to receive into church membership.—*adj.* **con-firm′a-ble.**—*n.* **con-firm′er.**—*adj.* **con-firm′a-to-ry.**—*adj.* **con-firm′a-tive.**

con-fir-ma-tion (kŏn″fĕr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of verifying, ratifying, making sure, etc.; **2,** that which proves; **3,** admission to full communion in certain Christian churches, after baptism.

con-firmed (kŏn-fûrmd′), *p.adj.* **1,** settled, as in a habit or mannerism; inveterate; **2,** established; habitual.

con-fis-cate (kŏn′fĭs-kāt; kŏn-fĭs′kāt), *v.t.* to seize as forfeited or as belonging to the state or public treasury:—*adj.* forfeited; seized; as, *confiscate* drugs.—*adj.* **con-fis′ca-to-ry.**—*n.* **con′fis-ca″tor.**

con-fis-ca-tion (kŏn″fĭs-kā′shŭn), *n.* the act of taking private property for public use; appropriation.

con-fla-gra-tion (kŏn″flā-grā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a great fire; **2,** hence, any great outburst, as of war.

con-flict (kŏn-flĭkt′), *v.i.* **1,** to strike together in collision, or clash; contend; fight; **2,** to disagree; be in opposition:—*n.* (kŏn′flĭkt), **1,** a fight or struggle for the mastery; battle; **2,** antagonism, as of ideas.—*n.* **con-flic′tion.**

con-flu-ence (kŏn′flōō-ĕns), *n.* **1,** a flowing or coming together of streams, roads, etc.; **2,** a flocking together, as of people.—*adj.* **con′flu-ent.**

con-form (kŏn-fôrm′), *v.t.* to make like; bring into agreement: usually with *to*:—*v.i.* **1,** to harmonize with a pattern, standard, etc.: with *to*; **2,** to comply; be tractable.—*n.* **con-form′er.**—*n.* **con-form′ance.**

con-form-a-ble (kŏn-fôr′mȧ-bl), *adj.* like; corresponding; consistent; **2,** compliant; submissive.—*adv.* **con-form′a-bly.**

con-for-ma-tion (kŏn″fôr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** conformity; adaptation; **2,** the shaping of a thing by orderly arrangement of its parts; **3,** form; structure.

con-form-ist (kŏn-fôr′mĭst), *n.* one who is in agreement; esp., a member of the Established Church of England.

con-form-i-ty (kŏn-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* conformities (-tĭz)], likeness; harmony; compliance; agreement.

con-found (kŏn-found′), *v.t.* **1,** to perplex; bewilder; **2,** to throw into disorder or confusion; **3,** to mingle; mix; confuse; **4,** to rout; bring to nothing; as, science *confounds* superstition; **5,** *Colloq.*, to damn: used as a mild curse.

con-front (kŏn-frŭnt′), *v.t.* **1,** to put face to face: with *with*; as, to *confront* a prisoner with evidence; **2,** to face defiantly or with hostility; oppose.

con-fuse (kŏn-fūz′), *v.t.* **1,** to bewilder; perplex; **2,** to mingle; mix; mistake for another.—*adv.* **con-fus′ed-ly.**

con-fu-sion (kŏn-fū′zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of perplexing, embarrassing, etc.; **2,** perplexity; loss of self-possession; **3,** disorder; tumult.

con-fute (kŏn-fūt′), *v.t.* **1,** to prove to be false or untrue; **2,** to convict of error.—*n.* **con″fu-ta′tion.**—*n.* **con-fut′er.**

con-geal (kŏn-jēl′), *v.t.* to thicken; coagulate; freeze:—*v.i.* to harden by cold.—*adj.* **con-geal′a-ble.**

con-gen-ial (kŏn-jēn′yăl), *adj.* **1,** of kindred spirit; sympathetic; having the same tastes; **2,** agreeable; naturally suited to one's disposition.—*adv.* **con-gen′ial-ly.**—*n.* **con-ge″ni-al′i-ty.**

con-gen-i-tal (kŏn-jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *adj.* existing at birth, not caused by later influences.—*adv.* **con-gen′i-tal-ly.**

con-ger (kŏng′gẽr), *n.* a large marine, or sea, eel: also called *conger eel.*

con-gest (kŏn-jĕst′), *v.t.* **1,** to cause the blood vessels of (an organ or part of the body) to become too full; **2,** to make too full or overcrowded:—*v.i.* to become too full.—*n.* **con-ges′tion.**

con-glom-er-ate (kŏn-glŏm′ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a round mass:—*adj.* (kŏn-glŏm′ẽr-ăt), collected, clustered, or massed together:—*n.* **1,** a mass of varied materials or elements; **2,** a rock composed of pebbles, gravel, etc., cemented together.

con-glom-er-a-tion (kŏn-glŏm″ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of gathering into a mass; **2,** a mixed collection or accumulation; mixture.

con-grat-u-late (kŏn-grăt′ū-lāt), *v.t.* to rejoice with, or express sympathetic pleasure to, on account of some happy event or honor.—*n.* **con-grat′u-la″tor.**—*adj.* **con-grat′u-la-to-ry.**

con-grat-u-la-tion (kŏn-grăt″ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* the act of expressing sympathetic pleasure.

con-gre-gate (kŏng′grē-gāt), *v.t.* to collect into a crowd, mass, etc.:—*v.i.* to assemble; gather together.

con-gre-ga-tion (kŏng″grē-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of assembling, or the state of being assembled; **2,** an assembly of persons, esp. for worship; **3,** those organized into a body for religious activity.—*adj.* **con″gre-ga′tion-al.**

con-gre-ga-tion-al-ism (kŏng″grē-gā′shŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* a form of church government in which each congregation governs itself.

con-gress (kŏng′grĕs), *n.* **1,** a coming together; meeting; **2,** a conference; an assembly of delegates for the discussion or settlement of affairs of common interest; **3,** the chief lawmaking body of a republic: **Congress,** the national legislature of the United States of America: **congress boot** or **gaiter,** a shoe or boot reaching above the ankle, with elastic insets in the sides.

Con-gres-sion-al (kŏn-grĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to Congress: **congressional,** of or pertaining to any assembly.—*n.* **con-gres′sion-al-ist.**

Con-gress-man (kŏng′grĕs-măn), *n.* [*pl.* Congressmen (-mĕn)], a member of the U. S. Congress; esp., a member of the House of Representatives.—*n.fem.* **Con′gress-wom″an.**

con-gru-ent (kŏng′grōō-ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** agreeing; in harmony; **2,** suitable; fit; possessing congruity.—*adv.* **con′gru-ent-ly.**—*n.* **con′gru-ence.**

con-gru-i-ty (kŏn-grōō′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* congruities (-tĭz)], agreement; consistency; fitness; suitableness.

con-gru-ous (kŏng′grōō-ŭs), *adj.* in accord with what is fitting; appropriate; consistent.—*adv.* **con′gru-ous-ly.**—*n.* **con′gru-ous-ness.**

con-ic (kŏn′ĭk), *adj.* shaped like a cone (see *cone,* illus.). Also, **con′i-cal.**

co-ni-fer (kō′nĭ-fẽr), *n.* any of an order of evergreen trees having a cone for fruit, as the spruce, pine, hemlock, etc.

co-nif-er-ous (kō-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* bearing cones, as the evergreens.

con-jec-tur-al (kŏn-jĕk′tūr-ăl), *adj.* doubtful; implying a guess or opinion.—*adv.* **con-jec′tur-al-ly.**

con-jec-ture (kŏn-jĕk′tūr), *n.* a probable inference; surmise; guess:—*v.t.* to imagine; guess:—*v.i.* to form opinions by surmise; guess.—*adj.* **con-jec′tur-a-ble.**—*n.* **con-jec′tur-er.**

con-join (kŏn-join′), *v.t.* to join together; associate:—*v.i.* to unite.

con-joint (kŏn-joint′), *adj.* coöperating; united; joint.—*adv.* **con-joint′ly.**

con-ju-gal (kŏn′jōō-găl), *adj.* of or pertaining to marriage.—*adv.* **con′ju-gal-ly.**—*n.* **con″ju-gal′i-ty.**

con-ju-gate (kŏn′jōō-gāt), *v.t.* to give the forms of (a verb), covering the various changes according to voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

con-ju-ga-tion (kŏn″jōō-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of joining together; union; **2,** in grammar, the process of giving the forms of a verb, indicating voice, mood, tense, number, and person; **3,** a division of verbs inflected in a similar way.

con-junc-tion (kŏn-jŭngk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of joining; **2,** union; connection; **3,** the apparent meeting of two or more stars or planets; **4,** in grammar, an uninflected word used to connect, as *and, if, but.*

con-junc-ti-va (kŏn″jŭngk-tī′vȧ), *n.* the mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the eyeball.

con-junc-tive (kŏn-jŭngk′tĭv), *adj.* **1,** connective; uniting; **2,** united; joined.—*adv.* **con-junc′tive-ly.**

con-junc-ture (kŏn-jŭngk′tūr), *n.* **1,** a holding together; union; **2,** a combination of circumstances or causes; a critical time; crisis.

con-ju-ra-tion (kŏn″jōō-rā′shŭn), *n.* a magic spell; sorcery.

con-jure (kŭn′jẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to command or summon by a spell, as an evil spirit; **2,** to influence, as if by magic; as, he *conjured* her grief away; **3,** (kŏn-jōōr′), to appeal to solemnly; implore:—*v.i.* to use a magic spell; practice magic.

con-jur-er (kŭn′jẽr-ẽr), *n.* one who produces illusions by magic or sleight of hand; a juggler. Also, **con′jur-or.**

con-nate (kŏn′āt; kŏ-nāt′), *adj.* **1,** innate; inborn; **2,** existing together from birth; **3,** of the same origin; cognate.

con-nect (kŏ-nĕkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to bind or fasten together; unite; **2,** to associate:—*v.i.* to join; be associated.

con-nec-tion (kŏ-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the state of being joined; union; **2,** relation or closeness, as of thought; **3,** a bond or tie; **4,** relation by marriage, blood, acquaintance, or other tie. Also, esp. in Great Britain, **con-nex′ion.**

con-nec-tive (kŏ-nĕk′tĭv), *adj.* fitted for the work of joining:—*n.* that which joins, as, in grammar, a conjunction.

con-ning tow-er 1, the low, shot-proof pilot house of an armored vessel; **2,** on submarines, a low tower on the deck, used as a post of observation and as an entrance to the boat.

con-niv-ance (kŏ-nīv′ăns), *n.* the act of secretly encouraging wrong; silent assent, as to wrongdoing.

con-nive (kŏ-nīv′), *v.i.* to permit secretly that which one should openly oppose; give secret aid.—*n.* **con-niv′er.**

con-nois-seur (kŏn″i-sûr′; kŏn″i-sûr′), *n.* a critical and competent judge; as, a *connoisseur* of art.

con-note (kŏ-nōt′), *v.t.* to imply in addition to the primary meaning; as, the word "man" *connotes* life, action, form, etc.—*n.* **con″no-ta′tion.**

con-nu-bi-al (kŏ-nū′bi-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to marriage.—*adv.* **con-nu′bi-al-ly.**—*n.* **con-nu″bi-al′i-ty.**

con-quer (kŏng′kẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to gain by conquest; overcome; subdue; **2,** to overcome by moral force, as a habit:—*v.i.* to be victorious.—*adj.* **con′quer-a-ble.**

con-quer-or (kŏng′kẽr-ẽr), *n.* a victor; as, the *conqueror* Napoleon.

con-quest (kŏng′kwĕst), *n.* **1,** the act of subduing; subjugation; victory; **2,** that which is won or overpowered.

con-san-guin-e-ous (kŏn″săng-gwĭn′ē-ŭs), *adj.* akin; related by blood.—*adv.* **con″san-guin′e-ous-ly.**

con-san-guin-i-ty (kŏn″săng-gwĭn′i-tĭ), *n.* blood relationship.

con-science (kŏn′shĕns), *n.* the moral sense or consciousness within oneself which determines right and wrong.—*adj.* **con′science-less.**

con-sci-en-tious (kŏn″shĭ-ĕn′shŭs), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the conscience; as, *conscientious* objections; **2,** influenced or regulated by conscience; as, a good and *conscientious* man.—*adv.* **con″sci-en′tious-ly.**—*n.* **con″sci-en′tious-ness.**

con-scious (kŏn′shŭs), *adj.* **1,** aware of one's own thoughts and actions or of things outside oneself; **2,** known within, or as belonging to, oneself; as, *conscious* superiority; **3,** mentally awake; **4,** embarrassed; self-conscious.—*adv.* **con′scious-ly.**

con-scious-ness (kŏn′shŭs-nĕs), *n.* **1,** the knowledge of that which passes in one's own mind; **2,** the state of being aware; sensation; **3,** knowledge gained directly of the presence of some object, state, or influence; **4,** the entire mental life.

con-script (kŏn-skrĭpt′), *v.t.* to compel to enter the army or navy:—*adj.* (kŏn′skrĭpt), enrolled by compulsion in the army:—*n.* one thus enrolled.

con-scrip-tion (kŏn-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the drafting, or compulsory enrollment, of a person for military or naval service; **2,** the draft system.

con-se-crate (kŏn′sẽ-krāt), *v.t.* to set apart as sacred; dedicate to the service of God.—*n.* **con′se-cra″tor.**

con-se-cra-tion (kŏn″sẽ-krā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of hallowing or sanctifying; **2,** the state of being hallowed or sanctified; **3,** a setting apart for a sacred use or office; **4,** devotion to a cause.

con-sec-u-tive (kŏn-sĕk′ū-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** without interruption in succession; as, *consecutive* days; **2,** composed of parts arranged in due order; as, a *consecutive* story.—*adv.* **con-sec′u-tive-ly.**—*n.* **con-sec′u-tive-ness.**

con-sen-sus (kŏn-sĕn′sŭs), *n.* general agreement in opinion, custom, or the like; as, the *consensus* of the group.

con-sent (kŏn-sĕnt′), *n.* **1,** a yielding of the mind or will; **2,** concord; agreement; as, by common *consent*:—*v.i.* **1,** to comply; yield; **2,** to concur; agree.

con-se-quence (kŏn′sẽ-kwĕns), *n.* **1,** outcome; result; **2,** importance; hence, rank or position.

con-se-quent (kŏn′sẽ-kwĕnt), *adj.* following as a result or natural effect:—*n.* a natural result or effect; that which follows.—*adv.* **con′se-quent-ly.**

con-se-quen-tial (kŏn″sẽ-kwĕn′shăl), *adj.* **1,** following as an effect; **2,** self-important; **3,** weighty; important.—*adv.* **con″se-quen′tial-ly.**

con-ser-va-tion (kŏn″sẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of keeping from decay, loss, or injury; **2,** official care and preservation, esp. of such natural resources as coal, oil, forests, etc.

con-serv-a-tism (kŏn-sûr′vă-tĭzm), *n.* the tendency to adhere to existing conditions, institutions, laws, etc., and to oppose change or progress.

con-serv-a-tive (kŏn-sûr′vă-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having the tendency or power to preserve or keep, as salt; **2,** naturally opposed to change:—*n.* **1,** that which preserves; **2,** one opposed to changes in political, religious, or civil institutions.—*adv.* **con-serv′a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **con-serv′a-tive-ness.**

con-serv-a-to-ry (kŏn-sûr′vă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* tending to preserve:—*n.* [*pl.* conservatories (-rĭz)], **1,** a greenhouse, esp. a private one; **2,** a public place of instruction, as in music.

con-serve (kŏn-sûrv′), *v.t.* **1,** to preserve from injury or destruction; **2,** to preserve with sugar:—*n.* (kŏn-sûrv′; kŏn′sûrv), **1,** preserved or candied fruit; **2,** in *pl.*, preserves.—*n.* **con′ser-va″tor.**

con-sid-er (kŏn-sĭd′ẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to fix the mind upon; **2,** to treat with regard; esteem; **3,** to believe; regard as; as, I *consider* him rude:—*v.i.* to deliberate; reflect.

con-sid-er-a-ble (kŏn-sĭd′ẽr-ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; important; valuable.—*adv.* **con-sid′er-a-bly.**

con-sid-er-ate (kŏn-sĭd′ẽr-āt), *adj.* having regard for others; thoughtful.—*adv.* **con-sid′er-ate-ly.**

con-sid-er-a-tion (kŏn-sĭd″ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of taking thought or reflecting; **2,** claim to notice; importance; **3,** regard for others; thoughtfulness; **4,** a fee; payment for service rendered.

con-sign (kŏn-sīn′), *v.t.* **1,** to deliver in a formal manner to another; yield in trust; **2,** to send to another to be sold, cared for, etc., as merchandise; **3,** to set apart; devote.—*adj.* **con-sign′a-ble.**

con-sign-ee (kŏn″sī-nē′; kŏn″sī-nē′), *n.* the person to whom goods are shipped; an agent.

con-sign-ment (kŏn-sīn′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of sending goods; **2,** the thing consigned; **3,** the writing by which anything is formally delivered or shipped.

con-sign-or (kŏn-sīn′ẽr; kŏn″sī-nôr′), *n.* the person who sends goods to another. Also, **con-sign′er.**

con-sist (kŏn-sĭst′), *v.i.* **1,** to be made; be composed: followed by *of*; **2,** to have as foundation or nature: followed by *in*.

con-sist-en-cy (kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-cies**] consistencies (-sĭz)], **1**, degree of density or firmness; as, the *consistency* of a liquid; **2**, harmony; agreement, esp. between deeds and statements or between conduct and principles. Also, **con-sist'ence.**

con-sist-ent (kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt), *adj.* **1**, solid; not fluid; **2**, not self-contradictory; standing together or in agreement. —*adv.* **con-sist'ent-ly.**

con-sol-a-ble (kŏn-sōl'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being comforted.

con-so-la-tion (kŏn"sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of giving, or state of receiving, sympathy; **2**, a means of relieving mental or physical distress; solace.

[1]con-sole (kŏn-sōl'), *v.t.* to give comfort to; cheer in sorrow; solace.—*adj.* **con-sol'a-to-ry** (kŏn-sŏl'ă-tō-rĭ).

[2]con-sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* **1**, in architecture, a corbel; a bracketlike support or ornament; **2**, the frame or stand which contains the keys, stops, etc., of a pipe organ.

con-sol-i-date (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* **1**, to make solid; condense; **2**, to strengthen; unite;—*v.i.* **1**, to become solid; **2**, to become united.—*n.* **con-sol'i-da"tor.**—*n.* **con-sol'i-da'tion.**

***con-som-mé** (kŏn"sŏ"mā';kŏn"sō-mā'), [Fr.], *n.* a strong, clear soup made from meat and vegetables.

con-so-nant (kŏn'sō-nănt), *n.* **1**, a speech sound made by closing or narrowing the mouth or throat; **2**, a symbol of such a sound, as *b*, *c*, *d*:—*adj.* **1**, of musical sounds, harmonious; **2**, consistent; **3**, pertaining to a consonant.—*adj.* **con"so-nan'tal.** —*adv.* **con'so-nant-ly.**—*n.* **con'so-nance.**

con-sort (kŏn'sôrt), *n.* **1**, a companion; a partner; **2**, a husband or wife; **3**, a ship accompanying another:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (kŏn-sôrt'), to associate.

con-spec-tus (kŏn-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* a synopsis or tabulated outline; a general survey of a subject.

con-spic-u-ous (kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, plainly visible; obvious; **2**, distinguished; notable.—*adv.* **con-spic'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **con-spic'u-ous-ness.**

con-spir-a-cy (kŏn-spĭr'ă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-cies**] conspiracies (-sĭz)], a plot; a secret combination of persons, as for an unlawful or evil purpose.

con-spir-a-tor (kŏn-spĭr'ă-tĕr), *n.* one who plots.

con-spire (kŏn-spīr'), *v.i.* **1**, to plan secretly together to commit a crime; combine for an unlawful purpose; **2**, to work in harmony with other circumstances toward a given result; as, events *conspired* to injure him.—*n.* **con-spir'er.**

con-sta-ble (kŭn'stă-bl; kŏn'-), *n.* **1**, formerly, a high court official; **2**, an officer of the law, with duties similar to those of a sheriff.—*n.* **con'sta-ble-ship".**

con-stab-u-la-ry (kŏn-stăb'ū-lă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ries**], constables collectively; **2**, an armed force organized for police duty.

con-stan-cy (kŏn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* **1**, fidelity; steadfastness; **2**, stability.

con-stant (kŏn'stănt), *adj.* **1**, faithful; firm; steadfast; true; **2**, unchanging; invariable; regular; **3**, in mathematics, not changing in value:—*n.* that which does not vary.—*adv.* **con'stant-ly.**

con-stel-la-tion (kŏn"stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* a group of fixed stars having a special name; as, the *constellation* Leo.

con-ster-na-tion (kŏn"stĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* great terror; horror.

con-sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v.t.* to render (the bowels) inactive:—**con-stipated**, *p.adj.* having bowels which do not move freely.—*n.* **con"sti-pa'tion.**

con-stit-u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-cies**], **1**, the body of electors voting for a representative member, as of Congress; **2**, a body of clients, subscribers, etc.; **3**, the district in which such a body of supporters lives.

con-stit-u-ent (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, forming a necessary part; component; as, *constituent* parts; **2**, having the power to vote for a representative:—*n.* **1**, an essential or necessary part; **2**, one who is represented by another.

con-sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v.t.* **1**, to compose or make up; as, he is delicately *constituted*; **2**, to appoint; **3**, to elect; enact, as a law; establish.—*n.* **con'stitut"er.**—*adj.* **con'sti-tu"tive.**

con-sti-tu-tion (kŏn"stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of establishing; **2**, bodily strength; vitality; **3**, mental temperament; **4**, the system of fundamental laws of a nation or state; as, the *Constitution* of the United States of America.

con-sti-tu-tion-al (kŏn"stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, inherent in the fundamental make-up of a person, mental or physical; **2**, in accordance with the fundamental law of a state, nation, society, or other group; as, *constitutional* rights:—*n. Colloq.*, a walk for health.—*adv.* **con"sti-tu'tion-al-ly.**

con-sti-tu-tion-al-i-ty (kŏn"stĭ-tū"shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality or state of being in accordance with the fundamental law of a state.

con-strain (kŏn-strān'), *v.t.* **1**, to hold down or keep back; **2**, to urge, drive, or compel; **3**, to confine; imprison; hold tightly.—*n.* **con-strain'er.**

con-strained (kŏn-strānd'), *p.adj.* characterized by unnaturalness or repression.—*adv.* **con-strain'ed-ly.**

con-straint (kŏn-strānt'), *n.* **1**, compulsion; force; necessity; **2**, repression; lack of naturalness; **3**, confinement.

con-strict (kŏn-strĭkt'), *v.t.* to bind; cramp.—*adj.* **con-stric'tive.**

con-stric-tion (kŏn-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, compression; **2**, that which compresses; **3**, a narrowed part.

con-stric-tor (kŏn-strĭk'tĕr), *n.* **1**, that which binds or squeezes; **2**, a serpent that crushes its prey in its coils; **3**, a muscle that contracts part of the body.

con-struct (kŏn-strŭkt'), *v.t.* **1**, to build; form; put together; compose; **2**, to contrive; invent.

con-struc-tion (kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of building; **2**, that which is built; an edifice; **3**, interpretation; **4**, grammatical relation of words in a clause or sentence.—*adj.* **con-struc'tion-al.**

con-struc-tive (kŏn-strŭk'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, capable of, or per-

taining to, building; **2**, positive; tending to help or build up rather than to hinder, depress, or destroy; opp. of *destructive*; **3**, based on interpretation rather than on express statement; implied; as, *constructive* fraud.—*adv.* **con·struc'tive-ly.**—*n.* **con·struc'tive-ness.**

con·strue (kŏn'strōō; kŏn-strōō'), *v.t.* **1**, to interpret; explain; as, his act was *construed* as a favor; **2**, in grammar, to apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence); also, to translate.—*adj.* **con·stru'a-ble.**

con·sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* **1**, an officer commissioned by a government to promote the interests of his country's trade in a foreign city and protect its citizens or subjects; **2**, one of the two joint chief officials of the Roman Republic.—*n.* **con'sul-ship.**—*adj.* **con'su-lar.**

con·su-late (kŏn'sŭ-lāt), *n.* the office or residence of a consul.

con·sult (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v.t.* **1**, to ask advice of; **2**, to have regard to:—*v.i.* to take counsel together.—*n.* **con·sult'er.**

con·sul-ta-tion (kŏn"sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of conferring; **2**, a conference for mutual counsel.

con·sume (kŏn-sūm'), *v.t.* **1**, to destroy, as by fire; waste wholly; **2**, to eat or drink up; use up:—*v.i.* to waste away.—*adj.* **con·sum'a-ble.**—*n.* **con·sum'er.**

con·sum-mate (kŏn'sŭ-māt; kŏn-sūm'-āt), *v.t.* to complete; finish; perfect:—*adj.* (kŏn-sŭm'ăt; kŏn'sŭ-măt), perfect.—*adv.* **con·sum'mate-ly.**

con·sum-ma-tion (kŏn"sŭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, conclusion; accomplishment; **2**, a desired end; goal.

con·sump-tion (kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of using up, or the state of being used up; destruction; **2**, the amount used up; as, the annual *consumption* of sugar; **3**, a gradual wasting away of the body; hence, a wasting disease, esp. pulmonary tuberculosis.

con·sump-tive (kŏn-sŭmp'tĭv), *adj.* pertaining or inclined to consumption, esp. by pulmonary tuberculosis:—*n.* one afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis.—*adv.* **con·sump'tive-ly.**

con·tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* a coming together of two things; a touching.

con·ta-gion (kŏn-tā'jŭn), *n.* **1**, the giving of disease to another by direct or indirect contact; **2**, a disease that can be so communicated; **3**, an agency, as virus, by which disease may be transmitted; **4**, pestilence; corruption.

con·ta-gious (kŏn-tā'jŭs), *adj.* **1**, transmitted by contact; as, scarlet fever is *contagious*; **2**, carrying infection; hence, unwholesome.—*adv.* **con·ta'-gious-ly.**—*n.* **con·ta'gious-ness.**

con·tain (kŏn-tān'), *v.t.* **1**, to hold, as a vessel; **2**, to comprehend; include; **3**, to bold or be equivalent to; as, a quart *contains* two pints; **4**, to restrain or hold back; repress; **5**, to be a multiple of, or be exactly divisible by.—*n.* **con·tain'er.**

con·tam-i-nate (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to pollute or make impure.—*adj.* **con·tam'i-na-tive.**

con·tam-i-na-tion (kŏn-tăm"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of making impure; **2**, that which pollutes.

con·temn (kŏn-tĕm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -temned' (-tĕmd'), *p.pr.* -temn'ing (-tĕm'ĭng; -tĕm'nĭng)], to scorn; look upon or treat with contempt.

con·tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt; kŏn-tĕm'-plāt), *v.t.* **1**, to consider with attention; meditate on; **2**, to look upon as possible or probable; intend:—*v.i.* to meditate.—*n.* **con'tem-pla'tor.**—*n.* **con"tem-pla'-tion.**—*adj.* **con·tem'pla-tive.**—*adv.* **con·tem'-pla-tive-ly.**—*n.* **con·tem'pla-tive-ness.**

con·tem-po-ra-ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm"pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* living, occurring, or existing at the same time. Also, **co·tem"po-ra'ne-ous.**—*adv.* **con·tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **con·tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ness.**

con·tem-po-ra-ry (kŏn-tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, existing or occurring at the same time; **2**, belonging to the same time; coeval:—*n.* [*pl.* contemporaries (-rĭz)], a contemporary person or thing.

con·tempt (kŏn-tĕmpt'), *n.* **1**, the act of scorning; **2**, the state of being scorned; **3**, disdain; scorn; **4**, disobedience to the orders, rules, etc., of a court.

con·tempt-i-ble (kŏn-tĕmp'tĭ-bl), *adj.* meriting scorn.—*adv.* **con·tempt'i-bly.**—*n.* **con·tempt'i-ble-ness.**

con·temp-tu-ous (kŏn-tĕmp'tū-ŭs), *adj.* disdainful; scornful; as, a *contemptuous* smile.—*adv.* **con·temp'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **con·temp'tu-ous-ness.**

con·tend (kŏn-tĕnd'), *v.i.* **1**, to strive in opposition; vie, as for a prize; **2**, to dispute or debate.—*n.* **con·tend'er.**

[1]con·tent (kŏn'tĕnt; kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* **1**, usually in *pl.*, all that which is contained, as in a vessel, bundle, book, etc.; **2**, the subject matter or meaning, as of a sermon or thesis; **3**, usually in *pl.*, extent; capacity, as for holding; size.

[2]con·tent (kŏn-tĕnt'), *adj.* **1**, satisfied with one's lot, whatever it is; easy of mind and heart; **2**, willing; assenting:—*v.t.* to satisfy; gratify; appease:—*n.* ease of mind and heart; satisfaction.

con·tent-ed (kŏn-tĕn'tĕd), *p.adj.* gratified; satisfied.—*adv.* **con·tent'ed-ly.**—*n.* **con·tent'ed-ness.**

con·ten-tion (kŏn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1**, contest; debate; quarrel; strife; **2**, a point or statement brought forward to support an argument.

con·ten-tious (kŏn-tĕn'shŭs), *adj.* causing strife; quarrelsome.—*adv.* **con·ten'tious-ly.**—*n.* **con·ten'tious-ness.**

con·tent·ment (kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the state of being satisfied; **2**, satisfaction; content.

con·test (kŏn-tĕst'), *v.t.* **1**, to dispute; as, to *contest* an election; **2**, to struggle to gain, as a victory; **3**, to litigate:—*n.* (kŏn'tĕst), **1**, a struggle for superiority; **2**, a fight; **3**, a litigation.—*adj.* **con·test'a-ble.**

con·test-ant (kŏn-tĕs'tănt), *n.* one who disputes, opposes, questions, or contends. Also, **con·test'er.**

con·text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* those parts of a discourse, book, etc., which are immediately connected with any special sentence or word.—*adj.* **con·tex'tu-al.**

con·ti-gu-i-ty (kŏn"tĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* contiguities (-tĭz)], **1**, nearness; contact; **2**, a continuous mass or series.

***dé-noue-ment** (dā″nōō″mäṅ′; dā-nōō′-mäṅ), [Fr.], *n.* **1,** the unraveling or solving of a plot or mystery; **2,** the outcome of a situation.

de-nounce (dē-nouns′), *v.t.* to threaten or accuse publicly; censure.—*n.* **de-nounce′ment.**

dense (dĕns), *adj.* **1,** thick; heavy; as, a *dense* fog; compact; as, a *dense* crowd; **2,** stupid; stolid; dull, as a person.—*adv.* **dense-ly.**—*n.* **dense′ness.**

den-si-ty (dĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* densities (-tiz)], **1,** closeness or compactness, as of matter; **2,** depth, as of shade; **3,** ratio of mass to volume; **4,** stupidity.

dent (dĕnt), *n.* a small hollow or depression:—*v.t.* to make a small hollow in:—*v.i.* to become hollowed in spots.

den-tal (dĕn′tăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the teeth; **2,** pronounced by the aid of the teeth, as *t, d,* etc.:—*n.* a dental sound, as *t, d.*

den-tate (dĕn′tāt), *adj.* toothed; having indented edges; as, *dentate* leaves (see *leaf,* illus.). Also, **den′tat-ed.**

den-ti-frice (dĕn′tĭ-frĭs), *n.* a powder, liquid, or paste used for cleaning the teeth.

den-tine (dĕn′tĭn), *n.* the hard, dense tissue which forms the chief substance of a tooth (see *tooth,* illus.). Also, **den′tin.**—*adj.* **den′ti-nal.**

den-tist (dĕn′tĭst), *n.* one who practices dental surgery, as filling and extracting teeth.

den-tist-ry (dĕn′tĭs-trĭ), *n.* the art or science of treating or extracting the teeth; dental surgery.

den-ti-tion (dĕn-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the process or period of cutting the teeth; **2,** the arrangement of the teeth.

den-ture (dĕn′tŭr), *n.* an entire set of teeth, esp. of artificial teeth.

den-u-da-tion (dĕn″ū-dā′shŭn; dē″nū-dā′shŭn), *n.* the act of stripping or making bare.

de-nude (dē-nūd′), *v.t.* **1,** to make bare or naked; as, to *denude* one of clothing; **2,** to lay bare (rocks) by the wearing action of water, frost, etc., upon the surface.

de-nun-ci-a-tion (dē-nŭn″sĭ-ā′shŭn; dē-nŭn″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of accusing publicly; **2,** a threat.

de-nun-ci-a-to-ry (dē-nŭn′shĭ-ā-tō-rĭ; dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* relating to, or containing, an accusation or threat.—*adj.* **de-nun′ci-a-tive.**

de-ny (dē-nī′), *v.t.* **1,** to refuse to believe or admit; contradict; as, I *deny* his statement; **2,** to withhold; refuse to grant; as, to *deny* help; **3,** to disown; as, to *deny* his son; **4,** to refuse to accept as real; as, to *deny* the existence of fairies.

de-o-dor-ize (dē-ō′dĕr-īz), *v.t.* to disinfect; deprive of odor, or smell.—*n.* **de-o′dor-iz″er.**—*n.* **de-o″dor-i-za′tion.**

de-ox-i-dize (dē-ŏk′sĭ-dīz), *v.t.* to free from oxygen; reduce (an oxide), as by heating with carbon, or in hydrogen gas.—*n.* **de-ox″i-di-za′tion.**—*n.* **de-ox′i-diz″er.**—*v.t.* **de-ox′i-date.**—*n.* **de-ox″i-da′tion.**

de-part (dē-pärt′), *v.i.* **1,** to go away; **2,** to die; **3,** to turn aside.

de-part-ment (dē-pärt′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a distinct division; **2,** a separate room or office for business; **3,** a branch of business, study, or science; **4,** a division of government; as, the *Department* of State; **5,** an administrative district, esp. in France.—*adj.* **de″part-men′tal.**

de-par-ture (dē-pär′tŭr), *n.* **1,** the act of going away; **2,** a changing from an old to a new plan or method; **3,** death.

de-pend (dē-pĕnd′), *v.i.* **1,** to rely for support; as, the old man *depends* on his son; be conditioned; as, his answer *depends* on his point of view; **2,** to hang down; dangle; **3,** to trust or rely.

de-pend-a-ble (dē-pĕn′dă-bl), *adj.* reliable; trustworthy; as, *dependable* news; meriting trust, as a servant.—*n.* **de-pend′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **de-pend′a-bly.**

de-pend-ence (dē-pĕn′dĕns), *n.* **1,** the state of being influenced by, or subject to, another; reliance; trust; **2,** that on which one relies; **3,** the state of needing aid; **4,** the state of hanging down.

de-pend-en-cy (dē-pĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dependencies (-sĭz)], **1,** the condition of relying on another; **2,** a country under the control of another country.

de-pend-ent (dē-pĕn′dĕnt), *adj.* **1,** hanging down; **2,** relying on someone or something else for support; **3,** conditional; as, his acts were *dependent* on his moods; **4,** subordinate; as, a *dependent* clause:—*n.* one who relies on another for support. Also, *n.* **de-pend′ant.**

de-pict (dē-pĭkt′), *v.t.* to portray; describe vividly in words.—*n.* **de-pic′tion.**—*v.t.* and *n.* **de-pic′ture.**

de-plete (dē-plēt′), *v.t.* **1,** to empty; as, to *deplete* the treasury; **2,** to exhaust; as, his strength was *depleted;* **3,** to relieve of congestion, as by drawing off blood.—*n.* **de-ple′tion.**

de-plor-a-ble (dē-plōr′ă-bl), *adj.* sad; calamitous; grievous; as, a *deplorable* accident.—*adv.* **de-plor′a-bly.**

de-plore (dē-plōr′), *v.t.* to lament; grieve for; as, I *deplore* his loss.

de-ploy (dē-ploi′), *v.t.* to spread or open out, as a body of troops, in line of battle:—*v.i.* to extend the front line, as troops:—*n.* movement by which a body of troops is spread out in battle line.—*n.* **de-ploy′ment.**

de-po-nent (dē-pō′nĕnt), *adj.* having a passive form and an active meaning: used of certain Latin verbs:—*n.* **1,** a deponent verb; **2,** a witness who makes a sworn statement, usually in writing.

de-pop-u-late (dē-pŏp′ū-lāt), *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants or people.—*n.* **de-pop″u-la′tion.**

de-port (dē-pōrt′), *v.t.* **1,** to banish, as to another country; exile; remove; **2,** to behave (oneself).

de-por-ta-tion (dē″pōr-tā′shŭn; dĕp″ōr-), *n.* the act of carrying, or state of being carried, forcibly into another country.

de-port-ment (dē-pōrt′mĕnt), *n.* conduct; behavior; demeanor.

de-pose (dē-pōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to remove from a throne or other high station; deprive of office; **2,** to bear witness to:—*v.i.* to testify on oath.—*n.* **de-pos′al.**

de-pos-it (dē-pŏz′ĭt), *v.t.* **1,** to put or set down; place; **2,** to put into a

bank, as money; intrust to another for security:—*n.* **1,** something committed to the care of another; a pledge; esp., money committed to a bank; **2,** something set or laid down; **3,** in chemistry, a sediment; settling.

de-pos-i-ta-ry (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* depositaries (-rĭz)], **1,** (also, *depository*), one to whom something is intrusted; **2,** (usually, *depository*), a place where something is put for safe-keeping.

dep-o-si-tion (dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn; dē″pō-), *n.* **1,** the act of putting down, placing in trust, etc.; **2,** a sediment; **3,** removal from a throne or office; **4,** in law, sworn testimony, obtained out of court by questioning a witness, called a *deponent*, and intended to be used as evidence.

de-pos-i-tor (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* one who puts down, or places in trust; specif., one who puts money in a bank.

de-pos-i-to-ry (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* depositories (-rĭz)], **1,** (also, *depositary*), the place where anything is put for safe-keeping, as a bank; **2,** (usually, *depositary*), one to whom something is intrusted.

de-pot (dē′pō; dā′pō; dĕp′ō), *n.* **1,** a warehouse; **2,** a building for military stores, food, etc.; also, the headquarters of a regiment; **3,** in the U. S., a railway station.

de-prave (dē-prāv′), *v.t.* to make bad, perverted, or corrupt.—*n.* **dep″ra-va′tion** (dĕp″rə-vā′shŭn; dē″prə-).

de-praved (dē-prāvd′), *p.adj.* morally debased; corrupt; made bad.

de-prav-i-ty (dē-prăv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* depravities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being immoral or corrupt; wickedness; **2,** a wicked act; perverted conduct.

dep-re-cate (dĕp′rē-kāt), *v.t.* to disapprove of; express regret for.—*adv.* **dep′re-cat″ing-ly.**—*adj.* **dep′re-ca-tive.**

dep-re-ca-tion (dĕp″rē-kā′shŭn), *n.* the act of disapproving.

dep-re-ca-to-ry (dĕp′rē-kā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** apologetic; **2,** serving as a protest against something.

de-pre-ci-ate (dē-prē′shĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to lower the value or rate of; **2,** to speak slightingly of:—*v.i.* to fall in value; become of less worth; as, buildings *depreciate* rapidly if not kept in repair.—*adj.* **de-pre′ci-a-tive.**—*adj.* **de-pre′ci-a-to-ry.**

de-pre-ci-a-tion (dē-prē″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of lessening value, as of property; **2,** a fall in value.

dep-re-date (dĕp′rē-dāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pillage; rob; plunder; lay waste.—*n.* **dep′re-da′tor.**—*n.* **dep′re-da′tion.**

de-press (dē-prĕs′), *v.t.* **1,** to press or thrust down; **2,** to sadden; dispirit; **3,** to lower or cheapen; make dull, as trade.—*adj.* **de-pres′sive.**—*n.* **de-pres′sor.**

de-pres-sion (dē-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making lower; **2,** the sinking or falling in of a surface; **3,** low spirits; **4,** dulness of trade.

dep-ri-va-tion (dĕp″rĭ-vā′shŭn), *n.* the act of taking away; loss.

de-prive (dē-prīv′), *v.t.* **1,** to take from; dispossess; as, to *deprive* him of his house; **2,** to debar; depose, as from office: with *of*.—*n.* **de-priv′al.**

depth (dĕpth), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being deep; distance below the surface, or from the observer in any direction; **2,** profoundness; extent of penetration; **3,** richness of tone or color; **4,** that which is deep.

dep-u-ta-tion (dĕp″ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of appointing, or giving power to, an agent; **2,** the person or persons so appointed to act.

de-pute (dē-pūt′), *v.t.* to appoint as an agent or deputy; **2,** to send with authority to act on behalf of the principal.

dep-u-tize (dĕp′ū-tīz), *v.t.* to appoint as a deputy or agent.

dep-u-ty (dĕp′ū-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* deputies (-tĭz)], one appointed to act for another; an agent; a delegate.

de-rail (dē-rāl′), *v.i.* to run off the rails:—*v.t.* to cause to leave, or run off, the rails.—*n.* **de-rail′ment.**

de-range (dē-rānj′), *v.t.* **1,** to disorder; confuse; disturb; **2,** to make insane.—*p.adj.* **de-ranged′.**

de-range-ment (dē-rānj′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of putting out of order; also, a state of disorder; **2,** insanity.

der-by (dûr′bĭ; dĕr′bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* derbies (-bĭz)], a kind of stiff felt hat, with a dome-shaped crown and curved brim: **Derby,** a horse race run annually at Epsom, England; hence, any of certain other races.

der-e-lict (dĕr′ē-lĭkt), *adj.* **1,** abandoned; adrift; **2,** negligent; unfaithful:—*n.* **1,** anything left, forsaken, or cast away, as at sea; **2,** a social outcast.

der-e-lic-tion (dĕr″ē-lĭk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** neglect; omission, as of obligation or duty; **2,** abandonment.

de-ride (dē-rīd′), *v.t.* to mock; laugh at:—*v.i.* to indulge in mockery, scorn, or ridicule.—*n.* **de-rid′er.**

de-ri-sion (dē-rĭzh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of mocking; **2,** ridicule; scorn; contempt; **3,** that which is mocked.

de-ri-sive (dē-rī′sĭv), *adj.* expressing ridicule or scorn.—*adj.* **de-ri′so-ry.**—*adv.* **de-ri′sive-ly.**—*n.* **de-ri′sive-ness.**

der-i-va-tion (dĕr″ĭ-vā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of obtaining, or the condition of being obtained, from a definite source; **2,** the process of tracing a thing from its original source, esp. a word; **3,** the source from which something is drawn.

de-riv-a-tive (dē-rĭv′ə-tĭv), *adj.* obtained or taken from another; obtained from some other by a process of deduction; secondary:—*n.* **1,** a word formed from another; **2,** a modification of anything.

de-rive (dē-rīv′), *v.t.* **1,** to draw from an original source; obtain by transmission or descent; **2,** to trace (a word) to its original root or stem.—*adj.* **de-riv′a-ble.**

der-ma (dûr′mə), *n.* the true skin; also, skin in general. Also, **der′mis.**—*adj.* **der′mal.**—*adj.* **der′mic.**

der-ma-tol-o-gy (dûr″mə-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* the science which treats of the skin and its diseases.—*n.* **der″ma-tol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **der″ma-to-log′i-cal.**

der-o-gate (dĕr′ō-gāt), *v.t.* to detract from; lessen the value, etc., of; depreciate:—*v.i.* to take away; detract: with *from*.—*adj.* **de-rog′a-tive** (dē-rŏg′ə-tĭv).

der-o-ga-tion (dĕr″ō-gā′shŭn), *n.* the act of lessening in value; detraction; depreciation.

de-rog-a-to-ry (dē-rŏg′ə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* tending to degrade; belittling; disparaging.—*adv.* **de-rog′a-to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **de-rog′a-to-ri-ness.**

der-rick (dĕr′ĭk), *n.* **1,** a framework with ropes, gears, and pulleys, for lifting heavy weights.

der-rin-ger (dĕr′ĭn-jĕr), *n.* a pocket pistol with a short barrel of large caliber, effective at short range.

der-vish (dûr′vĭsh), *n.* a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, chastity, and humility.

des-cant (dĕs′kănt), *n.* **1,** a melody; a song with modulations; **2,** a discourse or series of remarks on one theme:—*v.i.* (dĕs-kănt′), to comment freely.

de-scend (dē-sĕnd′), *v.i.* **1,** to go or come down from a higher to a lower position; **2,** to come or fall violently or in force; **3,** to be derived; come down by inheritance:—*v.t.* to go down or along.

de-scend-ant (dē-sĕn′dănt), *n.* one who is descended from a given ancestor; offspring:—*adj.* (preferably, *descendent*), **1,** coming down; falling; **2,** coming from an ancestor.

de-scent (dē-sĕnt′), *n.* **1,** change from a higher to a lower place; **2,** a sudden hostile invasion or attack; **3,** a coming from a common ancestor; birth; **4,** a downward slope.

de-scribe (dē-skrīb′), *v.t.* **1,** to give an account of; represent by words; set forth; **2,** to mark out; outline.—*n.* **de-scrib′er,**—*adj.* **de-scrib′a-ble.**

de-scrip-tion (dē-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of giving an account of in words or writing; also, a picture in words; **2,** a class; sort; kind.

de-scrip-tive (dē-skrĭp′tĭv), *adj.* tending to, or serving to, picture in words.—*adv.* **de-scrip′tive-ly.**

de-scry (dē-skrī′), *v.t.* to discover with the eye, esp. in the distance or through obscurity; discern.—*n.* **de-scri′er.**

des-e-crate (dĕs′ē-krāt), *v.t.* to change from a sacred to a secular use; profane; opp. of *consecrate*.—*n.* **des′e-crat″er; des′e-cra′tor.**—*n.* **des″e-cra′tion.**

[1]de-sert (dē-zûrt′), *v.i.* **1,** to forsake; abandon; **2,** to abandon (military service) without leave:—*v.t.* to run from duty; forsake a post.—*n.* **de-sert′er.**

[2]de-sert (dē-zûrt′), *n.*, often in *pl.*, a deserved reward or punishment.

[3]des-ert (dĕz′ĕrt), *n.* **1,** a wilderness; solitude; esp., a vast expanse of dry, sandy waste; **2,** figuratively, anything unproductive or uninteresting:—*adj.* pertaining to a wilderness; waste; hence, figuratively, sterile.

de-ser-tion (dē-zûr′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of forsaking; a leaving of one's post; **2,** the state of being abandoned.

de-serve (dē-zûrv′), *v.t.* to earn by service; be worthy of; merit:—*v.i.* to be worthy or deserving: usually with *well* or *ill*.—*n.* **de-serv′er.**—*p.adj.* **de-serv′ing.**

de-serv-ed-ly (dē-zûr′vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* justly; according to merit.

des-ha-bille (dĕz″ə-bēl′), *n.* **1,** a loose, careless garment; **2,** a state of being partly or informally dressed. Also, **dis″ha-bille′.** *Pfd. S.*

des-ic-cate (dĕs′ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to dry thoroughly; dry up; **2,** to preserve by taking the moisture from, as food:—*v.i.* to become dry.—*adj.* and *n.* **des′ic-ca-tive.**

des-ic-ca-tion (dĕs″ĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* the act of drying; also, dryness.

des-ic-ca-tor (dĕs′ĭ-kā″tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for drying foods, etc.

de-sid-er-a-tum (dē-sĭd″ĕr-ā′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* desiderata (-tə)], anything desired; a recognized need.

de-sign (dē-zīn′), *v.t.* **1,** to draw, mark, or plan out, as a work of art; plan and draw in detail, as a house or bridge; **2,** to project; intend; set apart mentally; as, a nod *designed* to warn:—*n.* **1,** an outline; plan; drawing; **2,** project; intention; **3,** arrangement of details according to a plan.

des-ig-nate (dĕz′ĭg-nāt; dĕz′ĭg-nāt), *v.t.* **1,** to indicate by marks, lines, or a description, the limits of; point out; distinguish; **2,** to name; nominate; also, to indicate or set apart, as for a special purpose; **3,** to serve as a distinguishing or specifying modifier to; as, "dative" *designates* the case of the indirect object, or "dative case."—*adj.* **des′ig-na-tive.**—*n.* **des′ig-na″tor.**

des-ig-na-tion (dĕz″ĭg-nā′shŭn; dĕz″ĭg-), *n.* **1,** the act of naming or pointing out; indication; **2,** a distinctive mark or title; **3,** an appointment.

de-sign-ed-ly (dē-zīn′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* intentionally; purposely.

de-sign-er (dē-zīn′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who makes designs, plans, or original sketches, etc.; **2,** a plotter; schemer.

de-sign-ing (dē-zīn′ĭng), *p.adj.* scheming; artful; cunning; wily:—*n.* **1,** the act or art of making sketches; **2,** the act of plotting.—*adv.* **de-sign′ing-ly.**

de-sir-a-ble (dē-zīr′ə-bl), *adj.* agreeable; pleasing; worth having.—*n.* **de-sir″a-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **de-sir′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **de-sir′a-bly.**

de-sire (dē-zīr′), *v.t.* **1,** to wish earnestly for; crave; **2,** to express a wish for; ask for; as, I *desire* that you go:—*n.* **1,** a longing for the possession of some object; an earnest wish; **2,** a petition or prayer; **3,** the object longed for; **4,** passion; lust.

de-sir-ous (dē-zīr′ŭs), *adj.* full of a wish or longing; solicitous.

de-sist (dē-zĭst′; dē-sĭst′), *v.i.* to cease; stop; as, *desist* from evil.

desk (dĕsk), *n.* **1,** a frame or table for reading or writing upon; **2,** a pulpit or public reading stand.

des-o-late (dĕs′ō-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to lay waste; **2,** to deprive of inhabitants; **3,** to overwhelm with sorrow; **4,** to forsake:—*adj.* (dĕs′ō-lāt), **1,** deprived of inhabitants; abandoned; **2,** in a condition of neglect or ruin; **3,** forlorn; miserable.—*adv.* **des′o-late-ly.**—*n.* **des′o-late-ness.**—*n.* **des′o-lat″er; des′o-la″tor.**

des-o-la-tion (dĕs″ō-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of laying waste; **2,** the state of being laid waste or abandoned; **3,** solitude; ruin; **4,** affliction; melancholy.

de-spair (dē-spâr′), *v.i.* to abandon all hope or expectation; become hopeless:—*n.* **1,** loss of hope or confidence; hopelessness; **2,** that which causes loss of hope or which is looked upon as hopeless.—*p.adj.* **de-spair′ing.**—*adv.* **de-spair′ing-ly.**

des-per-a-do (dĕs″pĕr-ā′dō), *n.* [*pl.* des-peradoes; desperados (-dōz)], a bold and reckless criminal.

des-per-ate (dĕs′pĕr-āt), *adj.* **1,** without regard to danger; reckless; **2,** proceeding from despair; furious; frantic; **3,** beyond hope or cure.—*adv.* **des′per-ate-ly.**—*n.* **des′per-ate-ness.**—*n.* **des″per-a′tion.**

des-pi-ca-ble (dĕs′pĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* contemptible; mean; fit to be looked down upon.—*adv.* **des′pi-ca-bly.**—*n.* **des′pi-ca-ble-ness.**

de-spise (dē-spīz′), *v.t.* to look down upon; scorn; disdain.—*n.* **de-spis′er.**

de-spite (dē-spīt′), *n.* **1,** extreme contempt; malicious anger; scorn; hatred; **2,** an act of malice or hatred:—*v.t.* to despise:—*prep.* notwithstanding.

de-spite-ful (dē-spīt′fo͝ol), *adj.* malicious; insulting; malignant.—*adv.* **de-spite′ful-ly.**—*n.* **de-spite′ful-ness.**

de-spoil (dē-spoil′), *v.t.* to rob; deprive of belongings.—*n.* **de-spoil′er.**

de-spond (dē-spŏnd′), *v.i.* to be cast down in spirits; be greatly depressed.—*p.adj.* **de-spond′ing.**—*adv.* **de-spond′ing-ly.**

de-spond-en-cy (dē-spŏn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* absence of hope or courage; mental depression.—*n.* **de-spond′ence.**

de-spond-ent (dē-spŏn′dĕnt), *adj.* without hope; deeply depressed.—*adv.* **de-spond′ent-ly.**

des-pot (dĕs′pŏt), *n.* an absolute ruler; tyrant; as, Nero was a *despot.*

des-pot-ic (dĕs-pŏt′ĭk), *adj.* absolute in power; arbitrary; tyrannical. Also, **des-pot′i-cal.**—*adv.* **des-pot′i-cal-ly.**

des-pot-ism (dĕs′pŏt-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** absolute power or government; **2,** tyranny; any absolute control.

des-sert (dĕ-zûrt′), *n.* a course of fruits, nuts, or sweets, such as pastry or pudding, served last at dinner.

des-ti-na-tion (dĕs″tĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a purposed end or object; ultimate or final design; goal; **2,** the stated end of a journey.

des-tine (dĕs′tĭn), *v.t.* **1,** to appoint to any purpose or end; **2,** to settle the future use of; foreordain.

des-ti-ny (dĕs′tĭ-nĭ), (-nĭz), *n.* [*pl.* destinies **1,** fate; inevitable or unavoidable necessity; **2,** lot; fortune.

des-ti-tute (dĕs′tĭ-tūt), *adj.* **1,** without means; penniless; **2,** being wholly without things needed; lacking.

des-ti-tu-tion (dĕs″tĭ-tū′shŭn), *n.* extreme poverty; want; lack.

de-stroy (dē-stroi′), *v.t.* **1,** to pull down; overturn; lay waste; render desolate; **2,** to kill; put an end to; **3,** to render void; as, his acts *destroyed* his influence.

de-stroy-er (dē-stroi′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which spoils or puts an end to something; **2,** a war vessel for destroying torpedo boats or submarines.

de-struct-i-ble (dē-strŭk′tĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being spoiled or laid waste.—*n.* **de-struct′i-bil′i-ty.**

de-struc-tion (dē-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of ruining, or the state of being ruined; **2,** a cause of ruin.

de-struc-tive (dē-strŭk′tĭv), *adj.* **1,** deadly; tending to, or causing, desolation; ruinous; hurtful; **2,** refuting without correcting; merely negative; as, *destructive* criticism: opp. of *constructive.*—*adv.* **de-struc′tive-ly.**—*n.* **de-struc′tive-ness.**

des-ue-tude (dĕs′wē-tūd), *n.* the passing into disuse, as of a custom, practice, or fashion; discontinuance.

des-ul-to-ry (dĕs′ŭl-tō-rĭ), *adj.* passing from one thing to another without order or method; aimless; erratic.—*adv.* **des′ul-to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **des′ul-to-ri-ness.**

de-tach (dē-tăch′), *v.t.* **1,** to separate; disconnect; **2,** to detail for a special purpose; as, to *detach* men to guard a pass.—*adj.* **de-tach′a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **de-tached′.**

de-tach-ment (dē-tăch′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of separating; **2,** the thing separated; **3,** a body of troops, or certain ships, separated from the main body and sent on special service; **4,** absence of bias; **5,** absentmindedness; aloofness.

de-tail (dē-tāl′), *v.t.* **1,** to relate minutely; enumerate; **2,** to tell off for a given duty:—*n.* (dē-tāl′; dē′tāl), **1,** an item; **2,** a particular or minute account; **3,** a small detachment (of troops) for special service; **4,** in *pl.,* minute parts of a picture, statue, etc.

de-tain (dē-tān′), *v.t.* **1,** to hold back; restrain from departure; delay; **2,** to keep in custody.—*n.* **de-tain′ment.**

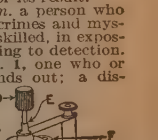
de-tain-er (dē-tān′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who holds back; **2,** a writ for holding a person in custody or under arrest.

de-tect (dē-tĕkt′), *v.t.* to discover (something obscure); bring to light; expose: find out.—*adj.* **de-tect′a-ble; de-tect′i-ble.**—*n.* **de-tect′er.**

de-tec-tion (dē-tĕk′shŭn), *n.* the act of finding out, or its result.

de-tec-tive (dē-tĕk′tĭv), *n.* a person who investigates crimes and mysteries:—*adj.* **1,** employed, or skilled, in exposing or finding out; **2,** pertaining to detection.

de-tec-tor (dē-tĕk′tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which finds out; **2,** a discoverer; **2,** a device for detecting.



CRYSTAL DETECTOR
A, crystal; B, fine wire, or cat whisker; C, dust-proof glass container; D, adjusting handle; E, slip joint; F, binding post.

de-tent (dē-tĕnt′), *n.* in mechanics, a device which locks or unlocks a movement.

de-ten-tion (dē-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of keeping back or withholding; **2,** confinement; restraint; **3,** delay.

de-ter (dē-tûr′), *v.t.* to discourage or hinder, as by fear; restrain; dishearten.

de-ter-gent (dē-tûr′jĕnt), *n.* a cleansing substance, as soap, a cleansing disinfectant for wounds, etc.:—*adj.* having cleansing qualities.

de-te-ri-o-rate (dē-tē′rĭ-ō-rāt), *v.t.* to reduce to a lower quality or value:—*v.i.* to grow worse.—*n.* **de-te′ri-o-ra′tion.**—*adj.* **de-te′ri-o-ra-tive.**

de-ter-mi-na-ble (dē-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being decided; **2,** capable of being found out.

de-ter-mi-nate (dē-tûr′mĭ-nāt), *adj.* **1,** having definite or

fixed limits; clearly defined; specific; 2, positive; decisive; conclusive.—*adv.* **de-ter'mi-nate-ly.**—*n.* **de-ter'mi-nate-ness.**

de-ter-mi-na-tion (dē-tûr'mi-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of deciding; 2, firmness; resolution; 3, measurement or calculation, as of a value.

de-ter-mine (dē-tûr'mĭn), *v.t.* 1, to reach a decision; 2, in law, to come to an end; expire:—*v.t.* 1, to fix or settle the bounds of; 2, to put an end to; settle, as a dispute; 3, to restrict; 4, to decide; resolve; 5, to decree.—*n.* **de-ter'min-er.**

de-ter-mined (dē-tûr'mĭnd), *p.adj.* resolute; decided.—*adv.* **de-ter'mined-ly** (dē-tûr'mĭnd-lĭ; -mĭn-ĕd-lĭ).

de-ter-rent (dē-tĕr'ĕnt; dē-tûr'ĕnt), *adj.* serving, or tending, to prevent or hinder:—*n.* that which prevents.

de-test (dē-tĕst'), *v.t.* to hate intensely; abhor; abominate; loathe.

de-test-a-ble (dē-tĕs'tȧ-bl), *adj.* worthy of being loathed; hateful.—*adv.* **de-test'a-bly.**—*n.* **de-test'a-ble-ness.**

de-tes-ta-tion (dē"tĕs-tā'shŭn; dē"tĕs-), *n.* 1, extreme dislike or abhorrence; loathing; 2, that which is loathed or abhorred, or to which one has an aversion.

de-throne (dē-thrōn'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne; deprive of authority or power.—*n.* **de-throne'ment.**

det-o-nate (dĕt'ō-nāt; dē'tō-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode with a loud and sudden report, as a firecracker:—*v.i.* to explode loudly and suddenly.—*n.* **det"o-na'tion.**

de-tour (dē-tōor'), *n.* a roundabout way; esp., a path or road that leads around an obstruction in a main road.

de-tract (dē-trăkt'), *v.t.* 1, to draw or take away; withdraw; subtract; 2, to defame; disparage; as, he tries to *detract* his enemy:—*v.i.* to take away a part, esp. of reputation or credit: with *from*.—*adj.* **de-trac'tive.**

de-trac-tion (dē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* depreciation; defamation; slander.

de-trac-tor (dē-trăk'tẽr), *n.* one who defames; a slanderer.

det-ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-mĕnt), *n.* 1, that which injures or reduces in value; 2, injury; damage; loss; harm.

det-ri-men-tal (dĕt"rĭ-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* injurious; hurtful; damaging.—*adv.* **det"ri-men'tal-ly.**

de-tri-tus (dē-trī'tŭs), *n.* 1, accumulations arising from fragments of rocks broken or worn away; 2, any débris; waste.

[1]deuce (dūs), *n.* 1, a card or die bearing two spots; 2, in lawn tennis, a score of forty on each side.

[2]deuce (dūs), *n.* 1, the devil: chiefly as an exclamation, preceded by *the*; 2, hence, mischief; damage; havoc: as, to play the *deuce* with one's plans.—*adj.* **deu'ced** (dū'sĕd; dūst).—*adv.* **deu'ced-ly** (dū'sĕd-lĭ).

dev-as-tate (dĕv'ȧs-tāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; desolate; ravage; as, fire *devastated* the town.—*n.* **dev'as-ta"tor.**—*n.* **dev"as-ta'tion.**

de-vel-op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v.t.* 1, to unfold gradually; make known in detail; 2, to make more complete; 3, to cause to grow; 4, to treat (a photographic plate or film) with chemicals so as to bring out the picture:—*v.i.* to advance from one stage to another.

de-vel-op-er (dē-vĕl'ŏp-ẽr), *n.* a chemical mixture for bringing out the picture on plates, films, or prints.

de-vel-op-ment (dē-vĕl'ŏp-mĕnt), *n.* the act of unfolding; growth; expansion.—*adj.* **de-vel'op-men'tal.**

de-vi-ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v.t.* 1, to turn aside; diverge; wander; 2, to digress:—*v.i.* to change the direction or position of.—*n.* **de'vi-a"tor.**—*n.* **de'vi-a'tion.**

de-vice (dē-vīs'), *n.* 1, a scheme; invention; trick; stratagem; 2, a fanciful design or pattern; 3, a heraldic emblem.

dev-il (dĕv'l), *n.* 1, (usually, *Devil*), the evil spirit; Satan; 2, a false god or demon; 3, a wicked person; 4, an unfortunate person; as, the poor *devil* deserves pity; 5, a daring or reckless person; 6, a printer's helper:—*v.t.* to plague; pester.—*n.* **dev'il-kin.**

dev-il-fish (dĕv'l-fĭsh"), *n.* 1, any of various odd-shaped sea fishes, as the toadfish; 2, the giant octopus.

dev-il-ish (dĕv'l-ĭsh), *adj.* diabolical; extremely wicked; infernal:—*adv., Colloq.,* excessively; extremely.—*adv.* **dev'il-ish-ly.**—*n.* **dev'il-ish-ness.**

dev-il-ry (dĕv'l-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* devilries (-rĭz)], wanton mischief; a prank.

dev-il-try (dĕv'l-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* deviltries (-trĭz)], wanton mischief; devilry: often used humorously.

de-vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* 1, indirect; rambling; circuitous or roundabout; 2, straying from the way of right and duty.—*adv.* **de'vi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **de'vi-ous-ness.**

de-vise (dē-vīz'), *v.t.* 1, to imagine; scheme; contrive; concoct; 2, to bequeath or give by will:—*v.i.* to plan; scheme:—*n.* 1, a gift of real property by will; 2, a will.—*n.* **de-vis'er.**—*n.* **de-vis'al.**—*adj.* **de-vis'a-ble.**

dev-i-see (dĕv"ĭ-zē'; dē-vīz"ē'), *n.* the person to whom a bequest or gift by will has been made.

de-vi-sor (dē-vī'zôr; dē-vī'zôr), *n.* one who bequeaths or gives by will.

de-vi-tal-ize (dē-vī'tăl-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of life or power; destroy the vitality of; make lifeless.

de-void (dē-void'), *adj.* entirely without; lacking; as, *devoid* of sense.

de-voir (dĕv"wär'; dē-vwôr'; dĕv'wôr), [Fr.], *n.,* usually in *pl.,* a service or duty owed; an act of courtesy or respect.

de-volve (dē-vŏlv'), *v.t.* to hand on or down; pass or transfer from one to another; transmit:—*v.i.* to be handed down or over; as, the duty *devolved* upon him.

de-vote (dē-vōt'), *v.t.* 1, to dedicate or consecrate; 2, to doom; as, to *devote* to ruin; 3, to give up wholly to; as, to *devote* a son to the church; apply (oneself) to some object.

de-vot-ed (dē-vōt'ĕd), *p.adj.* 1, wholly given up to some object; loyal; as, a *devoted* mother; 2, dedicated; 3, doomed.—*adv.* **de-vot'ed-ly.**—*n.* **de-vot'ed-ness.**

dev-o-tee (dĕv"ō-tē'), *n.* one entirely given up to a special interest; one zealous in religion; an enthusiast.

de-vo-tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of dedicating, or the state of being dedicated; 2, strong affection; 3, usually in *pl.,* religious worship; piety; prayer.—*adj.* **de-vo'tion-al.**—*adv.* **de-vo'tion-al-ly.**

de-vour (dē-vour′), *v.t.* **1**, to swallow greedily or ravenously; **2**, to consume or destroy rapidly; **3**, to take in eagerly with ears or eyes.—*n.* **de-vour′er.**

de-vout (dē-vout′), *adj.* **1**, devoted to religious thoughts and exercises; **2**, expressing piety; **3**, sincere; as, a *devout* prayer.—*adv.* **de-vout′ly.**—*n.* **de-vout′ness.**

dew (dū), *n.* **1**, moisture from the atmosphere deposited in small drops; **2**, that which falls lightly and refreshingly.

dew-ber-ry (dū′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* any of various blackberries.

dew-claw (dū′klô″), *n.* **1**, the little inner claw of a dog's foot; **2**, a false hoof, as of a deer.

dew-drop (dū′drŏp″), *n.* a small drop of moisture from the air.

dew-lap (dū′lăp″), *n.* the fold of skin that hangs from the neck of an ox, a cow, or a dog.

dew-y (dū′ĭ), *adj.* moist with dew; covered with dew.—*n.* **dew′i-ness.**

dex-ter (dĕks′tẽr), *adj.* right; as, the *dexter* hand: applied in heraldry to the side of an escutcheon on the bearer's right.

dex-ter-i-ty (dĕks-tĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* skill with the hands; physical skill; mental or physical adroitness; cleverness.

dex-ter-ous (dĕks′tẽr-ŭs), *adj.* skilful with the hands; possessing physical skill; quick, mentally or physically; adroit; clever. Also, **dex′trous.**—*adv.* **dex′ter-ous-ly.**—*n.* **dex′ter-ous-ness.**

dey (dā), *n.* the former title of the governor of Algiers, in northern Africa, and of the chief of the former standing army of Turkey.

di-a-be-tes (dī″ă-bē′tēz), *n.* a disease of the kidneys.—*adj.* and *n.* **di″a-bet′ic** (dī″ă-bĕt′ĭk; dī″ă-bē′tĭk).

di-a-bol-ic (dī″ă-bŏl′ĭk), *adj.* devilish; outrageously wicked; impious. Also, **di″a-bol′i-cal.**—*adv.* **di″a-bol′i-cal-ly.**

di-a-crit-ic (dī″ă-krĭt′ĭk), *adj.* diacritical: —*n.* a diacritical mark.

di-a-crit-i-cal (dī″ă-krĭt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* serving to separate or distinguish, as a mark or sign: **diacritical mark,** a mark used to distinguish particular sounds of letters and to indicate their true pronunciation, as in *ā, ō.*—*adv.* **di″a-crit′i-cal-ly.**

di-a-dem (dī′ă-dĕm), *n.* **1**, a crown; tiara; **2**, the power of royalty.

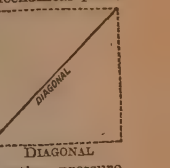
di-ær-e-sis (dī-ĕr′ē-sĭs; *Br.* dī-ē′rē-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* diæreses (-sēz)], **1**, a mark [¨] over the second of two adjacent vowels to show that each has its separate sound.

di-ag-nose (dī″ăg-nōs′; dī″ăg-nōz′), *v.t.* to determine the nature of, as a disease, from the general symptoms.

di-ag-no-sis (dī″ăg-nō′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* diagnoses (-sēz)], **1**, the recognition of a disease by its symptoms: **2**, any explanation based on an examination of facts.—*adj.* and *n.* **di″ag-nos′tic.**

di-ag-o-nal (dī-ăg′ō-năl), *adj.* **1**, slanting; oblique; **2**, having oblique lines; **3**, in geometry, extending from one angle to another not adjacent:—*n.* **1**, anything lying in an oblique direction; **2**, material having an oblique pattern; **3**, a straight line drawn from any angle of a polygon or polyhedron to any other angle not adjacent (see illus. next column).—*adv.* **di-ag′o-nal-ly.**

di-a-gram (dī′ă-grăm), *n.* **1**, a geometrical figure: **2**, a mechanical plan; **3**, an outline, drawing, or figure; as, a *diagram* of rooms:—*v.t.* to illustrate by an outline or drawing.—*adj.* **di″a-gram-mat′ic.**



DIAGONAL

di-al (dī′ăl), *n.* **1**, a flat surface on which a pointer casts a shadow in such a way as to show time by the sun; **2**, the face of a watch, clock, or the like; **3**, any plate on which a pointer marks revolutions, direction, pressure, or the like, as a miner's compass; **4**, in some telephones, a movable disk by means of which connections may be made without giving the number to a central operator:—*v.t.* **1**, to measure or indicate by a dial; **2**, to survey with a miner's compass; **3**, in telephoning, to call (a number) by operating the movable dial.

di-a-lect (dī′ă-lĕkt), *n.* **1**, the special manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; idiom; **2**, trade cant.—*abbr.* **dial.**—*adj.* **di″a-lec′tal.**

di-a-lec-tic (dī″ă-lĕk′tĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the art of debate; **2**, pertaining to a peculiar style of speech; —**dialectics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1**, the art of debating; **2**, logic; argumentation. Also, *adj.* **di″a-lec′ti-cal.**—*n.* **di″a-lec′ti-cian.**

di-a-log (dī′ă-lŏg), *n.* **1**, a conversation between two or more persons; **2**, a literary composition in which persons are represented as reasoning on, or discussing, a subject. Also, **di′a-logue.**

di-am-e-ter (dī-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* **1**, a straight line through the center of a figure; **2**, the length of a straight line through the center of a circle, sphere, cylinder, etc.; hence, thickness.—*adj.* **di-am′e-tral.**

di-a-met-ri-cal (dī″ă-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a diameter; **2**, directly opposite; as far apart as possible.—*adv.* **di″a-met′ri-cal-ly.**

di-a-mond (dī′ă-mŭnd), *n.* **1**, a brilliant, usually colorless, precious stone; crystallized carbon, the hardest known substance; **2**, a plane figure, with four equal straight lines, and two acute and two obtuse angles (see *quadrilateral*, illus.); **3**, a playing card stamped with red figures of this shape; **4**, a glass cutter's tool; **5**, in baseball, the space inside the lines connecting the bases:—*adj.* resembling, or made of, a diamond.

di-a-per (dī′ă-pẽr), *n.* **1**, cotton or linen cloth woven in geometric patterns; **2**, a cloth for an infant's breech; **3**, a fabric decoration of one or more simple figures repeated.

di-aph-a-nous (dī-ăf′ă-nŭs), *adj.* gauzy; filmy; transparent.

di-a-phragm (dī′ă-frăm), *n.* **1**, any thin sheet or film that separates or divides; **2**, the muscular partition which divides the chest from the abdomen; **3**, a vibrating disk, as in a telephone; **4**, in a camera, optical instrument, etc., a perforated device for regulating the admission of light.—*adj.* **di″a-phrag-mat′ic** (-frăg-măt′ĭk).

di-ar-rhe-a (dī″ăr-rē′ă), *n.* a looseness of the bowels. Also, **di″ar-rhœ′a.**—*adj.* **di″ar-rhe′al.**—*adj.* **di″ar-rhet′ic.**

di-a-ry (dī′ə-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* diaries (-rĭz)], **1**, a record of daily events; **2**, a book for daily memoranda.

di-a-ton-ic (dī″ə-tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* in music, designating a major or minor scale of eight tones, which divides the octave into seven intervals in any of the several standard ways.—*adv.* **di″a-ton′i-cal-ly.**

di-a-tribe (dī′ə-trīb), *n.* an abusive speech or discourse; bitter criticism.

dib-ble (dĭb′l), *n.* a pointed gardening tool for making holes in the earth:—*v.t.* to plant with a dibble:—*v.i.* to dip bait gently into the water.

dice (dīs), *n.pl.* [*sing.* die (dī)], small cubes marked on the sides with one to six spots: used in games of chance:—*v.i.* to play with dice:—*v.t.* **1**, to decorate with woven patterns to resemble cubes; **2**, to cut into cubes or squares.—*n.* **dic′er.**—*n.* **dic′ing.**

dick-er (dĭk′ĕr), *v.i.* *U. S. Colloq.*, to barter or trade on a small scale.

dic-ta-phone (dĭk′tə-fōn), *n.* an instrument like a phonograph, used to record what is later to be reproduced and taken down by a stenographer: a trade name. Also, **dic′to-phone.**

dic-tate (dĭk′tāt), *v.t.* **1**, to declare with authority; **2**, to express orally so that another may take down in writing:—*v.i.* to speak with final authority; prescribe:—*n.* **1**, an injunction; command; **2**, a controlling principle.

dic-ta-tion (dĭk-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of speaking words to be written down; also, the words so spoken; **2**, arbitrary command or utterance.

dic-ta-tor (dĭk′tā-tĕr), *n.* **1**, one who tells another what to write; **2**, one invested with absolute powers of government; **3**, in ancient Rome, a magistrate with supreme authority, appointed in times of emergency; **4**, one exercising similar authority in any sphere.—*n.* **dic-ta′tor-ship.**

dic-ta-to-ri-al (dĭk″tə-tō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to one who gives positive commands; overbearing; imperious.—*adv.* **dic″ta-to′ri-al-ly.**

dic-tion (dĭk′shŭn), *n.* a manner of speaking or expression; choice of words; as, the *diction* of Robert Louis Stevenson.

dic-tion-a-ry (dĭk′shŭn-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dictionaries (-rĭz)], a book explaining the words of a language arranged alphabetically; a lexicon; vocabulary.

dic-to-graph (dĭk′tō-grăf), *n.* a form of telephone, the transmitter being connected with a phonograph, to record what is said in the room where it is placed: used by detectives. Also, **dic′ta-graph.**

dic-tum (dĭk′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* dicta (-tə)], a positive opinion; a dogmatic or authoritative assertion; an aphorism.

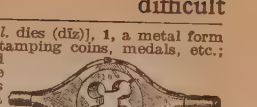
did (dĭd), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *do*.

di-dac-tic (dī-dăk′tĭk; dĭ-), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, teaching; instructing; explanatory; as, a *didactic* poem. Also, **di-dac′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **di-dac′ti-cal-ly.**

didst (dĭdst), *Archaic*, second person singular, past tense, of the verb *do*.

[1]die (dī), *v.i.* **1**, to cease to live; expire; **2**, to perish; wither; **3**, to faint; languish; **4**, figuratively, to cease to exist; vanish.

[2]die (dī), *n.* [*pl.* dies (dīz)], **1**, a metal form used in stamping coins, medals, etc.; **2**, a tool used in cutting the threads of screws or bolts, etc.; **3**, a metal plate with holes for receiving a punch; also, a form of cutter, used in a press, bar, held in a frame, or stock, for shaping leather, paper, sheet metal, or the like; **4**, [*pl.* dice (dīs)], a small cube used in gaming; hence, luck; chance: **the die is cast**, the decision is irrevocably made.


DIE for threading a pipe or

di-er-e-sis (dī-ĕr′ĕ-sĭs; *Br.* dī-ē′rē-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* diereses (-sēz)], a sign [¨] placed over the second of two separate vowels, as in *coöperate*. See **di-ær′e-sis**, *Pfd. S.*

die-sink-er (dī′sĭngk″ĕr), *n.* a maker of dies.—*n.* **die′sink″ing.**

[1]di-et (dī′ĕt), *n.* **1**, a European parliamentary assembly, esp. of the old German Empire; **2**, an international congress.

[2]di-et (dī′ĕt), *n.* **1**, solid or liquid food; **2**, manner of living, with special reference to food; **3**, a prescribed course of food, intended as a health measure:—*v.t.* to regulate the eating and drinking of, as an invalid:—*v.i.* to eat or drink according to prescribed rules.—*n.* **di′et-er.**—*n.* **di′et-ist.**

di-et-a-ry (dī′ĕt-ă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the rules of proper food:—*n.* [*pl.* dietaries (-rĭz)], **1**, a certain fixed allowance of food; **2**, a system of regulating food.

di-e-tet-ic (dī″ĕ-tĕt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to diet:—**dietetics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of hygiene relating to the healthful regulation of eating. Also, *adj.* **di″e-tet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **di″e-tet′i-cal-ly.**

dif-fer (dĭf′ĕr), *v.i.* **1**, to be unlike; **2**, to disagree; dispute; quarrel.

dif-fer-ence (dĭf′ĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1**, the act or state of being unlike; distinction; **2**, controversy; quarrel; **3**, discrimination; distinction.

dif-fer-ent (dĭf′ĕr-ĕnt), *adj.* unlike; distinct.—*adv.* **dif′fer-ent-ly.**

dif-fer-en-tial (dĭf″ĕr-ĕn′shăl), *adj.* **1**, creating, pertaining to, or involving, a difference; **2**, pertaining to a differential: **differential gear**, a device in an automobile which allows one driving wheel to turn faster than another, as on a curve (see illus. next page):—*n.* **1**, a difference in charge or cost; esp., a difference in railroad rates from one point to another by different routes; **2**, an infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity; **3**, a differential gear.—*adv.* **dif″fer-en′tial-ly.**

dif-fer-en-ti-ate (dĭf″ĕr-ĕn′shĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to observe or state an unlikeness between; **2**, to mark (a person or thing) as unlike another:—*v.i.* to acquire a distinctive and separate character.

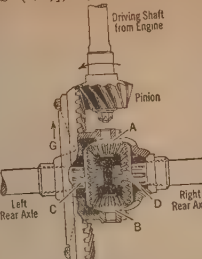
dif-fer-en-ti-a-tion (dĭf″ĕr-ĕn″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of separating or classifying; specialization; **2**, the act of causing, observing, or marking out unlikenesses between things.

dif-fi-cult (dĭf′ĭ-kŭlt), *adj.* **1**, not easy; hard to do; perplexing; **2**, not easily pleased or managed; as, a *difficult* customer.—*adv.* **dif′fi-cult-ly.**

dif-fi-cul-ty (dĭf'ĭ-kŭl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* difficulties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being hard or perplexing; **2**, something hard to do; **3**, a scruple; objection; **4**, a hindrance; impediment; **5**, in *pl.*, complication of affairs; embarrassment; perplexity.

dif-fi-dence (dĭf'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* lack of self-reliance; reserve; timidity.

dif-fi-dent (dĭf'ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* lacking self-reliance; shy; modest.—*adv.* **dif'fi-dent-ly.**—*n.* **dif'fi-dent-ness.**



DIFFERENTIAL GEAR

A, B, gears rigidly attached to bevel gear, G, which is turned by pinion on driving shaft, but is not attached to left wheel axle. C, D, gears rigidly attached to left and right wheel axles. A and B, by rotating on their axles, permit wheel axles to turn at different rates when necessary.

dif-fuse (dĭ-fūz'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to pour out and spread around; **2**, to scatter; circulate:—*adj.* (dĭ-fūs'), **1**, widely spread; **2**, wordy.—*adv.* **dif-fuse'ly** (dĭ-fūs'lĭ).—*n.* **dif-fuse'ness.**—*n.* **dif-fus'er** (dĭ-fūz'ẽr).

dif-fus-i-ble (dĭ-fūz'ĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being poured out or spread.—*n.* **dif-fus'i-bil'i-ty.**

dif-fu-sion (dĭ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of pouring out or spreading abroad; **2**, a mingling, as of gases or liquids.

dif-fu-sive (dĭ-fū'sĭv), *adj.* capable of being poured out; spreading in many directions; reaching far.—*adv.* **dif-fu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **dif-fu'sive-ness.**

dig (dĭg), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dug (dŭg) or, *Archaic*, digged (dĭgd), *p.pr.* dig'ging], **1**, to work with a spade; cast up earth; **2**, *Colloq.*, to study hard:—*v.t.* **1**, to loosen or break up (ground) with a spade; **2**, to make, as a hole, by casting out earth; **3**, to bring up from underground; as, to *dig* potatoes; **4**, to thrust or force in: with *into*:—*n.* **1**, a poke or thrust; **2**, *Colloq.*: **a**, a cutting or malicious remark; **b**, a plodding student.

di-gest (dĭ-jĕst'), *n.* **1**, a systematic compilation of laws or court decisions; **2**, a classified arrangement of written or printed material; as, a literary *digest*:—*v.t.* (dĭ-jĕst'; dī-), **1**, to arrange methodically under proper heads or titles; classify; **2**, to think over and arrange in the mind; **3**, to dissolve (food), esp. in the stomach, for assimilation into the tissues of the body; **4**, to prepare by heat;—*v.i.* **1**, to be dissolved, esp. in the stomach, before assimilation, as food; **2**, to be prepared by heat.—*adj.* **di-gest'i-ble.**—*adv.* **di-gest'i-bly.**—*n.* **di-gest'i-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **di-gest'ant.**

di-ges-tion (dĭ-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of digesting; the conversion of food by the action of the gastric juices into forms that can be used by the body; **2**, mental assimilation; full comprehension.

di-ges-tive (dĭ-jĕs'tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to digestion.

dig-ger (dĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who works with a spade; **2**, an implement for turning up the soil; **3**, a plodder.

dig-it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* **1**, a finger or toe; **2**, a measure of length (¾ inch); **3**, any one of the Arabic numerals, as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

dig-i-tal (dĭj'ĭ-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a digit, esp. to a finger or toe.

dig-i-ta-lis (dĭj'ĭ-tā'lĭs), *n.* **1**, any of several plants bearing spikes of finger-shaped flowers; esp., the foxglove; **2**, a drug made from the leaves of one species of digitalis and used as a heart stimulant.

dig-i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *adj.* finger-shaped; as, *digitate* leaves.

dig-ni-fied (dĭg'nĭ-fīd), *p.adj.* lofty in manner; noble; stately.

dig-ni-fy (dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v.t.* to exalt; confer honor upon; elevate.

dig-ni-ta-ry (dĭg'nĭ-tă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dignitaries (-rĭz)], one who holds a position of dignity or honor; esp., a high church official; as, an archbishop is a *dignitary*.

dig-ni-ty (dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dignities (-tĭz)], **1**, nobleness; excellence; character which inspires or commands respect; **2**, stateliness of manner or style; **3**, high rank; **4**, an exalted office in church or state.

di-graph (dī'grăf), *n.* the combination of two sounds or letters to represent one simple sound, as in *read*, *that*.

di-gress (dĭ-grĕs'; dī-grĕs'), *v.i.* to turn aside; deviate from the main subject or line of argument.—*n.* **di-gres'sion.**—*adj.* **di-gres'sive.**—*adv.* **di-gres'sive-ly.**

dike (dīk), *n.* **1**, an earthen bank along a ditch; a causeway; **2**, an embankment thrown up as a protection against the sea, or floods:—*v.t.* **1**, to inclose or protect with an embankment; **2**, to drain by ditching. Also, **dyke.**—*n.* **dik'er.**

di-lap-i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* to bring into partial ruin by neglect:—*v.i.* to go to ruin.—*p.adj.* **di-lap'i-dat"ed.**

di-lap-i-da-tion (dĭ-lăp"ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* partial ruin through neglect or misuse.

dil-a-ta-tion (dĭl"ă-tā'shŭn; dī"lă-), *n.* enlargement; expansion; as, *dilatation* of the heart.

di-late (dĭ-lāt'; dī-lāt'), *v.t.* **1**, to enlarge or widen in all directions; **2**, to distend:—*v.i.* **1**, to be extended or enlarged; **2**, to speak fully and copiously.—*n.* **di-lat'er** —*n.* **di-la'tion.**—*adj.* **di-lat'a-ble.**

dil-a-to-ry (dĭl'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* causing, or tending to cause, delay; inactive; tardy; procrastinating.—*adv.* **dil'a-to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **dil'a-to-ri-ness.**

di-lem-ma (dĭ-lĕm'ă; dī-lĕm'ă), *n.* an awkward situation; a difficult position or choice.

dil-et-tan-te (dĭl"ĕ-tăn'tē; dē"lĕt-tän'tä), *n.* [*pl.* dilettanti (-tē); dilettantes (-tĕz)], **1**, one who pursues the fine arts, literature, or science, only for amusement; **2**, a dabbler. Also, **dil'et-tant'.**—*n.* **dil'et-tan'te-ism; dil'et-tant'ism.**

[1]dil-i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* industry; care; zeal; as, study with *diligence*.

[2]dil-i-gence (dĭl"ĭ-jĕns'; *Fr.* dē"lē'zhäns'), *n.* a stage coach, esp. in France.

dil-i-gent (dĭl'ĭ-jĕnt), *adj.* **1,** industrious; persevering; **2,** performed with painstaking care; careful.—*adv.* **dil'i-gent-ly.**

dill (dĭl), *n.* an herb of the carrot family, with aromatic seeds used as flavoring.

dil-ly-dal-ly (dĭl'ĭ-dăl'ĭ), *v.i. Colloq.,* to loiter; trifle; waver.

di-lute (dī-lūt'; dī-lūt'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to weaken by mixing with a fluid, esp. water:—*adj.* not concentrated; containing a large proportion of solvent.—*p.adj.* **di-lut'ed.**

di-lu-tion (dī-lū'shŭn; dĭ-), *n.* **1,** the act of mixing with water, or weakening; **2,** a weak liquid.

di-lu-vi-al (dī-lū'vĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a flood, esp. the Deluge. Also, **di-lu'vi-an.**—*n.* **di-lu'vi-an-ism.**

dim (dĭm), *adj.* **1,** somewhat dark; obscure; **2,** hazy; faint; ill-defined; **3,** not clearly seen; **4,** tarnished; **5,** seeing indistinctly; as, *dim* eyes:—*v.t.* **1,** to render obscure or less distinct; **2,** to cloud; **3,** to tarnish; dull:—*v.i.* to become indistinct; fade.—*adv.* **dim'ly.**—*n.* **dim'ness.**

dime (dīm), *n.* a silver coin equal to one tenth of a dollar, or ten cents:—*adj.* of the value of ten cents.

di-men-sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1,** measure in any one direction, as length or breadth; **2,** in *pl.:* **a,** a size or extent in these measurements; **b,** size; importance; scope.—*adj.* **di-men'sion-al.**

di-min-ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to make less; reduce in bulk or amount; **2,** to weaken; impair; detract from:—*v.i.* to lessen; dwindle, as power or wealth.

di-min-u-en-do (dĭ-mĭn"ū-ĕn'dō), *adj.* in music, gradually growing softer in sound.

dim-i-nu-tion (dĭm"ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making less; reduction; **2,** the process of becoming less.

di-min-u-tive (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** below the average size; little; **2,** contracted; narrow:—*n.* a word formed from another to express a smaller thing of the same kind; as, *lambkin,* a little *lamb.*—*adv.* **di-min'u-tive-ly.**—*n.* **di-min'u-tive-ness.**

dim-i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dimities (-tĭz)], a cotton material with raised ornamental stripes.

dim-mer (dĭm'ĕr), *n.* **1,** a choke coil in an electric lighting system, used to regulate the current; **2,** an appliance used on automobiles to deaden the headlights.

dim-ple (dĭm'pl), *n.* a small dent or hollow, as in the cheek or chin; an indentation:—*v.i.* to form dimples; sink in slight dents:—*v.t.* to mark with dimples.

din (dĭn), *n.* a continued and insistent noise:—*v.t.* to utter with insistent and confusing noise:—*v.i.* to make a clamor.

di-nar (dē-när'), *n.* the monetary unit of Yugoslavia, equivalent to 19.3 cents.

dine (dīn), *v.i.* to take dinner:—*v.t.* to give a dinner for; feed.

din-er (dīn'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who dines; **2,** a railroad car where meals are served.

ding (dĭng), *v.t.* to make a noise like a bell:—*v.i. Colloq.,* to impress noisily.

ding-dong (dĭng'dŏng"), *n.* the sound of the strokes of a bell.

din-ghy (dĭng'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dinghies (-gĭz)], **1,** the smallest boat of a man-of-war; **2,** any of various East Indian boats; **3,** any of various kinds of small sailboat (see *ship,* illus.). Also, **din'gey** [*pl.* dingeys (-gĭz)].

din-gle (dĭng'gl), *n.* a cleft between hills; also, a secluded, wooded dell.

din-gy (dĭn'jĭ), *adj.* grimy; faded; dirty.—*adv.* **din'gi-ly.**—*n.* **din'gi-ness.**

din-ner (dĭn'ĕr), *n.* **1,** the chief meal of the day; **2,** a formal party at which dinner is served.

di-no-saur (dī'nō-sôr), *n.* any of a great variety of large reptiles of prehistoric times.—*adj.* **di"no-sau'ri-an.**

dint (dĭnt), *n.* **1,** a mark left by a blow or pressure; a dent; **2,** force or power: with *of:* as, the trunk was closed by *dint* of much effort:—*v.t.* to mark or dent.

di-oc-e-san (dī-ŏs'ē-săn; dĭ'ō-sē'săn), *adj.* of or pertaining to a diocese, or church district controlled by a bishop:—*n.* a bishop in charge of a diocese.

di-o-cese (dī'ō-sēs; dĭ'ō-sēs), *n.* the district in which a bishop has authority, called the bishop's see; a bishopric.

di-ox-ide (dī-ŏk'sīd; dĭ-ŏk'sĭd), *n.* a compound of two atoms of oxygen and one of a metal or base. Also, **di-ox'id.**

dip (dĭp), *v.t.* **1,** to plunge; put quickly into liquid and take out again; **2,** to scoop up with a ladle, spoon, bucket, etc.; **3,** to baptize by putting under water; **4,** to lower and raise quickly, as a flag:—*v.i.* **1,** to immerse oneself; **2,** to enter slightly into anything; as, to *dip* into a book; **3,** to slope downward; as, the road *dips;* **4,** to sink:—*n.* **1,** the act of putting into water temporarily; also, a short plunge; as, a *dip* in the ocean; **2,** something which is dipped; esp., a candle; **3,** a downward slope; **4,** in aviation, a quick descent followed by an ascent.

diph-the-ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ă), *n.* an acute contagious disease of the throat.—*adj.* **diph"the-rit'ic** (dĭf"thē-rĭt'ĭk).

diph-thong (dĭf'thŏng), *n.* **1,** the union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable, as in *out, oil;* **2,** two characters used to represent a single sound, as in *hear, both;* **3,** popularly, a ligature of two vowels, as in *æsthetic.*—*adj.* **diph-thon'gal** (-thŏng'găl).—*adv.* **diph-thon'gal-ly.**

di-plo-ma (dĭ-plō'mă), *n.* a document conferring some honor or degree; esp., a paper showing the completion of a course of study; as, the student receives a *diploma* on graduating from school.

di-plo-ma-cy (dĭ-plō'mă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* diplomacies (-sĭz)], **1,** the art or system of conducting negotiations or dealings between two states or nations; **2,** skill in conducting negotiations or social matters; tact.

dip-lo-mat (dĭp'lō-măt), *n.* **1,** a person skilled or employed in carrying on dealings between two nations; **2,** a tactful person.—*v.i.* **di-plo'ma-tize.**

dip-lo-mat-ic (dĭp"lō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the management of affairs between two nations; **2,** characterized by special skill in the management of affairs; tactful; adroit.—*adv.* **dip"lo-mat'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **di-plo'ma-tist.**

dip-per (dĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which dips, esp. a cup or ladle for water, or the like; **2,** any of various wrenlike birds with the habit of dipping the tail; also

called *water ouzel:* **Dipper,** a group of seven stars in the northern heavens, arranged in the outline of a ladle: also called *Great Dipper.*

dip-so-ma-ni-a (dĭp″sō-mā′nĭ-ă). *n.* an uncontrollable, often periodic, craving for alcoholic drinks.

dire (dīr), *adj.* dreadful; mournful; as, the *dire* news of an explosion.—*adv.* **dire'ly.**

di-rect (dĭ-rĕkt′), *adj.* **1,** straight, as a road; **2,** open; straightforward; **3,** simple; plain; sincere; **4,** lineally related; as, a *direct* descendant; **5,** in one direction only; as, a *direct* current:—*v.t.* **1,** to aim or drive in a straight line; **2,** to guide or show; as, to *direct* him to the station; **3,** to regulate, as affairs; **4,** to instruct; **5,** to address, as a letter:—*v.i.* to act as a guide.—*n.* **di-rect'ness.**

di-rec-tion (dĭ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of guiding or showing; **2,** aim; line of motion; **3,** address, as of a letter; **4,** a command; order.

di-rect-ly (dĭ-rĕkt′lĭ), *adv.* **1,** in a straight line; **2,** immediately; soon; as, I will come *directly;* **3,** openly; honestly.

di-rec-tor (dĭ-rĕk′tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who guides or shows; esp., one appointed to transact the affairs of an organized body, as a club or concern; **2,** a spiritual guide or adviser.—*n.fem.* **di-rec'tress.**—*n.* **di-rec'tor-ship.**

di-rec-to-rate (dĭ-rĕk′tō-rāt), *n.* **1,** the office of a guide, manager, or adviser; **2,** a group of persons managing the affairs of an organized body.

di-rec-to-ry (dĭ-rĕk′tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* directories (-rĭz)], **1,** an alphabetical list of names and addresses; **2,** a collection of rules:—*adj.* containing rules; guiding; commanding.

dire-ful (dīr′fo͝ol), *adj.* dreadful; dismal; as, the *direful* news of the flood.—*adv.* **dire'ful-ly.**—*n.* **dire'ful-ness.**

dirge (dûrj), *n.* a funeral hymn; a song or tune expressing mourning.

dir-i-gi-ble (dĭr′ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being guided or steered; as, a *dirigible* balloon:—*n.* a cigar-shaped balloon driven by motors, with a car for passengers.

dirk (dûrk), *n.* a dagger; esp., a dagger without a guard.

dirt (dûrt), *n.* **1,** mud; filth; as, the streets are full of *dirt;* **2,** dust; garden earth.

dirt-y (dûr′tĭ), *adj.* **1,** unclean; impure; **2,** soiled; dingy; **3,** muddy; of the weather, sleety; rainy; **4,** despicable; contemptible:—*v.t.* to soil; sully; tarnish.—*n.* **dirt'i-ness.**—*adv.* **dirt'i-ly.**

dis-a-bil-i-ty (dĭs″ă-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* disabilities (-tĭz)], **1,** want of power; **2,** the state of being without ability.

dis-a-ble (dĭs-ā′bl), *v.t.* **1,** to deprive of power; make unable; disqualify; **2,** to impair; incapacitate or render unable.—*p.adj.* **dis-a'bled.**—*n.* **dis-a'ble-ment.**

dis-a-buse (dĭs″ă-būz′), *v.t.* to undeceive; set free from mistake.

dis-ad-van-tage (dĭs″ăd-văn′tăj), *n.* **1,** a hindrance; **2,** a cause of loss or injury; **3,** an unfavorable position; as, working at a *disadvantage;* **4,** loss; detriment.

dis-ad-van-ta-geous (dĭs-ăd″văn-tā′jŭs), *adj.* unfavorable; likely to cause loss, injury, or failure.—*adv.* **dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ly.**

dis-af-fect (dĭs″ă-fĕkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to fill with discontent; **2,** to alienate or take the affections from; **3,** to disturb the functions of; disorder.—*p.adj.* **dis'af-fect'ed.**

dis-af-fec-tion (dĭs″ă-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** disaffection; contentment; **2,** disloyalty; ill will; hostility; **3,** disease.

dis-a-gree (dĭs″ă-grē′), *v.i.* **1,** to differ in opinion; **2,** to be unlike or unsuited; **3,** to be unfavorable or unsuitable.

dis-a-gree-a-ble (dĭs″ă-grē′ă-bl), *adj.* unpleasent; offensive; annoying; distasteful.—*adv.* **dis'a-gree'a-bly.**—*n.* **dis'a-gree'a-ble-ness.**

dis-a-gree-ment (dĭs″ă-grē′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a difference of opinion; quarrel; **2,** lack of similarity or suitability; incongruity.

dis-al-low (dĭs″ă-lou′), *v.t.* to refuse to permit.—*n.* **dis'al-low'ance.**

dis-ap-pear (dĭs″ă-pēr′), *v.i.* **1,** to pass from sight; vanish; **2,** to cease to exist; be lost.—*n.* **dis'ap-pear'ance.**

dis-ap-point (dĭs″ă-point′), *v.t.* **1,** to fail to gratify or fulfil the hope of; **2,** to frustrate, as a plan or purpose.

dis-ap-point-ed (dĭs″ă-poin′tĕd), *p.adj.* **1,** baffled; **2,** unhappy because of unfilled hope or defeated plans.—*adv.* **dis'ap-point'ed-ly.**

dis-ap-point-ment (dĭs″ă-point′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** defeat or failure of expectation, or that which causes it; **2,** a state of depression caused by failure.

dis-ap-pro-ba-tion (dĭs-ăp″rō-bā′shŭn), *n.* failure to approve; blame; unfavorable opinion.

dis-ap-prov-al (dĭs″ă-prōōv′ăl), *n.* unfavorable opinion; failure to approve; blame.

dis-ap-prove (dĭs″ă-prōōv′), *v.t.* **1,** to fail to approve; condemn; blame; **2,** to refuse assent to:—*v.i.* to hold or express an unfavorable judgment.—*adv.* **dis'ap-prov'ing-ly.**

dis-arm (dĭs-ärm′), *v.t.* **1,** to deprive of weapons; **2,** to reduce to a peace footing, as an army; **3,** to render harmless.

dis-ar-ma-ment (dĭs-är′mă-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of depriving of weapons; **2,** the reduction of military and naval forces to a peace footing.

dis-ar-range (dĭs″ă-rānj′), *v.t.* to put out of order; confuse.—*n.* **dis'ar-range'ment.**

dis-ar-ray (dĭs″ă-rā′), *v.t.* **1,** to strip; despoil; also, to undress; **2,** to overthrow; **3,** to throw into disorder; rout:—*n.* **1,** disordered dress; **2,** confusion; disorder.

dis-as-ter (dĭz-ăs′tẽr), *n.* a calamity; misfortune; a serious accident.

dis-as-trous (dĭs-ăs′trŭs), *adj.* unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; attended with evil results.—*adv.* **dis-as'trous-ly.**

dis-a-vow (dĭs″ă-vou′), *v.t.* to deny; disclaim; disown; refuse to acknowledge.—*n.* **dis'a-vow'al.**

dis-band (dĭs-bănd′), *v.t.* **1,** to dismiss from military service; **2,** to break up, as a society; scatter:—*v.i.* to be dispersed or broken up.—*n.* **dis-band'ment.**

dis-bar (dĭs-bär′), *v.t.* to deprive (a lawyer) of the right to appear in court as an attorney.—*n.* **dis-bar'ment.**

dis-be-lief (dĭs″bē-lēf′), *n.* **1,** lack of belief or trust; **2,** denial of a creed.

dis-be-lieve (dĭs″bē-lēv′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to refuse to believe; distrust.—*n.* **dis″be-liev′er.**

dis-bur-den (dĭs-bûr′dn), *v.t.* to remove a burden from; relieve:—*v.i.* to ease one's mind.

dis-burse (dĭs-bûrs′), *v.t.* to expend; pay out; as, the treasurer *disburses* the money.—*n.* **dis-burs′er.**

dis-burse-ment (dĭs-bûrs′mĕnt), *n.* money paid out.

disc (dĭsk), *n.* a flat, circular plate or anything resembling it. See **disk,** *Pfd. S.*

dis-card (dĭs-kärd′), *v.t.* **1,** to cast off or reject as useless; throw away; **2,** in card playing, to lay aside (a card); also, to play (a card not of the suit led):—*v.i.* to discard a card or cards:—*n.* (dĭs-kärd′; dĭs′-kärd), **1,** the act of throwing away weak cards; also, the cards so thrown away; **2,** that which is cast aside as worthless.

dis-cern (dĭ-zûrn′), *v.t.* **1,** to see as distinct from other objects; discriminate, as a difference in quality, kind, etc.; **2,** to distinguish mentally, or with the eye:—*v.i.* to make a distinction.—*n.* **dis-cern′er.**

dis-cern-i-ble (dĭ-zûr′nĭ-bl), *adj.* perceptible; visible.—*adv.* **dis-cern′ib-ly.**—*n.* **dis-cern′i-ble-ness.**

dis-cern-ing (dĭ-zûr′nĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** of keen sight; **2,** having good judgment.—*adv.* **dis-cern′ing-ly.**

dis-cern-ment (dĭ-zûrn′mĕnt), *n.* clearness in judgment; penetration; insight; discrimination.

dis-charge (dĭs-chärj′), *v.t.* **1,** to free of a burden or responsibility; unload, as a ship; **2,** to remove, as a cargo or passengers; **3,** to send out; emit; **4,** to let fly, as an arrow; shoot, as a gun; **5,** to pay completely, as a debt; **6,** to send away as unnecessary or unsatisfactory, as a servant; **7,** to get rid of; **8,** to perform, as a duty:—*v.i.* **1,** to get rid of any burden; **2,** to emit fluid:—*n.* **1,** an unloading or emitting; **2,** that which is unloaded; **3,** riddance of a burden, debt, accusation, or responsibility; **4,** the firing of a gun; **5,** dismissal, as of an employee; **6,** liberation; a legal release, as of a prisoner; also, the order granting it; **7,** the completion of a task or duty; **8,** something thrown out or emitted, as from a wound; **9,** an electric current.—*n.* **dis-charg′er.**

dis-ci-ple (dĭ-sī′pl), *n.* **1,** a pupil; **2,** one who believes the teaching of another; a follower.—*n.* **dis-ci′ple-ship.**

dis-ci-plin-a-ri-an (dĭs″ĭ-plĭn-ā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who believes in, or enforces, strict rules.

dis-ci-plin-a-ry (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn-ā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to strict training; corrective.

dis-ci-pline (dĭs′ĭ-plĭn), *n.* **1,** strict and regular mental and moral training; **2,** development of character through trouble; **3,** obedience; **4,** punishment; **5,** regulation, as in many institutions; as, under strict *discipline:*—*v.t.* **1,** to train to obedience or efficiency; **2,** to regulate; **3,** to punish.—*adj.* **dis′ci-plin-a-ble.**—*n.* **dis′ci-plin-er.**

dis-claim (dĭs-klām′), *v.t.* to disown; deny any connection with.

dis-claim-er (dĭs-klām′ĕr), *n.* disavowal; denial.

dis-close (dĭs-klōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to uncover; bring to light; **2,** to make known; reveal.

dis-clo-sure (dĭs-klō′zhûr), *n.* **1,** the act of revealing anything secret; **2,** the thing revealed or uncovered.

dis-col-or (dĭs-kŭl′ĕr), *v.t.* to change from the natural color; stain. Also, **dis-col′our.**—*n.* **dis-col′or-a-tion.**

dis-com-fit (dĭs-kŭm′fĭt), *v.t.* to frustrate; thwart; disconcert.

dis-com-fi-ture (dĭs-kŭm′fĭ-tûr), *n.* defeat; overthrow; disappointment; embarrassment.

dis-com-fort (dĭs-kŭm′fĕrt), *n.* **1,** want of ease; **2,** distress:—*v.t.* to disturb; make uneasy.

dis-com-mode (dĭs″kō-mōd′), *v.t.* to disturb; annoy.

dis-com-pose (dĭs″kŏm-pōz′), *v.t.* to disarrange; ruffle; agitate.—*n.* **dis″com-po′sure.**

dis-con-cert (dĭs″kŏn-sûrt′), *v.t.* **1,** to disturb the composure or self-possession of; confuse; **2,** to frustrate.

dis-con-nect (dĭs″kō-nĕkt′), *v.t.* to disunite; unfasten; dissociate.—*n.* **dis″con-nec′tion.**

dis-con-nect-ed (dĭs″kō-nĕk′tĕd), *p.adj.* disjointed; separate; interrupted; desultory.—*adv.* **dis″con-nect′ed-ly.**—*n.* **dis″con-nect′ed-ness.**

dis-con-so-late (dĭs-kŏn′sō-lāt), *adj.* cheerless; hopeless.—*adv.* **dis-con′so-late-ly.**—*n.* **dis-con″so-la′tion.**

dis-con-tent (dĭs″kŏn-tĕnt′), *n.* dissatisfaction; restlessness:—*v.t.* to displease.—*n.* **dis″con-tent′ment.**

dis-con-tent-ed (dĭs″kŏn-tĕn′tĕd), *p.adj.* not pleased with what one has; dissatisfied.—*adv.* **dis″con-tent′ed-ly.**—*n.* **dis″con-tent′ed-ness.**

dis-con-tin-u-ance (dĭs″kŏn-tĭn′ū-ăns), *n.* a stopping; a breaking off.

dis-con-tin-ue (dĭs″kŏn-tĭn′ū), *v.t.* to stop; cease doing; put an end to; give up.—*n.* **dis″con-tin″u-a′tion.**

dis-con-tin-u-ous (dĭs″kŏn-tĭn′ū-ŭs), *adj.* intermittent; interrupted.—*adv.* **dis″con-tin′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **dis-con″ti-nu′i-ty.**

dis-cord (dĭs′kôrd), *n.* **1,** disagreement; **2,** a confused noise; **3,** strife; dissension; **4,** in music, lack of harmony.—*n.* **dis-cord′ance; dis-cord′an-cy.**

dis-cord-ant (dĭs-kôr′dănt), *adj.* **1,** inharmonious; jarring; full of noise and strife; **2,** in music, out of harmony.—*adv.* **dis-cord′ant-ly.**

dis-count (dĭs′kount), *n.* **1,** a sum deducted or allowed for prompt payment of an account; **2,** a deduction from the usual price; **3,** a sum deducted, according to the current rate of interest, from the face value of a note or bill of exchange; **4,** the rate of interest so deducted:—*v.t.* (dĭs′kount; dĭs-kount′), **1,** to deduct (a sum) from for prompt payment; **2,** to advance money on, deducting a certain rate per cent; **3,** to take into account beforehand; as, he *discounts* the difficulties of the task.—*adj.* **dis-count′a-ble.**

dis-coun-te-nance (dĭs-koun'tē-năns), *v.t.* **1,** to disapprove of; **2,** to make ashamed.

dis-cour-age (dĭs-kûr'āj), *v.t.* **1,** to depress; lessen the enthusiasm or courage of; **2,** to dishearten; deter.

dis-cour-age-ment (dĭs-kûr'āj-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of depriving of confidence; **2,** that which destroys courage; **3,** depression; lack of confidence.

dis-course (dĭs-kōrs'), *n.* **1,** connected expression of ideas; **2,** conversation; **3,** a lecture, treatise, or sermon:—*v.i.* to talk or converse:—*v.t.* to utter; as, to *discourse* wisdom.—*n.* **dis-cours'er.**

dis-cour-te-ous (dĭs-kûr'tē-ŭs), *adj.* impolite; rude; wanting in civility.—*adv.* **dis-cour'te-ous-ly.**

dis-cour-te-sy (dĭs-kûr'tē-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* discourtesies (-sĭz)], rudeness; an unmannerly act.

dis-cov-er (dĭs-kŭv'ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to bring to light; reveal; find (something previously unknown); **2,** to catch sight of.—*adj.* **dis-cov'er-a-ble.**—*n.* **dis-cov'er-er.**

dis-cov-er-y (dĭs-kŭv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* discoveries (-ĭz)], **1,** a bringing to light or finding out, esp. for the first time; **2,** a making known.

dis-cred-it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* **1,** lack of belief; distrust; **2,** loss of reputation; dishonor:—*v.t.* **1,** to refuse to believe; **2,** to dishonor; take away reputation from; as, science *discredits* his theories.—*adj.* **dis-cred'it-a-ble.**—*adv.* **dis-cred'it-a-bly.**

dis-creet (dĭs-krēt'), *adj.* careful; prudent; as, *discreet* behavior.—*adv.*—**dis-creet'ly.**—*n.* **dis-creet'ness.**

dis-crep-an-cy (dĭs-krĕp'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **1,** inconsistency; **2,** failure to agree or correspond, or an instance of it. Also, **dis-crep'ance.**—*adj.* **dis-crep'ant.**

dis-crete (dĭs-krēt'; dĭs'krēt), *adj.* separate from others; distinct; not continuous; composed of distinct parts.—*adv.* **dis-crete'ly.**—*n.* **dis-crete'ness.**

dis-cre-tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** prudence; wise judgment; **2,** freedom to act; as, he has full *discretion.*—*adj.* **dis-cre'tion-al.**—*adj.* **dis-cre'tion-a-ry.**

dis-crim-i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to distinguish; observe or mark the differences between:—*v.i.* to make a difference or distinction.—*adv.* **dis-crim'i-nat'ing-ly.**—*adv.* **dis-crim'i-nate-ly.**—*adj.* **dis-crim'i-na-tive.**

dis-crim-i-na-tion (dĭs-krĭm''ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** power of distinguishing; faculty of exact judgment; discernment; **2,** a difference in treatment, usually unfair; **3,** a discussion of nice distinctions, as in the meanings of synonyms.

dis-cur-sive (dĭs-kûr'sĭv), *adj.* wandering from one thing to another; digressive; rambling.—*adv.* **dis-cur'sive-ly.**—*n.* **dis-cur'sive-ness.**

dis-cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* discuses (-ĕz); **dis-cus** disci (dĭs'kī)], a heavy disk of metal or stone, thrown in athletic contests (see illus. next column).

dis-cuss (dĭs-kŭs'), *v.t.* to debate; give reasons for and against; discourse upon; argue.

dis-cus-sion (dĭs-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** argument; **2,** reasoned, detailed consideration of a point or subject.

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dis-dain (dĭs-dān'), *v.t.* to scorn; despise; look upon with contempt:—*n.* contempt; haughty dislike.

dis-dain-ful (dĭs-dān'fo͝ol), *adj.* contemptuous; scornful.—*adv.* **dis-dain'ful-ly.**—*n.* **dis-dain'ful-ness.**

dis-ease (dĭ-zēz'), *n.* disorder of mind or body; malady; illness:—*v.t.* to cause disease in; derange.

dis-em-bark (dĭs''ĕm-bärk'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to remove from, or go ashore from, a vessel.—*n.* **dis-em''bar-ka'tion.**

dis-em-bar-rass (dĭs''ĕm-băr'ăs), *v.t.* to free from hindrances or entanglements; disengage.

dis-em-bod-y (dĭs''ĕm-bŏd'ĭ), *v.t.* to set free from the body; divest of flesh; take physical existence from.—*n.* **dis''em-bod'i-ment.**

dis-em-bogue (dĭs''ĕm-bōg'), *v.t.* to pour forth or discharge at the mouth, as a river:—*v.i.* to be discharged; empty; flow out, as water from a river mouth.—*n.* **dis''em-bogue'ment.**

dis-em-bow-el (dĭs''ĕm-bou'ĕl), *v.t.* **1,** to deprive of bowels; **2,** to wound so that the bowels protrude.

dis-en-chant (dĭs''ĕn-chănt'), *v.t.* to set free from a charm, spell, or delusion.—*n.* **dis''en-chant'ment.**

dis-en-cum-ber (dĭs''ĕn-kŭm'bĕr), *v.t.* to free from burden or hindrance.—*n.* **dis''en-cum'brance.**

dis-en-gage (dĭs''ĕn-gāj'), *v.t.* **1,** to release from; **2,** to disentangle; extricate; clear.—*n.* **dis''en-gage'ment.**

dis-en-tan-gle (dĭs''ĕn-tăng'gl), *v.t.* **1,** to unravel, as a skein; **2,** to clear; extricate; disengage.—*n.* **dis''en-tan'gle-ment.**

dis-es-tab-lish (dĭs''ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to end the fixed existence or establishment of; **2,** to withdraw state support from, as from an established church.—*n.* **dis''es-tab'lish-ment.**

dis-es-teem (dĭs''ĕs-tēm'), *v.t.* to have little regard for:—*n.* disfavor.

dis-fa-vor (dĭs-fā'vĕr), *n.* **1,** lack of regard or esteem; **2,** the state of not being well regarded:—*v.t.* to disapprove of. Also, **dis-fa'vour.**

dis-fig-ure (dĭs-fĭg'ûr), *v.t.* to mar; injure in shape, form, or beauty.—*n.* **dis-fig'ure-ment.**—*n.* **dis-fig''u-ra'tion.**

dis-fran-chise (dĭs-frăn'chĭz; dĭs-frăn'chīz), *v.t.* to deprive of a political right, as the right to vote.—*n.* **dis-fran'chise-ment.**

dis-gorge (dĭs-gôrj'), *v.t.* **1,** to give up, as plunder; **2,** to force out of the mouth or stomach with violence:—*v.i.* **1,** to surrender what has been unlawfully obtained; **2,** to vomit.

dis-grace (dĭs-grās′), *n.* **1,** ignominy; shame; dishonor; **2,** the cause of shame:—*v.t.* to bring shame, reproach, or dishonor upon.

dis-grace-ful (dĭs-grās′fo͝ol), *adj.* dishonorable; shameful.—*adv.* **dis-grace′ful-ly.**—*n.* **dis-grace′ful-ness.**

dis-grun-tle (dĭs-grŭn′tl), *v.t. Colloq.,* to make dissatisfied; put in bad humor; disappoint.

dis-guise (dĭs-gīz′), *v.t.* **1,** to conceal or change the appearance of, as by an unusual dress; **2,** to conceal or alter by a pretense; as, to *disguise* the handwriting:—*n.* **1,** a dress designed to conceal the identity of the wearer; **2,** concealment by assumed speech, manner, or appearance; a false pretense; **3,** that which serves to conceal; a cloak; a mask.—*adv.* **dis-guis′ed-ly.**—*n.* **dis-guis′er.**

dis-gust (dĭs-gŭst′), *n.* dislike; strong aversion:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause distaste or loathing in; **2,** to offend the taste or moral sense of.—*p.adj.* **dis-gust′ing.**—*adv.* **dis-gust′ing-ly.**—*adj.* **dis-gust′ful.**

dish (dĭsh), *n.* **1,** a deep or shallow hollow vessel with a rimmed edge, used for serving food; **2,** food served in a dish; some special food; **3,** something like a dish:—*v.t.* **1,** to put into a dish for serving at table; **2,** to make concave, as a sheet of metal.

dis-ha-bille (dĭs″ə-bēl′, -bĭl′), *n.* **1,** a loose, carelessgarment; **2,** the state of being partly or informally dressed. Also, **des″ha-bille′** (dĕz″ə-bēl′).

dis-heart-en (dĭs-här′tn), *v.t.* to discourage.

di-shev-el (dĭ-shĕv′ĕl), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to hang negligently or loosely, as the hair; disarrange; **2,** to disorder, as the dress; **3,** to tousle; ruffle.

dis-hon-est (dĭs-ŏn′ĕst), *adj.* **1,** lacking in uprightness or fairness; **2,** inclined to cheat or deceive; **3,** false; untrue.—*adv.* **dis-hon′est-ly.**

dis-hon-es-ty (dĭs-ŏn′ĕs-tĭ), *n.* deceit; unfairness; lack of truth and uprightness; tendency to theft or fraud.

dis-hon-or (dĭs-ŏn′ẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to disgrace; bring shame upon the character of; **2,** to refuse, or fail, to pay (a bill or note):—*n.* **1,** disgrace; ignominy; shame; **2,** a dishonest act. Also, **dis-hon′our.**

dis-hon-or-a-ble (dĭs-ŏn′ẽr-ə-bl), *adj.* shameful; ignominious; lacking in truth or uprightness. Also, **dis-hon′our-a-ble.**—*adv.* **dis-hon′or-a-bly.**—*n.* **dis-hon′or-a-ble-ness.**

dis-il-lu-sion (dĭs″ĭ-lū′zhŭn), *v.t.* to set free from a mistaken belief in the goodness or value of some person or thing:—*n.* a freeing from illusion.

dis-in-cli-na-tion (dĭs-ĭn″klĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* lack of desire; unwillingness; distaste.

dis-in-cline (dĭs″ĭn-klīn′), *v.t.* to make unwilling:—*v.i.* to be unwilling or indisposed.

dis-in-fect (dĭs″ĭn-fĕkt′), *v.t.* to cleanse from infection; purify of germs.—*n.* **dis″in-fec′tion.**—*n.* **dis″in-fec′tor.**

dis-in-fect-ant (dĭs″ĭn-fĕk′tănt), *n.* a substance capable of destroying lower organisms that cause disease, or rendering them harmless; a germicide.

dis-in-gen-u-ous (dĭs″ĭn-jĕn′ū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** not frank or candid; **2,** deceitful.—*adv.* **dis″in-gen′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **dis″in-gen′u-ous-ness.**

dis-in-her-it (dĭs″ĭn-hĕr′ĭt), *v.t.* to deprive or cut off, as an heir, from property.—*n.* **dis″in-her′it-ance.**

dis-in-te-grate (dĭs-ĭn′tẽ-grāt), *v.t.* to break up:—*v.i.* to fall to pieces.—*n.* **dis-in″te-gra′tion.**

dis-in-ter (dĭs″ĭn-tûr′), *v.t.* to dig up from a grave.—*n.* **dis″in-ter′ment.**

dis-in-ter-est-ed (dĭs-ĭn′tẽr-ĕs-tĕd), *adj.* not considering oneself; without a selfish motive.—*adv.* **dis-in′ter-est-ed-ly.**—*n.* **dis-in′ter-est-ed-ness.**

dis-join (dĭs-join′), *v.t.* **1,** to separate; break the union between; **2,** to prevent from uniting; keep apart.

dis-joint (dĭs-joint′), *v.t.* **1,** in anatomy, to part at the joints; dislocate; **2,** to take apart, as a machine; **3,** to disturb the order of; render incoherent.

dis-junc-tive (dĭs-jŭngk′tĭv), *adj.* serving or tending to disconnect or separate:—*n.* a conjunction which connects two elements disjoined or contrasted in meaning, as *although, either, or,* etc.—*adv.* **dis-junc′tive-ly.**

disk (dĭsk), *n.* **1,** a flat, circular plate, or anything resembling it; **2,** in botany, a flat, round growth or part, often composed of many small flowers. Also, **disc.**

dis-like (dĭs-līk′), *n.* a strong feeling of aversion:—*v.t.* **1,** to regard with aversion; **2,** to be displeased with.

dis-lo-cate (dĭs′lō-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to put out of joint, as a bone; displace; **2,** to interrupt the continuation of; disarrange.—*n.* **dis″lo-ca′tion.**

dis-lodge (dĭs-lŏj′), *v.t.* to remove from a resting place; drive from a hiding place.—*n.* **dis-lodg′ment.**

dis-loy-al (dĭs-loi′ăl), *adj.* false to duty, government, or friends; faithless.—*n.* **dis-loy′al-ty.**—*adv.* **dis-loy′al-ly.**

dis-mal (dĭz′măl), *adj.* **1,** gloomy; depressing; as, *dismal* weather; **2,** sorrowful, as a mood.—*adv.* **dis′mal-ly.**

dis-man-tle (dĭs-măn′tl), *v.t.* **1,** to strip or deprive of furniture, equipment, means of defense, etc.; **2,** to demolish.—*n.* **dis-man′tle-ment.**

dis-mast (dĭs-mȧst′), *v.t.* to deprive of a mast.

dis-may (dĭs-mā′), *v.t.* **1,** to terrify; **2,** to dispirit; discourage:—*n.* **1,** loss of courage through fear; **2,** a condition of terror.

dis-mem-ber (dĭs-mĕm′bẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to cut or tear limb from limb; **2,** to sever into parts and distribute; divide; **3,** to disjoint; dislocate.—*n.* **dis-mem′ber-ment.**

dis-miss (dĭs-mĭs′), *v.t.* **1,** to send away; permit to depart; **2,** to discharge from office or employment; **3,** to put away; as, to *dismiss* fear from one's mind; **4,** in law, to refuse to hear further; as, the court *dismissed* the case.—*n.* **dis-mis′sion.**—*adj.* **dis-mis′sive.**—*n.* **dis-miss′al.**

dis-mount (dĭs-mount′), *v.i.* to get off a horse, bicycle, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to take from a carriage, as a cannon; **2,** to unhorse; **3,** to take out of a setting, as a pearl.

dis-o-be-di-ence (dĭs″ō-bē′dĭ-ĕns), *n.* neglect to comply with an order or command.

dis-o-be-di-ent (dĭs″ō-bē′dĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* refusing or neglecting to obey.—*adv.* **dis″o-be′di-ent-ly.**

dis-o-bey (dĭs″ō-bā′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fail or refuse to obey.

dis-o-blige (dĭs″ō-blīj′), *v.t.* to refuse to accommodate.—*p.adj.* **dis″o-blig′ing.**—*adv.* **dis″o-blig′ing-ly.**

dis-or-der (dĭs-ôr′dĕr), *n.* **1,** lack of system; irregularity; confusion; **2,** a riot; **3,** mental or physical disease:—*v.t.* **1,** to throw into confusion; disarrange; **2,** to derange in health of mind or body.—*p.adj.* **dis-or′dered.**

dis-or-der-ly (dĭs-ôr′dĕr-lĭ), *adj.* **1,** confused; **2,** turbulent; unruly; **3,** violating law and order; disreputable.—*n.* **dis-or′der-li-ness.**

dis-or-gan-ize (dĭs-ôr′găn-īz), *v.t.* to destroy the regularity of; throw into confusion.—*n.* **dis-or″gan-i-za′tion.**—*n.* **dis-or′gan-iz″er.**

dis-own (dĭs-ōn′), *v.t.* **1,** to deny; reject; refuse to claim as one's own; **2,** to renounce allegiance to.

dis-par-age (dĭs-păr′ăj), *v.t.* **1,** to belittle; speak slightingly of; **2,** to bring discredit upon; dishonor.—*adv.* **dis-par′ag-ing-ly.**—*n.* **dis-par′age-ment.**

dis-par-i-ty (dĭs-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* disparities (-tĭz)], inequality; difference; disproportion; diversity.

dis-pas-sion-ate (dĭs-păsh′ŭn-āt), *adj.* free from passion; calm; impartial.—*adv.* **dis-pas′sion-ate-ly.**

dis-patch (dĭs-păch′), *v.t.* **1,** to send off; **2,** to finish quickly; **3,** to kill:—*n.* **1,** speedy performance; **2,** a sending off; **3,** death; **4,** a message specially sent, as a telegram. Also, **des-patch′.**

dis-patch-er (dĭs-păch′ĕr), *n.* one who or that which sends something off promptly or at the right time; as, a train *dispatcher.* Also, **des-patch′er.**

dis-pel (dĭs-pĕl′), *v.t.* **1,** to drive away by, or as by, scattering; disperse; **2,** to cause to vanish; dissipate.

dis-pen-sa-ble (dĭs-pĕn′sȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being administered; **2,** capable of being done without.

dis-pen-sa-ry (dĭs-pĕn′sȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dispensaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a place where medicines are made up; **2,** an institution for providing the poor with medical advice and also with medicines.

dis-pen-sa-tion (dĭs″pĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of giving out in portions; **2,** that which is bestowed by a higher power; **3,** the suspending of a rule or law in some particular case; **4,** a license granted by the Pope, or by a bishop.

dis-pen-sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn′sȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dispensatories (-rĭz)], a book treating of the composition, effect, and preparation of medicines.

dis-pense (dĭs-pĕns′), *v.t.* **1,** to deal out in portions; **2,** to carry out; enforce; as, to *dispense* justice.—*n.* **dis-pens′er.**

dis-perse (dĭs-pûrs′), *v.t.* **1,** to scatter; **2,** to cause to vanish:—*v.i.* to separate; vanish out of sight.

dis-per-sion (dĭs-pûr′shŭn), *n.* the act of scattering; the state of being scattered; as, the *dispersion* of a ray of light into rays of different colors when passed through a prism.—*adj.* **dis-per′sive.**

dis-pir-it (dĭs-pĭr′ĭt), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; discourage.—*p.adj.* **dis-pir′it-ed.**—*adv.* **dis-pir′it-ed-ly.**

dis-place (dĭs-plās′), *v.t.* **1,** to put out of place; change the arrangement of; **2,** to depose from office or dignity.

dis-place-ment (dĭs-plās′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of putting out of place; **2,** removal from a customary position, or from an office; **3,** the weight of a liquid or a gas which is displaced by a solid body immersed in it, as of water by a ship.

dis-play (dĭs-plā′), *v.t.* **1,** to spread out; unfold; **2,** to exhibit; show; **3,** in printing, to make prominent by large type:—*v.i.* to make a show of something:—*n.* **1,** an exhibit; **2,** a parade or show; as, the fashion *display* at the opera; **3,** in printing, the use of large type or special arrangement.

dis-please (dĭs-plēz′), *v.t.* **1,** to vex; annoy; **2,** to offend; **3,** to arouse a dislike in; excite aversion in.—*adj.* **dis-pleas′ing.**—*adv.* **dis-pleas′ing-ly.**

dis-pleas-ure (dĭs-plĕzh′ûr), *n.* **1,** disapproval; vexation; indignation; **2,** distaste.

dis-port (dĭs-pōrt′), *v.t.* **1,** to amuse or divert: used reflexively; as, to *disport* oneself in the ocean; **2,** to display gaily.

dis-pose (dĭs-pōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to place; arrange; **2,** to regulate or order; **3,** to direct or influence toward; incline.—*n.* **dis-pos′er.**—*n.* **dis-pos′al.**

dis-po-si-tion (dĭs″pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of placing or arranging; **2,** order; arrangement; **3,** inclination; as, a natural *disposition* to jealousy; **4,** temper or habit of mind.

dis-pos-sess (dĭs″pō-zĕs′), *v.t.* to remove from ownership, esp. of land; eject.—*n.* **dis″pos-ses′sion.**

dis-praise (dĭs-prāz′), *v.t.* to disparage; censure:—*n.* disapproval; censure.—*adv.* **dis-prais′ing-ly.**

dis-proof (dĭs-prōōf′), *n.* evidence that a statement is untrue.

dis-pro-por-tion (dĭs″prō-pōr′shŭn), *n.* want of symmetry; lack of proper or suitable relation in form, size, importance, etc.—*adj.* **dis″pro-por′tion-al.**

dis-pro-por-tion-ate (dĭs″prō-pōr′shŭn-āt), *adj.* lacking in symmetry or balance; out of proportion.—*adv.* **dis″pro-por′tion-ate-ly.**—*n.* **dis″pro-por′tion-ate-ness.**

dis-prove (dĭs-prōōv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -proved′ (-prōōvd′), *p.p.* -proved′ or, *Archaic,* -prov′en (-prōōv′n), *p.pr.* -prov′ing], to show to be untrue or unreasonable.

dis-pu-tant (dĭs′pū-tănt), *adj.* given to arguing:—*n.* a debater.

dis-pu-ta-tion (dĭs″pū-tā′shŭn), *n.* a debate; verbal controversy; an altercation.

dis-pu-ta-tious (dĭs″pū-tā′shŭs), *adj.* contentious; inclined to argue or dispute; quarrelsome.

dis-pute (dĭs-pūt′), *v.i.* to debate; argue; quarrel:—*v.t.* **1,** to contend for

by words or actions; **2**, to express doubt of; contest, as an election:—*n.* a contest in words; a quarrel.—*adj.* **dis'pu-ta-ble.**—*n.* **dis-put'er.**—*adj.* **dis-put'a-tive.**

dis-qual-i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1**, to make unfit; disable; **2**, to deprive of a privilege.—*n.* **dis-qual"i-fi-ca'tion.**

dis-qui-et (dĭs-kwī'ĕt), *v.t.* to make uneasy; worry:—*n.* a feeling of uneasiness; anxiety.—*n.* **dis-qui'e-tude.**

dis-qui-si-tion (dĭs"kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* a formal or elaborate discussion; dissertation.—*n.* **dis-quis'i-tor.**

dis-re-gard (dĭs"rē-gärd'), *v.t.* to fail to notice or give consideration to; slight; neglect:—*n.* lack of attention.—*adj.* **dis"re-gard'ful.**—*n.* **dis"re-gard'er.**

dis-re-pair (dĭs"rē-pâr'), *n.* the state of needing repair; dilapidation.

dis-rep-u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp'ū-tȧ-bl), *adj.* of bad character; low; disgraceful.—*adv.* **dis-rep'u-ta-bly.**

dis-re-pute (dĭs"rē-pūt'), *n.* lack or loss of good reputation.

dis-re-spect (dĭs"rē-spĕkt'), *n.* lack of proper courtesy toward elders or superiors.—*adj.* **dis"re-spect'ful.**

dis-robe (dĭs-rōb'), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to undress or to remove clothes (from).

dis-rupt (dĭs-rŭpt'), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to break apart.—*adj.* **dis-rup'tive.**—*n. Rare*, **dis-rup'ture.**—*n.* **dis-rup'tion.**

dis-sat-is-fac-tion (dĭs-săt"ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* discontent; lack of pleasure in that which one has.

dis-sat-is-fy (dĭs-săt'ĭs-fī), *v.t.* to cause displeasure to, as by lack of something; fail to content.

dis-sect (dĭ-sĕkt'), *v.t.* **1**, to cut in pieces and examine minutely; **2**, figuratively, to examine; analyze, as motives.—*n.* **dis-sec'tor.**—*n.* **dis-sec'tor.**

dis-sem-ble (dĭ-sĕm'bl), *v.t.* **1**, to hide under a false appearance; **2**, to pretend not to notice:—*v.i.* to act the hypocrite.—*n.* **dis-sem'bler.**—*n.* **dis-sem'blance.**

dis-sem-i-nate (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to scatter abroad, like seed; propagate, as opinions; diffuse.—*n.* **dis-sem"i-na'tion.**—*n.* **dis-sem'i-na"tor.**

dis-sen-sion (dĭ-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* angry disagreement; strife; discord.

dis-sent (dĭ-sĕnt'), *v.i.* to disagree in opinion: with *from*:—*n.* **1**, difference of opinion; **2**, disagreement with some established order, as the doctrine of a church.—*n.* **dis-sent'er.**

dis-ser-ta-tion (dĭs"ĕr-tā'shŭn), *n.* a lengthy, and usually formal, discourse; a learned treatise.

dis-sev-er (dĭ-sĕv'ĕr), *v.t.* to cut in two; separate.—*n.* **dis-sev'er-ance.**

dis-si-dent (dĭs'ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* not agreeing or conforming:—*n.* one who disagrees in opinion.—*n.* **dis'si-dence.**

dis-sim-i-lar (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lȧr), *adj.* unlike; as, *dissimilar* tastes.—*adv.* **dis-sim'i-lar-ly.**—*n.* **dis-sim"i-lar'i-ty.**

dis-sim-u-late (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to dissemble; feign; pretend.—*adj.* **dis-sim'u-la-tive.**—*n.* **dis-sim'u-la"tor.**—*n.* **dis-sim"u-la'tion.**

dis-si-pate (dĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v.t.* **1**, to scatter completely; drive in different directions; **2**, to squander, as a fortune:—*v.i.* **1**, to be scattered; vanish; **2**, to spend one's energies intemperately.—*p.adj.* **dis'si-pat'ed.**—*n.* **dis"si-pa'tion.**

dis-so-ci-ate (dĭ-sō'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* to separate; disconnect.—*n.* **dis-so"ci-a'tion.**

dis-so-lu-ble (dĭs'ō-lū-bl; dĭ-sŏl'ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved or of forming a solution; soluble.—*n.* **dis-sol"u-bil'i-ty.**

dis-so-lute (dĭs'ō-lūt), *adj.* morally loose; given to vice or dissipation.—*adv.* **dis'so-lute-ly.**—*n.* **dis'so-lute-ness.**

dis-so-lu-tion (dĭs"ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of separating into parts; **2**, the separation of the soul from the body; death; **3**, disorganization.

dis-solve (dĭ-sŏlv'), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to be absorbed by a liquid: as, to *dissolve* salt in water; **2**, to separate into parts; **3**, to put an end to, as a partnership:—*v.i.* to disappear or be absorbed, as into a liquid.—*adj.* **dis-solv'a-ble.**

dis-so-nant (dĭs'ō-nănt), *adj.* harsh in sound; discordant; inharmonious.—*adv.* **dis'so-nant-ly.**—*n.* **dis'so-nance.**

dis-suade (dĭ-swād'), *v.t.* to advise or counsel against; divert by persuasion from a purpose or action.—*adj.* **dis-sua'sive.**

dis-sua-sion (dĭ-swā'shŭn), *n.* advice against a purpose or action.

dis-syl-la-ble (dĭ-sĭl'ȧ-bl), *n.* a word of only two syllables.—*adj.* **dis"syl-lab'ic** (dĭs"ĭ-lăb'ĭk).

dis-taff (dĭs'tăf), *n.* the staff from which flax or wool is drawn in spinning.

dis-tance (dĭs'tăns), *n.* **1**, the length of the straight line between two objects or points; **2**, remoteness of time, rank, relationship, or place; **3**, the interval between two notes; **4**, reserve of manner:—*v.t.* **1**, to place remotely; **2**, to leave behind in a race.

dis-tant (dĭs'tănt), *adj.* **1**, so placed as to be (a stated distance) apart in time, space, etc; **2**, remote; **3**, reserved; not cordial.—*adv.* **dis'tant-ly.**

dis-taste (dĭs-tāst'), *n.* **1**, dislike of drink or food; **2**, aversion; disinclination; repugnance.—*adj.* **dis-taste'ful.**—*adv.* **dis-taste'ful-ly.**—*n.* **dis-taste'ful-ness.**

dis-tem-per (dĭs-tĕm'pĕr), *n.* **1**, ill humor; a bad state of mind; **2**, a disease of an animal body, esp. in brutes:—*v.t.* to disease; disorder.

dis-tend (dĭs-tĕnd'), *v.t.* **1**, to stretch out in all directions; **2**, to expand:—*v.i.* to swell; enlarge.—*adj.* **dis-ten'si-ble.**

dis-ten-tion (dĭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* a swelling out or expansion. Also, **dis-ten'sion.**

dis-tich (dĭs'tĭk), *n.* a couplet, or two lines of verse that make complete sense in themselves.

dis-til (dĭs-tĭl'), *v.i.* to fall in drops; flow gently; trickle forth:—*v.t.* **1**, to let fall in drops; **2**, to separate (a liquid) from a mixture by heating so as to cause a vapor to be given off and then condensing the vapor to a liquid; **3**, to subject (a mixture) to this process. Also, **dis-till'.**—*n.* **dis-till'er.**

dis-till-ate (dĭs-tĭl'ăt; dĭs'tĭ-lāt), *n.* the product obtained from a mixture by driving off, as by heat, a part of it in

the form of gas or vapor, and then condensing this.—*n.* **dis″til-la′tion.**

dis-till-er-y (dis-til′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [distilleries (-iz)], a place where liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors, are distilled.

dis-tinct (dis-tingkt′), *adj.* **1,** separate; different; **2,** clear: as, a *distinct* view; **3,** carefully thought out; lucid; as, a *distinct* statement. —*n.* **dis-tinct′ness.**

dis-tinc-tion (dis-tingk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of noting clearly; **2,** difference; **3,** special honor; eminence; superiority.

dis-tinc-tive (dis-tingk′tĭv), *adj.* **1,** marking a difference; **2,** characteristic; as, a *distinctive* feature.—*adv.* **dis-tinc′tive-ly.**—*n.* **dis-tinc′tive-ness.**

dis-tinct-ly (dis-tingkt′lĭ), *adv.* clearly; plainly.

dis-tin-guish (dis-ting′gwish), *v.t.* **1,** to mark off from others; characterize; **2,** to recognize the special features of; **3,** to see clearly; **4,** to honor by a mark of preference:—*v.i.* to make a distinction: with *between*.—*adj.* **dis-tin′guish-a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **dis-tin′guished.**

dis-tort (dis-tôrt′), *v.t.* **1,** to change from the natural shape; pervert; **2,** to change the meaning of; garble.—*n.* **dis-tor′tion.**

dis-tract (dis-trakt′), *v.t.* **1,** to divert (attention) from one object to another; **2,** to confuse the mind of; bewilder; perplex; **3,** to drive mad; derange.—*adv.* **dis-tract′ed-ly.**—*adj.* **dis-trac′tive.**

dis-trac-tion (dis-trak′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a drawing away of the attention from one object to another; **2,** that which diverts attention; **3,** bewilderment; mental confusion or distress; **4,** madness or frenzy.

dis-traint (dis-trānt′), *n.* the act of seizing property, as goods and chattels, for nonpayment of debt.—*v.t.* **dis-train′.**

dis-traught (dis-trôt′), *adj.* bewildered or harassed; distracted.

dis-tress (dis-trĕs′), *v.t.* **1,** to inflict pain or suffering upon; grieve; **2,** to seize for debt:—*n.* **1,** physical or mental anguish; **2,** misfortune.—*adj* **dis-tress′ful.**

dis-trib-ute (dis-trib′ūt), *v.t.* **1,** to deal out or divide; allot; as, to *distribute* books to the soldiers; **2,** to classify; **3,** to spread.—*n.* **dis-trib′u-tor; dis-trib′u-ter.**

dis-tri-bu-tion (dis″trĭ-bū′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or manner of dealing out or dividing; apportionment; **2,** that which is apportioned; **3,** arrangement; classification.

dis-trib-u-tive (dis-trib′ū-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** apportioning or dealing out; as, *distributive* classes; **2,** in grammar, applying to a group of things individually; as, *any, each, both,* are *distributive* pronouns:—*n.* in grammar, a distributive word.—*adv.* **dis-trib′u-tive-ly.**—*n.* **dis-trib′u-tive-ness.**

dis-trict (dis′trĭkt), *n.* **1,** a section marked off within definite limits for administration; **2,** an indefinite region.

dis-trust (dis-trŭst′), *n.* **1,** want of confidence or reliance; **2,** suspicion:—*v.t.* **1,** to have no faith in; **2,** to doubt; suspect.

dis-trust-ful (dis-trŭst′fo͝ol), *adj.* suspicious; lacking confidence.—*adv.* **dis-trust′ful-ly.**—*n.* **dis-trust′ful-ness.**

dis-turb (dis-tûrb′), *v.t.* **1,** to trouble; vex; **2,** to throw into confusion: agitate; **3,** to interfere with.—*n.* **dis-turb′er.**

dis-turb-ance (dis-tûr′bans), *n.* **1,** any interruption of a settled order; **2,** confusion; **3,** mental agitation.

dis-un-ion (dis-ūn′yŭn), *n.* a breaking apart; division; rupture.

dis-u-nite (dis″ū-nīt′), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to divide; separate.

dis-use (dis-ūs′), *n.* a ceasing to use:—*v.t.* (dis-ūz′), to cease to use.

ditch (dich), *n.* a trench cut in the earth; a moat:—*v.t.* **1,** to surround with a ditch; **2,** to cause to run into a ditch.—*n.* **ditch′er.**

dit-to (dĭt′ō), *n.* [*pl.* dittos (-ōz)], **1,** the same thing as has been said before; **2,** *Colloq.,* a duplicate:—*adv.* as before; likewise.

dit-ty (dĭt′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ditties (-iz)], a little song; a short theme often repeated.

di-u-ret-ic (dī″ū-rĕt′ĭk), *adj.* in medicine, promoting the secretion of urine:—*n.* a diuretic medicine.

di-ur-nal (dī-ûr′nal), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to day or daylight; **2,** occurring every day; daily; **3,** active during the daytime, as many insects.—*adv.* **di-ur′nal-ly.**

di-van (dī-văn′ dĭ′văn), a low, cushioned sofa or lounge.

dive (dīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* dived (dīvd) or, *Colloq.* or *Archaic,* dove (dōv), *p.p.* dived, *p.pr.* div′ing], **1,** to plunge headforemost into water; **2,** to make a plunging movement forward and down:—*n.* **1,** a plunge headforemost, as into water; **2,** a low resort.—*n.* **div′er.**

di-verge (dī-vûrj′), *v.i.* **1,** to spread out from one point; **2,** to differ; **di-ver-gence** (dī-vûr′jĕns), *n.* a moving apart; deviation, as from a standard. Also, **di-ver′gen-cy.**

di-ver-gent (dī-vûr′jĕnt), *adj.* **1,** tending to move apart; **2,** deviating.

di-vers (dī′vẽrz), *adj.* various; sundry; several; as, *divers* men.

di-verse (dī-vûrs′ dī′vẽrs), *adj.* essentially different; dissimilar; varied.—*adv.* **di-verse′ly.**

di-ver-si-fy (dĭ-vûr′sĭ-fī), *v.t.* to make distinct; modify; give variety to.—*n.* **di-ver″si-fi-ca′tion.**

di-ver-sion (dĭ-vûr′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a turning aside from a set course; **2,** a recreation; pastime.

di-ver-si-ty (dĭ-vûr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* diversities (-tĭz)], difference; variety.

di-vert (dĭ-vûrt′), *v.t.* **1,** to turn aside from any direction or course; draw away from; **2,** to entertain; amuse; **3,** to change the aim of; distract the attention of.

di-vest (dĭ-vĕst′), *v.t.* **1,** to strip or unclothe; **2,** to deprive; **3,** to despoil.

di-vide (dĭ-vīd′), *v.t.* **1,** to cut into two or more parts; **2,** to separate; break up the union of; **3,** to cause to disagree; **4,** to share or distribute; as, to *divide* the money among them; **5,** to determine how many times one number contains another:—*v.i.* **1,** to separate; **2,** to perform the operation of division with two numbers:—*n.* a watershed.

div-i-dend (dĭv′ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* **1,** a share of the profits of a public company or business; **2,** a number or quantity to be divided by another number or quantity.

di-vid-ers (dĭ-vīd′ẽrz), *n.pl.* an instrument used in mechanical drawing, for dividi g lines, checking distances, etc. (see illus. next page).

[1]di-vine (dĭ-vīn'), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to God; godlike; from God; **2,** sacred; holy; **3,** superhumanly excellent; **4,** pertaining to theology: —*n.* **1,** a theologian; **2,** a priest; clergyman. —*adv.* **di-vine'ly.**—*n.* **di-vine'ness.**

DIVIDERS

[2]di-vine (dĭ-vīn'), *v.t.* **1,** to foresee or foretell; **2,** to guess; perceive, as by reason or intuition:—*v.i.* **1,** to prophesy; **2,** to guess; conjecture.—*n.* **di-vin'er.**—*n.* **div"i-na'tion.**

di-vin-i-ty (dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* divinities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being godlike; Godhead; **2,** a god; a deity; **3,** theology: **the Divinity,** God.

di-vis-i-ble (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being separated into parts; **2,** in mathematics, capable of division without a remainder.—*adv.* **di-vis'i-bly.**—*n.* **di-vis'i-ble-ness.**—*n.* **di-vis"i-bil'i-ty.**

di-vi-sion (dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or state of being separated into parts; a partition; section; **2,** that which separates; a dividing line; **3,** discord; difference; **4,** two or more army brigades under the command of a general officer; **5,** the process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.—*adj.* **di-vi'sion-al.**

di-vi-sor (dĭ-vī'zẽr), *n.* the number or quantity by which another, the dividend, is divided.

di-vorce (dĭ-vōrs'), *n.* **1,** legal dissolution of the marriage contract; **2,** disunion:—*v.t.* to release from the marriage contract.—*n.* **di-vorce'ment.**—*n.* **di-vor"cee'.**

***di-vor-cé** (dē"vôr"sā'), [Fr.], *n.* a divorced man.—*n.fem.* ***di-vor"cée'** (dē"vôr"sā').

di-vulge (dĭ-vŭlj'), *v.t.* to make known, as something previously kept secret; disclose; let out.

diz-zy (dĭz'ĭ), *adj.* giddy; also, causing giddiness; as, a *dizzy* height.—*adv.* **diz'zi-ly.**—*n.* **diz'zi-ness.**

[1]do (dōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* did (dĭd), *p.p.* done (dŭn), *p.pr.* do'ing], **1,** to achieve; finish, as a task; carry out; perform; **2,** to produce by action; make ready; work out; as, he *did* six examples; **3,** to translate; as, *done* into English; **4,** to deal with in some way; as, to *do* up a parcel; put in order; arrange; as, the maid *does* the room; **5,** *Collog.*, to suffice; be enough for; **6,** *Slang*, to swindle:—*v.i.* **1,** to act; behave; make an effort; as, *do* or die; **2,** to answer the purpose:—*substitute v.* used to replace a verb or verb construction and thereby avoid repetition, as, he talks just as his father *does*.—*adj.* **do'a-ble.**—*n.* **do'er.**

[2]do (dō), *n.* in music, the first of the syllables commonly used in singing the scale.

dob-bin (dŏb'ĭn), *n.* a gentle, family horse; a farm horse.

doc-ile (dŏs'ĭl; *Br.* dō'sīl), *adj.* easy to teach; tractable; easily managed. —*adv.* **doc'ile-ly.**—*n.* **do-cil'i-ty.**

[1]dock (dŏk), *n.* any of several long-rooted, coarse weeds, with broad, red-veined leaves and reddish seeds.

[2]dock (dŏk), *n.* the place where a prisoner stays in court during trial.

[3]dock (dŏk), *n.* an artificial basin, or waterway for ships; sometimes, the piers inclosing the basin; a wharf:—*v.t.* to bring to a pier and moor, as a ship:—*v.i.* to arrive at a pier.—*n.* **[1]dock'age.**

[4]dock (dŏk), *n.* the stump of an animal's tail:—*v.t.* **1,** to cut off; **2,** to deduct from (wages, etc.); **3,** to penalize.—*n.* **[2]dock'age.**

dock-et (dŏk'ĕt), *v.t.* **1,** to mark (papers) on the back, indicating the contents or titles; indorse; **2,** to record on a court or business calendar:—*n.* **1,** a directed label or ticket tied on goods; **2,** a summary of a larger writing; a digest; **3,** a list of cases for trial.

dock-yard (dŏk'yärd"), *n.* a place where ships are built and repaired, and naval stores are kept.

doc-tor (dŏk'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a licensed physician or surgeon; **2,** one holding the highest degree conferred by a university; **3,** formerly, a learned man:—*v.t.* **1,** *Colloq.*, to treat medically; **2,** *Slang*, to tamper with or give a false appearance to.

doc-tor-ate (dŏk'tẽr-āt), *n.* the title, rank, or degree of doctor.

doc-trine (dŏk'trĭn), *n.* that which is taught; the principles, belief, or dogma of any church, sect, or party.—*adj.* **doc'tri-nal.**—*adv.* **doc'tri-nal-ly.**

doc-u-ment (dŏk'ū-mĕnt), *n.* a record; an official paper that gives information or evidence, as a deed.

doc-u-men-ta-ry (dŏk"ū-mĕn'tā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of, official papers.

[1]dod-der (dŏd'ẽr), *n.* a kind of parasitic flowering plant, leafless and with a threadlike stem, which attaches itself to other plants by small roots that absorb sap.

[2]dod-der (dŏd'ẽr), *v.i.* to shake; tremble; totter, as from weakness or age.

do-dec-a-gon (dō-dĕk'ā-gŏn), *n.* a plane figure or polygon with twelve sides and twelve angles.

dodge (dŏj), *v.i.* **1,** to start aside and shift about; evade, avoid; **2,** to practice tricky devices:—*v.t.* to escape from by starting aside:—*n.* **1,** an act of evasion; **2,** a trick; a clever method.—*n.* **dodg'er.**

do-do (dō'dō), *n.* [*pl.* dodoes; dodos (-dōz)], a large extinct bird, with a stout bill.

doe (dō), *n.* the female of the deer, or of the antelope, rabbit, or hare.

does (dŭz), third person singular, present indicative active, of the verb *do*.

doe-skin (dō'skĭn"), *n.* **1,** the skin of a doe, or female deer; **2,** a kind of fine woolen cloth with a smooth finish.

doff (dŏf), *v.t.* **1,** to take or put off, as clothes; remove (the hat) in saluting; **2,** to put away; abandon.

dog (dŏg), *n.* **1,** any of a great variety of domesticated four-footed animals akin to the wolf; **2,** a male of the dog, fox, wolf, etc.; **3,** any of various mechanical devices for bracing or holding something, as a catch, stop, checking device, etc.; **4,** a worthless or surly fellow:—*v.t.* **1,** to follow as a hound follows; **2,** to worry, as if by dogs.—*adj.* **dog'gish.**

dog-cart (dŏg'kärt"), *n.* a two-wheeled carriage with two transverse seats placed back to back.

dog days a very hot period in July and August, once thought to be due to the rising and setting of the Dog Star.

doge (dōj), *n.* the chief magistrate in the old republics of Venice and Genoa.

dog-fish (dôg′fish″), *n.* any of several kinds of small shark.

dog-ged (dôg′ĕd), *adj.* stubborn; persistent.—*adv.* **dog′ged-ly.**

dog-ger-el (dôg′ĕr-ĕl), *adj.* weak, absurd, or senseless in construction: said of verse:—*n.* doggerel verse.

dog-ma (dôg′mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* dogmas (-mȧz); dogmata (-tȧ)], an established principle, creed, or doctrine, accepted as authoritative, esp. by the church.

dog-mat-ic (dôg-măt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or of the nature of, established doctrine; **2,** positive. Also, **dog-mat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **dog-mat′i-cal-ly.**

dog-ma-tism (dôg′mȧ-tĭzm), *n.* positive, authoritative assertion of opinion or doctrine; sometimes, unwarranted positiveness.—*n.* **dog′ma-tist.**

dog-ma-tize (dôg′mȧ-tīz), *v.i.* to make positive assertions, esp. without adducing proof in support.

dog's-ear (dôgz′-ēr″), *n.* the turned-down corner of a page in a book:—*v.t.* to turn down the corner of (a leaf in a book). Also, **dog′-ear″.**—*adj.* **dog's′-ear″ed.**

Dog Star Sirius, the most brilliant star in the heavens.

dog-tooth vi-o-let (dôg′tōōth″), any of several herbs of the lily family, with two mottled leaves and a single lilylike flower, yellow, white, or purple.

dog-trot (dôg′trŏt″), *n.* a slow, easy run, like that of a dog.

dog-wood (dôg′wo͝od″), *n.* any of several trees with hard, close-grained wood, bearing in spring white or pink blossoms.

doi-ly (doi′lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* doilies (-lĭz)], a small mat or napkin used on the table.

do-ings (do͞o′ĭngz), *n.pl.* things done; acts; as, the day's *doings*.

dol-drums (dŏl′drŭmz), *n.pl.* **1,** the tropical regions: a sailor's term; **2,** hence, depression of spirits; the dumps.

dole (dōl), *n.* that which is dealt out sparingly; a charitable gift of money or food; alms:—*v.t.* to deal out sparingly.

dole-ful (dōl′fo͝ol), *adj.* sad; dismal.—*adv.* **dole′ful-ly.**—*n.* **dole′ful-ness.**

doll (dŏl), *n.* **1,** a girl's puppet or toy baby; **2,** a childish-featured girl or woman.

dol-lar (dŏl′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a silver coin used in the U. S. and Canada, equal to one hundred cents; **2,** a bank note, treasury note, etc., of the legal value of one hundred cents; **3,** any of various large silver coins, current in other countries, as a Mexican dollar.

do-lor (dō′lẽr), *n.* sorrow; pain; grief; lamentation; anguish.

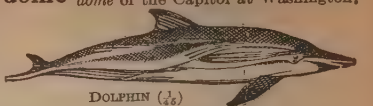
dol-or-ous (dŏl′ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* sorrowful; full of grief.—*adv.* **dol′or-ous-ly.**

dol-phin (dŏl′fĭn), *n.* any of various agile sea mammals, akin to the whales: also called *porpoise* (see illus. next column).

dolt (dōlt), *n.* a heavy, stupid fellow; a dunce; blockhead.—*adj.* **dolt′ish.**

do-main (dō-mān′), *n.* **1,** right of possession; authority; **2,** landed property; **3,** range; scope.

dome (dōm), *n.* **1,** a large cupola; as, the *dome* of the Capitol at Washington;



DOLPHIN ($\frac{1}{40}$)

2, any domelike object, as that on a locomotive boiler; **3,** *Slang,* the skull or head.

do-mes-tic (dō-mĕs′tĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the house or household affairs; private; homemade; **2,** staying at home; fond of home; **3,** pertaining to one's own country in distinction from foreign countries; **4,** of animals, tame; living with man:—*n.* a household servant.

do-mes-ti-cate (dō-mĕs′tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to make suitable for a household, or for association with persons; to tame:—*v.i.* to become domesticated.—*n.* **do-mes″ti-ca′tion.**

do-mes-tic-i-ty (dō″mĕs-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* domesticities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being suited to home life; home-loving character; **2,** home life.

dom-i-cile (dŏm′ĭ-sĭl; *Br.* -sīl), *n.* a place of abode; home; dwelling place:—*v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence.

dom-i-nant (dŏm′ĭ-nȧnt), *adj.* having authority or control; ruling; predominant.—*n.* **dom′i-nance.**

dom-i-nate (dŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to govern or control; rule; be the chief influence in:—*v.i.* to exercise chief control; predominate.—*n.* **dom′i-na″tor.**—*adj.* **dom′i-na-tive.**—*n.* **dom″i-na′tion.**

dom-i-neer (dŏm″ĭ-nēr′), *v.i.* to exercise authority arrogantly or tyrannically; bluster.—*p.adj.* **dom″i-neer′ing.**

dom-i-nie (dŏm′ĭ-nĭ; dŏ′mĭ-nĭ), *n.* **1,** a clergyman; **2,** a schoolmaster.

do-min-ion (dō-mĭn′yŭn), *n.* **1,** supreme authority or control; sovereignty; rule; **2,** a territory or country with a high degree of local authority, but subject to the control of another government.

dom-i-no (dŏm′ĭ-nō), *n.* [*pl.* dominos (-nōz)], **1,** a large, loose garment, used as a masquerade costume; **2,** a half mask; **3,** a flat, oblong, dotted piece of bone or wood used in playing a certain game; **4,** in *pl.* used as *sing.*, (usually, *dominoes* [-nōz]), the game.

1don (dŏn), *v.t.* to put on: opp. of *doff*; as, to *don* cap and gown.

2don (dŏn), *n.* **1,** a title given commonly to Spanish gentlemen; **2,** a great person; **3,** at English universities, a fellow, tutor, or head of a college: **Don** [*fem.* Doña (dō′nyȧ)], Sir; Mr.: a title used in Spain.

do-nate (dō′nāt), *v.t.* to give, esp. to charity; contribute; bestow.—*adj.* and *n.* **don′a-tive** (dŏn′ȧ-tĭv).—*n.* **do-na′tor** (dō-nā′tẽr; -tôr).

do-na-tion (dō-nā′shŭn), *n.* a charitable gift; benefaction; present.

done (dŭn), past participle of *do*:—*p.adj.* **1,** cooked sufficiently; **2,** *Colloq.*: **a,** thoroughly fatigued; **b,** cheated.

don-jon (dŭn′jŭn; dŏn′jŏn), *n.* in a medieval castle, the massive chief tower, heavily fortified. Also, **dun′geon.**

don-key (dŏng'kĭ), *n.* **1,** the ass; **2,** a stupid or obstinate fellow.

do-nor (dō'nôr), *n.* a giver; one who makes a donation or contribution.

don't (dōnt), colloquial contraction of *do not:* incorrectly used for *does not.*

doom (dōōm), *n.* **1,** judgment; sentence; **2,** destiny which cannot be changed; **3,** ruin; **4,** the Last Judgment:—*v.t.* **1,** to pronounce condemnation upon; sentence to punishment; **2,** to destine; ordain.

dooms-day (dōōmz'dā"), *n.* the day of final and universal judgment; also, any day of judgment.

door (dôr), *n.* **1,** the gate or entrance of a house; a movable barrier, sliding or swinging on hinges, which opens and closes to allow or prevent entrance to a house, room, etc.; portal; **2,** a means of entrance.

door-way (dôr'wā"), *n.* the opening in which a door is hung.

dor-mant (dôr'mănt), *adj.* sleeping; in temporary inaction; not used. —*n.* **dor'man-cy.**

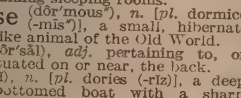
dor-mer win-dow (dôr'mĕr), a window standing upright in a projection built out from a sloping roof; also, the projection: also called *dormer.*

dor-mi-to-ry (dôr'mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dormitories (-rĭz)], a sleeping room, usually containing several beds; also, a building containing sleeping rooms.

dor-mouse (dôr'mous"), *n.* [*pl.* dormice (-mis")], a small, hibernating, squirrel-like animal of the Old World.

dor-sal (dôr'săl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated on or near, the back.

do-ry (dō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dories (-rĭz)], a deep flat-bottomed boat with a sharp prow and stern, much used by fishermen.



Dory

dose (dōs), *n.* **1,** the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; **2,** anything unpleasant to have forced on one:—*v.t.* to give medicine or anything unpleasant to.

dost (dŭst), *Archaic,* second person singular, present indicative, of the verb *do.*

1dot (dŏt), *n.* a very small spot or point, as the point over an *i* or *j;* a speck:—*v.t.* to mark with small points or spots.

2dot (dŏt), *n.* a woman's fortune at marriage; dowry.—*adj.* **do'tal** (dō'tăl).

dot-age (dōt'ăj), *n.* **1,** the childishness of old age; **2,** foolish affection.

do-tard (dō'tărd), *n.* **1,** one whose mind is impaired by age; **2,** one who is foolishly affectionate:—*adj.* imbecile; senile.

dote (dōt), *v.i.* **1,** to show the feebleness of age; **2,** to show excessive love.

doth (dŭth), *Archaic,* third person singular, present indicative, of the verb *do.*

Dou-ay Bi-ble (dōō"ā'), an English translation of the Vulgate, made at Douay, France, by English Catholic refugees, about 1609, and the version commonly accepted by English-speaking Roman Catholics: also called *Douay Version.*

dou-ble (dŭb'l), *adj.* **1,** twofold; as, a *double* meaning; **2,** being in pairs; **3,** being twice as much; **4,** deceitful; insincere; **5,** folded over; **6,** in botany, having many petals: opp. of *single:*—*n.* **1,** twice the value; **2,** a duplicate; **3,** a turn made while running; hence, a trick:—*v.t.* **1,** to make twice as large; **2,** to bend back upon itself; **3,** to pass around, as a cape of land:—*v.i.* **1,** to increase to twice as much; **2,** to return over the same course:—*adv.* by twos, in a pair.

dou-ble-quick (dŭb'l-kwĭk'), *adj.* marching so fast as to be almost running:—*n.* such a step or march.

dou-blet (dŭb'lĕt), *n.* **1,** a duplicate; one of a pair; **2,** a couple; **3,** a close-fitting garment for men, worn in western Europe from the 15th to the 17th century.

dou-bloon (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* an old Spanish gold coin, worth about $8.00.

dou-bly (dŭb'lĭ), *adv.* in twice the quantity or degree; twice; twofold.

doubt (dout), *v.i.* to waver in opinion; hesitate:—*v.t.* **1,** to suspect; distrust; question; **2,** to fear:—*n.* **1,** uncertainty of mind; perplexity; apprehension; **2,** an uncertain state of affairs:—*n.* **doubt'er.**

doubt-ful (dout'fōōl), *adj.* **1,** of uncertain result, **2,** vague; questionable; **3,** not definitely settled; undecided.—*adv.* **doubt'ful-ly.**—*n.* **doubt'ful-ness.**

doubt-less (dout'lĕs), *adj.* free from doubt:—*adv.* assuredly; certainly; without doubt.—*adv.* **doubt'less-ly.**

douche (dōōsh), *n.* a spray of water for cleansing some part of the body.

dough (dō), *n.* a soft mixture of flour and other ingredients ready for baking.

dough-boy (dō'boi"), *n. Slang,* in the U. S. army, an infantry soldier.

dough-nut (dō'nŭt"), *n.* a small, sweetened cake fried in deep fat.

dough-ty (dou'tĭ), *adj.* able; brave; strong: as, *doughty* knights.—*adv.* **dough'ti-ly.**—*n.* **dough'ti-ness.**

dough-y (dō'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** soft like dough; **2,** flabby; pale; as, a *doughy* skin.

Doug-las spruce (dŭg'lăs), a valuable timber tree of the pine family, grown in the western U. S.

douse (dous), *v.t.* **1,** to plunge suddenly into a liquid; **2,** to drench by throwing water upon:—*v.i.* to fall suddenly into water. Also, **dowse.**

1dove (dŭv), *n.* any of numerous birds of the same family as the pigeon.

2dove (dōv), *Archaic* or *Colloq.,* past tense of the irregular verb *dive.*

dove-cot (dŭv'kŏt"), *n.* a small house or box raised above the ground, with nests for doves. Also, **dove'cote"** (-kōt").

dove-tail (dŭv'tāl"), *n.* in carpentry, an interlocking joint resembling a dove's tail spread out:—*v.t.* to fasten together by such a joint:—*v.i.* to fit closely and exactly.

dow-a-ger (dou'ă-jĕr), *n.* **1,** a widow who has inherited property or title from her husband; **2,** *Colloq.,* an elderly woman of dignified appearance.

dow-dy (dou'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dowdies (-dĭz)], a slatternly woman who wears soiled finery:—*adj.* slovenly; ill-dressed.

dow-el (dou'ĕl), *n.* a pin to connect two pieces of wood or metal, or to prevent slipping: also called *dowel pin.*—*v.t.* to fasten by such pins.

dow-er (dou'ẽr), *n.* **1,** that part of a deceased husband's real estate, usually a third, which the law gives to his widow to enjoy during her life; **2,** dowry; **3,** one's natural talents:—*v.t.* to furnish with a dower or a dowry; endow.

[1]down (doun), *n.* the soft feathers of birds; also, any similar fluffy growth.

[2]down (doun), *n.* **1,** in *pl.*: **a,** a turf-covered tract of rolling land; **b,** banks or small hills of sand; **2,** a dune.

[3]down (doun), *adv.* **1,** from a higher to a lower position or degree: opp. of *up*; at the lowest point; **2,** from an earlier to a later time or owner; as, heirlooms are handed *down*; **3,** at once, as if on the counter; as, to pay *down* for goods:—*adj.* **1,** descending; **2,** in golf, behind one's opponent; as, three *down*; **3,** dejected; downcast:—*prep.* from a higher to a lower point on; as, to row *down* the stream:—*v.t. Colloq.,* to subdue:—*n.* **1,** a descent; **2,** the duration of a play in football.

down-cast (doun'kăst"), *adj.* **1,** directed downward; **2,** sad:—*n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine.

down-fall (doun'fôl"), *n.* **1,** a falling downward; **2,** a sudden fall from rank, fortune, or reputation; ruin; disgrace.—*adj.* **down'fall'en.**

down-heart-ed (doun'härt"ĕd), *adj.* depressed; discouraged; dejected; in low spirits.—*adv.* **down'heart'ed-ly.**—*n.* **down'heart'ed-ness.**

down-hill (doun'hil'), *adv.* in a direction down a slope; downward:—*adj.* (doun'hil"), sloping; descending.

down-right (doun'rīt"), *adj.* **1,** descending vertically; **2,** thorough; complete; **3,** straight to the point; blunt:—*adv.* (preferably, doun'rīt'), **1,** in plain terms; **2,** utterly; extremely.—*adv.* **down'right'ly.**

down-stairs (doun'stârz'), *adv.* on a lower floor; below stairs:—*adj.* (doun'stârz"), below stairs.

down-trod-den (doun'trŏd"n), *adj.* oppressed; trampled upon.

down-ward (doun'wẽrd), *adj.* moving from higher to lower:—*adv.* **1,** from a higher to a lower condition, state, or place; **2,** from an earlier time. Also, *adv.* **down'wards.**—*adv.* **down'ward-ly.**

down-y (doun'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** covered with, or made of, soft feathers, hair, or wool; **2,** soft.

dow-ry (dou'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dowries (-rĭz)], **1,** the property a woman brings to a husband at marriage; **2,** an endowment; a gift.

dox-ol-o-gy (dŏk-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* doxologies (-jĭz)], a short hymn of praise to God, used in religious services.

doze (dōz), *v.i.* to sleep lightly:—*n.* a light sleep, or nap.—*adj.* **doz'y.**

doz-en (dŭz'n), *n.* [*pl.* dozens (-nz); before nouns, dozen], twelve things of a kind, taken together.

drab (drăb), *adj.* **1,** of a dull brown or yellowish gray color; **2,** uninteresting:—*n.* **1,** a drab color; **2,** a drab woolen cloth.

drab-ble (drăb'l), *v.t.* to make wet or dirty by dragging through mud or water:—*v.i.* **1,** to become wet or dirty; **2,** to fish with a long line and rod.

drachm (drăm), **1,** a small weight; **2,** a small drink. See **dram,** *Pfd. S.*

draft (drâft), *n.* **1,** the act of drawing, or the thing drawn: used in many senses; **2,** a sketch or outline; **3,** a written order for the payment of money; also, a drawing upon a fund or stock; **4,** a method of recruiting soldiers by conscription; **5,** the pulling of a load by beasts; also, a load; **6,** a quantity of fish obtained at one haul of the net; **7,** the depth of water from the surface to the level of the keel of a floating ship; **8,** a stream of air; **9,** a drink:—*v.t.* **1,** to sketch, write, or draw in outline; **2,** to select for military service; **3,** to draw off. Also, **draught.**—*adj.* **draft'y.**

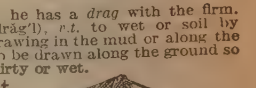
drafts-man (drâfts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* draftsmen (-mĕn)], **1,** one who makes plans, maps, designs, mechanical drawings, etc. Also, **draughts'man.**

drag (drăg), *v.t.* **1,** to pull by force or draw along slowly and heavily; **2,** to move with difficulty; **3,** to search the bottom of, as a stream; dredge:—*v.i.* **1,** to trail along the ground; move heavily; **2,** to lag behind; also, to be protracted; be slow or uninteresting:—*n.* **1,** the act of moving slowly along the ground; **2,** that which is so moved, as a net drawn along the bed of a stream, a sledge, etc.; **3,** a heavy harrow; also, a heavy frame used for smoothing roads; **4,** anything which retards progress, as a brake on a vehicle; **5,** a kind of coach; **6,** *Slang,* influence; pull; as, he has a *drag* with the firm.

DRAG (def. 5)

drag-gle (drăg'l), *v.t.* to wet or soil by drawing in the mud or along the ground:—*v.i.* to be drawn along the ground so as to become dirty or wet.

drag-net (drăg'nĕt"), *n.* a net for drawing along the bottom of a pond or stream, or along the ground, to catch fish or small game.



DRAGNET

drag-o-man (drăg'ō-măn), *n.* [*pl.* dragomans (-mănz)], in the East, an interpreter; a guide for travelers.

drag-on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1,** a very large, imaginary animal represented as a winged serpent or lizard; **2,** a fierce person.

drag-on fly an insect with a long, slender body, large eyes, and four narrow, finely veined wings; a darning needle.

dra-goon (drȧ-gōōn"), *n.* formerly, a soldier trained to serve either mounted or on foot; now, a cavalryman, or mounted soldier, heavily equipped.

drain (drān), *v.t.* **1,** to draw off gradually, as water; **2,** to empty, as a dish:—*v.i.* to become dry:—*n.* **1,** a channel or pipe for useless water; a sewer; **2,** the act of drawing off completely; **3,** a continual outpouring or demand, as of time, strength, etc.

drain-age (drān'āj), *n.* **1,** a system of pipes, sewers, or streams by which water, esp. waste water, flows away; **2,** that which flows away.

drake (drāk), *n.* the male of any kind of duck.

dram (dram), *n.* **1,** one eighth of an ounce troy, and one sixteenth of an ounce avoirdupois; **2,** a small quantity or drink of spirituous liquor. Also, **drachm** (dram).

dra-ma (drä'mȧ), *n.* **1,** a prose or poetical composition telling a story of human life by means of the speech and action of the characters: usually intended to be acted on a stage; **2,** that branch of literary art concerned with the making of stage plays.

dra-mat-ic (drȧ-mat'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, the drama; as, *dramatic* art; **2,** full of intense human interest: —**dramatics,** *n.pl.* dramatic works or performances, esp. by amateurs, or the study of them. Also, **dra-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **dra-mat'i-cal-ly.**

dram-a-tist (dram'ȧ-tist), *n.* a writer of plays; playwright.

dram-a-tize (dram'ȧ-tīz), *v.t.* to compose or write in the form of a play.—*n.* **dram'a-ti-za'tion.**

drank (drangk), past tense and past participle of the verb *drink.*

drape (drāp), *v.t.* **1,** to cover with cloth; **2,** to arrange in folds.

dra-per (drā'pẽr), *n.* a dealer in woolen or cotton cloth.

dra-per-y (drā'pẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* draperies (-iz)], fabrics used for garments or hangings; hence, hangings, curtains, or loose garments.—*adj.* **dra'per-ied.**

dras-tic (dras'tĭk), *adj.* **1,** acting rapidly and violently; as, a *drastic* remedy; **2,** powerful; vigorous.

draught (drȧft), variant of *draft,* which see: **draughts,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* in Great Britain, the game of checkers.

draw (drô), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drew (drōō), *p.p.* drawn (drôn), *p.pr.* draw'ing], **1,** to pull or haul along; drag; **2,** to pull out; haul up; **3,** to infer; deduce, as a conclusion; **4,** to extend or increase in length: with *out;* **5,** to extract or bring out, as a sword or cork; **6,** to represent on paper with pen or pencil; **7,** to write in legal form: often with *up;* **8,** to require to float in; as, the boat *draws* ten feet of water; **9,** to inhale; as, to *draw* a long breath; **10,** to receive; as, to *draw* one's pay; **11,** to obtain (money) from a bank:—*v.i.* **1,** to act as a pulling force; entice; **2,** to take, pull, or force something out; **3,** to move; as, to *draw* near; **4,** to be pulled; **5,** to practice the art of making designs or pictures; **6,** to allow a current of air to pass; as, the chimney *draws* well; **7,** to shrink; be contorted; **8,** to sink to a certain depth:—*n.* **1,** the act or result of drawing; **2,** a game left undecided.

draw-back (drô'bak'), *n.* **1,** a loss of advantage; a hindrance; **2,** money paid back after having been collected.

draw-bridge (drô'brĭj'), *n.* a bridge which may be wholly or partially lifted up, let down, or drawn aside.

draw-ee (drô-ē'), *n.* one on whom an order, draft, etc., is drawn.

draw-er (drô'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who draws: a draftsman; **2,** a sliding, boxlike arrangement for holding clothes, papers, etc.; **3,** one who issues a bill of exchange, an order to pay money, etc.; **4,** in *pl.,* an undergarment for the lower part of the body and legs.

draw-ing (drô'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of one who draws; **2,** a representation on a plane surface of the appearance of objects; **3,** a distribution of tickets in a lottery.

draw-ing-room (drô'ĭng-rōōm'), *n.* **1,** a room for the reception of company; **2,** a reception of company.

drawl (drôl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to speak in an affected, lazy manner:—*n.* a slow, lazy manner of speaking.

dray (drā), *n.* a low, stoutly built cart, with removable sides, used for heavy loads.

dray-age (drā'āj), *n.* the use of a dray; also, the charge for using it.

dread (drĕd), *v.t.* **1,** to fear greatly; **2,** to look forward to with shrinking or fear:—*v.i.* to be in great fear:—*n.* **1,** imaginative terror; **2,** fear mingled with respect and awe:—*adj.* awful; solemn.

dread-ful (drĕd'fo͝ol), *adj.* arousing fear or awe; as, a *dreadful* disaster.—*adv.* **dread'ful-ly.**—*n.* **dread'ful-ness.**

dread-nought (drĕd'nôt'), *n.* one of a class of heavily armored battleships, of 18,000 to 20,000 tons' burden.

dream (drēm), *n.* **1,** thoughts or other mental experiences occurring during sleep; **2,** something seen in the imagination; an idle fancy; as, a *dream* of greatness: —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dreamed (drēmd) or dreamt (drĕmt), *p.pr.* dream'ing], **1,** to see or imagine in sleep; **2,** to see in the imagination, as possible future events:—*v.t.* **1,** to have a train of ideas in sleep; **2,** to indulge in idle fancies.—*n.* **dream'er.**—*adj.* **dream'less.**

dream-land (drēm'lănd'), *n.* a lovely land seen in the imagination, waking or sleeping; the realm of fancies.

dreamt (drĕmt), past tense and past participle of the verb *dream.*

dream-y (drēm'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to dreams; **2,** imaginative; not awake to realities; **3,** not clear; vague; **4,** soothing; soft, as music.—*adv.* **dream'i-ly.** —*n.* **dream'i-ness.**—*adj.* **dream'like.**

drear (drēr), *adj.* dismal or gloomy; sorrowful; as, a *drear* old age.

drear-y (drēr'ĭ), *adj.* cheerless; gloomy; as, a *dreary* day; a *dreary* scene. —*adv.* **drear'i-ly.**—*n.* **drear'i-ness.**

[1]dredge (drĕj), *n.* a drag, or instrument used to bring up mud, etc., as from a river bottom:—*v.t.* **1,** to clean out and

deepen, as a river channel; **2,** to collect or scoop with a dredge. —*n.* **[1]dredg'er.**

[2]dredge (drĕj), *n.* a box with perforated top, used to sprinkle flour, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to sprinkle, as a roast, with flour; **2,** to sift (flour, sugar, etc.).—*n.* **[2]dredg'er.**

dregs (drĕgz), *n.pl.* **1,** the sediment of liquids; lees; **2,** worthless matter.

drench (drĕnch), *v.t.* **1**, to wet thoroughly; soak; **2**, to give forcibly a dose to: as, to *drench* a horse:—*n.* **1**, a large drink or dose for an animal; **2**, a solution for drenching; **3**, a soaking rain. —*n.* **drench'er.**

Dres-den (drĕz'dĕn), *n.* a fine porcelain made near Dresden, Saxony: —*adj.* designating this porcelain.

dress (drĕs), *n.* **1**, covering for the body; clothing; elegant or fashionable attire; **2**, a woman's or a child's gown; **3**, the act of dressing:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with, or with, clothing; **2**, to adorn; deck out; **3**, to prepare or make ready; arrange; set up in order; adjust; **4**, to treat or bind up, as a wound; **5**, to scold: usually with *down*:—*v.i.* to put on clothes.—*n.* **1dress'er.**

2dress-er (drĕs'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a chest of drawers with a mirror; a bureau; **2**, a closet to hold dishes, cooking utensils, etc.; **3**, a bench used when dressing meat.

dress-ing (drĕs'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of putting on clothes; **2**, material used in stiffening fabrics; **3**, the smoothing of the surface of stone or lumber; **4**, sauce or stuffing used in preparing a dish: as, a mayonnaise *dressing*; **5**, a reprimand; **6**, medicines, bandages, etc., applied to a wound; also, any prepared covering, as of soil.

dress-mak-ing (drĕs'māk'ĭng), *n.* the process or occupation of making women's gowns.—*n.* **dress'mak'er.**

dress-y (drĕs'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, fond of clothes; esp. showy or elaborate ones; **2**, stylish.—*n.* **dress'i-ness.**

drew (drōō), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *draw*.

drib-ble (drĭb'l), *v.i.* to fall in small drops; trickle:—*v.t.* **1**, to let fall in drops; give out in small portions; **2**, in soccer and hockey, to give slight kicks or shoves to (the ball); **3**, in basket ball, to bounce (the ball) rapidly along the floor:—*n.* a trickle of water.

drib-let (drĭb'lĕt), *n.* a small quantity; as, to give money in *driblets*.

dried (drīd), past tense and past participle of the verb *dry*:—*p.adj.* without moisture; evaporated: used esp. of fruits.

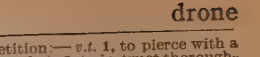
1dri-er (drī'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which dries, esp. a substance added to paint or varnish to hasten its drying, as turpentine; **2**, an apparatus for removing moisture. Also, **dry'er.**

2dri-er (drī'ĕr), comparative of *dry*: **driest,** superlative of *dry*.

drift (drĭft), *n.* **1**, the direction in which anything is driven; tendency; general meaning; as, the *drift* of a speech; **2**, a force which drives anything ahead; controlling influence; **3**, the act or state of being driven; **4**, that which is driven; as, a *drift* of snow; **5**, in geology, loose rocks, etc., brought a distance by ice, as in a glacier; **6**, the deviation of a ship or an airplane from its course:—*v.t.* to drive along or heap up; as, the winds *drift* dry leaves into piles:—*v.i.* **1**, to be carried along by a current, or by circumstances; **2**, to gather together in heaps: pile up.—*n.* **drift'er.**

drill (drĭl), *n.* **1**, a tool for boring holes: used of the bit, of the instrument that holds and turns the bit, or of the combination (see illus. next column; see also *tool*, illus.); **2**, a machine for sowing seeds in rows; **3**, military exercises; **4**, thorough training by means of frequent repetition:—*v.t.* **1**, to pierce with a drill; **2**, to bore (holes); **3**, to instruct thoroughly; train; **4**, to sow in rows; as, to *drill* oats. —*n.* **drill'er.**

drill-ing (drĭl'ĭng), *n.* a heavy, firm linen or cotton cloth, used for tents, etc.



TWIST DRILL, showing narrow oiltubes (white) inlands (shaded), between grooves (white).

dri-ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* **1**, without moisture; **2**, sarcastically. See **dry'ly**, *Pfd. S.*

drink (drĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* drank (drăngk) or, *Archaic*, drunk (drŭngk); *p.p.* drunk or, *Archaic*, drunk'en (drŭngk'n), *p.pr.* drink'ing], **1**, to swallow a liquid; **2**, to take alcoholic liquors habitually:—*v.t.* **1**, to swallow; suck in; **2**, to receive through the senses; as, to *drink* in a scene:—*n.* **1**, any liquid swallowed; **2**, strong or intoxicating liquor.—*adj.* **drink'a-ble.**—*n.* **drink'er.**

drip (drĭp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dripped or dript (dript), *p.pr.* drip'ping], **1**, to fall in drops; **2**, to let fall drops:—*v.t.* to let fall in drops; as, the trees *drip* rain:—*n.* **1**, that which falls in drops; **2**, a projecting cornice shaped so as to throw off rain.

drip-ping (drĭp'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of falling in drops; **2**, that which falls in drops; **3**, the fat from roasted meat.

drive (drīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drove (drōv) or, *Archaic*, drave (drāv), *p.p.* driv'en (drĭv'n), *p.pr.* driv'ing], **1**, to urge forward by force or threats; push forward forcibly; **2**, to control the motion of; steer, as an automobile; also, to carry in a driven vehicle; **3**, to conduct vigorously; as, to *drive* a business; **4**, to put into a certain state; as, to *drive* one crazy:—*v.i.* **1**, to press, aim, or be moved, forward steadily or with violence; **2**, to travel in a carriage or motor car; **3**, in golf, to strike the ball from a tee:—*n.* **1**, the act of sending forward; **2**, a road, usually one for pleasure vehicles; a driveway; **3**, a trip in a motor car or carriage; **4**, a gathering, or rounding together, as of cattle for branding, logs for floating, etc.; **5**, an urgent effort; a campaign.

driv-el (drĭv'l), *v.i.* **1**, to let saliva drip from the mouth; **2**, to come from the mouth like spittle; **3**, to be weak or foolish: —*n.* **1**, saliva flowing from the mouth; **2**, idle, foolish talk.—*n.* **driv'el-er; driv'el-ler.**

driv-en (drĭv'n), past participle of the irregular verb *drive*.

driv-er (drīv'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one that forces something into motion; **2**, one who directs the motions of persons or things; **3**, in golf, a wooden-headed club for driving the ball from a tee.

drive-way (drīv'wā"), *n.* a road or way for animals or vehicles.

driz-zle (drĭz'l), *v.i.* to rain slightly or in fine, misty drops:—*n.* fine, misty rain.—*adj.* **driz'zly.**

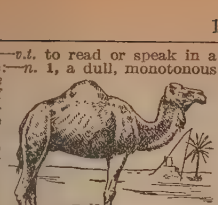
droll (drōl), *adj.* queer; odd; amusing; as, a *droll* remark.

droll-er-y (drōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* drolleries (-ĭz)], jesting; humor; oddity.

drom-e-da-ry (drŭm'ē-dā-rĭ; drŏm'-), *n.* [*pl.* dromedaries (-rĭz)], the Arabian, or one-humped, camel, noted for its speed (see illus. next page).

drone (drōn), *v.i.* **1**, to utter a monotonous sound; **2**, to live in idleness; **3**, to

move sluggishly:—*v.t.* to read or speak in a monotonous tone:—*n.* **1,** a dull, monotonous tone; as, the *drone* of bees; **2,** one of the pipes of a bagpipe; **3,** the male of the honeybee, which produces no honey; **4,** a lazy fellow; one who will not do his share.—*adj.* **dron'ish.**



ARABIAN DROMEDARY (1/50)

droop (drōōp), *v.i.* **1,** to sink or hang down; **2,** to grow weak and faint or spiritless:—*v.t.* to cause to hang down:—*n.* the act of hanging down or growing weak.

drop (drŏp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dropped or dropt (drŏpt), *p.pr.* drop'ping], **1,** to fall in small spherical masses of liquid; **2,** to sink to a lower position; fall behind or below, as in rank; **3,** to lower in sound or pitch, as the voice; **4,** to cease or end; as, there the matter *dropped*:—*v.t.* **1,** to let fall in, or as in, small drops; **2,** to have done with; dismiss; **3,** to lower or depress, as the eyes or the muzzle of a gun; **4,** to fell with a blow or weapon; as, to *drop* a deer:—*n.* **1,** a small spherical mass of free liquid; **2,** anything that hangs like a small liquid mass, as an earring; **3,** any very small quantity, as a drink; **4,** a sudden descent, or fall; **5,** the depth to which, or the distance through which, one falls; as, a *drop* of fifty feet.—*n.* **drop'per.**

drop-sy (drŏp'sĭ), *n.* an unnatural collection of watery, or serous, fluid in any cavity of the body or its tissues.—*adj.* **drop'si-cal.**—*adv.* **drop'si-cal-ly.**

drosh-ky (drŏsh'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* droshkies (-kĭz)], a light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia. Also, **dros'ky.**

dross (drŏs), *n.* **1,** the scum or refuse of melted metal; **2,** refuse; waste.

drought (drout), *n.* continued absence of rain or moisture; dryness. Also, **drouth** (drouth).—*adj.* **drought'y.**

[1]drove (drōv), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *drive*.

[2]drove (drōv), *n.* **1,** a herd of cattle or sheep driven in a body; **2,** a crowd.

dro-ver (drō'vẽr), *n.* **1,** one who drives cattle to market; **2,** a buyer of, and dealer in, cattle.

drown (droun), *v.i.* to die by suffocation in water, or any liquid:—*v.t.* **1,** to suffocate in water; **2,** to overwhelm; flood.

drowse (drouz), *v.i.* to be heavy with sleep:—*v.t.* to spend (time) in drowsing:—*n.* a light sleep.

drow-sy (drou'zĭ), *adj.* sleepy; sluggish; as, a *drowsy* feeling.—*adv.* **drow'si-ly.**—*n.* **drow'si-ness.**

drub (drŭb), *v.t.* to beat vigorously:—*n.* a thump.

drudge (drŭj), *v.i.* to labor hard at mean or disagreeable tasks; slave.—*n.* one employed in slavish work.

drudg-er-y (drŭj'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* drudgeries (-ĭz)], hard, disagreeable, or servile work; unpleasant or monotonous labor.

drug (drŭg), *n.* **1,** a substance used in medicine, esp. a vegetable substance; **2,** any of various habit-forming substances, such as opium; **3,** an unsalable article; as, a *drug* on the market:—*v.t.* **1,** to mix drugs with; as, to *drug* wine; **2,** to render stupid by a substance which deadens feeling.

drug-get (drŭg'ĕt), *n.* a coarse woolen fabric, used for floor covering.

drug-gist (drŭg'ĭst), *n.* a dealer in medicines and their ingredients.

dru-id (drōō'ĭd), *n.* a priest of the ancient religion of Britain and Gaul.—*adj.* **dru-id'ic; dru-id'i-cal.**

drum (drŭm), *n.* **1,** a musical instrument consisting of a hollow cylinder with vellum or dried skin stretched across the ends, and beaten with sticks; **2,** anything like a drum; **3,** the membrane or skin between the outer and the middle ear:—*v.i.* **1,** to beat a drum; **2,** to beat rapidly with the fingers; make a noise like that of a beaten drum:—*v.t.* **1,** to beat on, or as on, the drum; **2,** to gather together, as customers: with *up*; **3,** to repeat constantly.

DRUMS: 1, kettledrum; 2, tambourine; 3, snare drum; 4, bass drum.

drum ma-jor the leader of a band or drum corps.

drum-mer (drŭm'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who plays a drum, as in an orchestra; **2,** *Colloq.*, a commercial traveler.

drunk (drŭngk), past participle of *drink*:—*p.adj.* intoxicated; as, they were *drunk* with pleasure.

drunk-ard (drŭngk'ẽrd), *n.* one frequently intoxicated; a sot.

drunk-en (drŭngk'n), *Archaic*, past participle of *drink*:—*p.adj.* overcome by strong drink.—*adv.* **drunk'en-ly.**—*n.* **drunk'en-ness.**

drupe (drōōp), *n.* one of the characteristic types of fruit, consisting of a soft, pulpy body, inclosing a single, hard-shelled stone, or pit, with a kernel, as in the peach.

dry (drī), *adj.* **1,** free from moisture or wetness; **2,** not yielding juices; **3,** without interest; **4,** shrewdly humorous or quaint, as wit; **5,** solid, as opposed to liquid; as, *dry* measure; **6,** *Colloq.*: **a,** thirsty; **b,** of a city, etc., forbidding the general sale of intoxicants:—*v.t.* **1,** to free from moisture or juice; **2,** to stop the flow of; parch:—*v.i.* to lose moisture:—*n.* [*pl.* drys (drīz)], *Colloq.*, a prohibitionist.—*n.* **dry'ness.**

dry-ad (drī'ăd), *n.* in mythology, a nymph or maiden of the woods, supposed to live in trees.—*adj.* **dry-ad'ic.**

dry-er (drī'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which dries. See **dri'er,** *Pfd. S.*

dry goods woven fabrics, such as cloth, lace, ribbon, etc.

dry-ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* **1,** without moisture; **2,** in an uninteresting manner; **3,** sarcastically. Also, **dri'ly.**

dry-shod (drī'-shŏd'), *adj.* with dry feet or shoes.

du-al (dū'ăl), *adj.* expressing or composed of two; twofold.

du-al-ism (dū'ă-lĭzm), *n.* **1**, a twofold condition; **2**, any doctrine based upon two independent and separate principles, as the spiritual and the bodily natures in man.—*n.* **du'al-ist.**—*adj.* **du"al-is'tic.**

du-al-i-ty (dū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dualities (-tĭz)], the state or quality of being twofold; division into two.

dub (dŭb), *v.t.* **1**, to bestow knighthood upon by striking the shoulder with a sword; **2**, to confer any rank, dignity, character, or name upon; **3**, to do or perform awkwardly: —*n. Slang*, an awkward or stupid person.

du-bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, doubtful; **2**, of questionable character. —*adv.* **du'bi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **du'bi-ous-ness.**

du-bi-ta-ble (dū'bĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* open to doubt; uncertain.

du-cal (dū'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal* crown.

duc-at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* **1**, formerly, a gold or silver European coin varying in value; **2**, in *pl.*, money in general; cash.

duch-ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* **1**, the wife or widow of a duke; **2**, a woman sovereign of a duchy.

duch-y (dŭch'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* duchies (-ĭz)], the territory or dominions of a duke.

1duck (dŭk), *n.* **1**, any of many flat-billed waterfowl with short legs and neck; **2**, the female of this species as distinguished from the male, or *drake*; **3**, *Colloq.*, a pet.

2duck (dŭk), *v.t.* **1**, to plunge quickly and for an instant, as the head under water; also, to throw (a person) into the water; **2**, to bob or bow down; **3**, to avoid, by quickly bowing the head:—*v.i.* **1**, to take a quick dip in water; **2**, to move the head or body aside quickly; dodge;—*n.* **1**, a dip or quick plunge under water; **2**, a sudden lowering of the head; a cringing.—*n.* **duck'er.**

3duck (dŭk), *n.* **1**, a strong linen or cotton material; **2**, in *pl.*, *Colloq.*, sailors' trousers, or light clothes worn in hot weather.

duck-ling (dŭk'lĭng), *n.* **1**, a young duck; **2**, a favorite or pet.

duct (dŭkt), *n.* a passage or tube by which a fluid is carried.—*adj.* **duct'less.**

duc-tile (dŭk'tĭl; *Br.* -tīl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being drawn out into threads or strands, as wire; **2**, easily led; yielding to persuasion or instruction.—*n.* **duc-til'i-ty.**

1dud (dŭd), *n.* **1**, *Colloq.*, an article of clothing; **2**, in *pl.*, clothes in general, esp. when old and shabby; small belongings.

2dud (dŭd), *n.* **1**, a shell or bomb that has failed to explode; **2**, *Colloq.*, a person who fails to make good.

dude (dūd), *n.* a dandy; an overdressed male.—*adj.* **dud'ish.**

dudg-eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* sullen anger; as, he went away in high *dudgeon.*

due (dū), *adj.* **1**, owed or owing; payable; **2**, suitable; proper; **3**, resulting from; **4**, expected:—*adv.* exactly; directly; as, *due* west:—*n.* **1**, that which belongs or may be claimed as a right; that which is owed or required; a custom, toll, tribute, or fee; **2**, in *pl.*, an amount of money payable at stated intervals for membership in a club, etc.

duel (dū'ĕl), *n.* a fight, usually planned beforehand, between two persons with deadly weapons:—*v.i.* to fight in such a combat.—*n.* **du'el-ing;** **du'el-ling.**—*n.* **du'el-ist; du'el-list.**

du-en-na (dū-ĕn'ă), *n.* an elderly Spanish or Portuguese lady who acts as a guardian to a younger one; a chaperon.

du-et (dū-ĕt'), *n.* a musical composition for two performers. Also, ***du-et'to.**

1dug (dŭg), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *dig.*

2dug (dŭg), *n.* a teat or nipple: used of an animal.

dug-out (dŭg'out"), *n.* **1**, a canoe hollowed out from a log; **2**, a rough kind of shelter dug in the side of a hill or bank.

duke (dūk), *n.* **1**, a member of the highest order of English nobility, ranking next below a royal prince; **2**, the ruler of a duchy.

duke-dom (dūk'dŭm), *n.* the territory ruled by a duke; a duchy; also, the rank of a duke.

dul-cet (dŭl'sĕt), *adj.* sweet or pleasant to the ear; as, *dulcet* tones.

dul-ci-mer (dŭl'sĭ-mĕr), *n.* a musical instrument with wire strings which are struck with light hammers.

dull (dŭl), *adj.* **1**, slow of understanding or action; stupid; **2**, without feeling or sensibility; **3**, not bright or clear to the eye; **4**, blunt; **5**, not brisk or active, as trade; **6**, wearisome; as, a *dull* story; **7**, cloudy, as weather:—*v.t.* **1**, to take away the sharpness of; **2**, to make stupid or heavy; **3**, to tarnish: —*v.i.* **1**, to become stupid; **2**, to become dull or blunt; **3**, to lose brightness.—*adv.* **dul'ly.** —*n.* **dul'ness; dull'ness.**

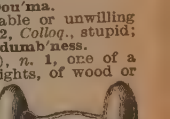
dull-ard (dŭl'ărd), *n.* a stupid person; blockhead:—*adj.* stupid.

du-ly (dū'lĭ), *adv.* in a fit and becoming manner; fitly; regularly.

Du-ma (dōō'mä), *n.* the former national legislature of Russia, created by the Czar in 1905 and discontinued at the revolution of 1917. Also, **Dou'ma.**

dumb (dŭm), *adj.* **1**, unable or unwilling to speak; silent; **2**, *Colloq.*, stupid; foolish.—*adv.* **dumb'ly.**—*n.* **dumb'ness.**

dumb-bell (dŭm'-bĕl"), *n.* **1**, one of a pair of weights, of wood or iron, used for muscular exercise; **2**, *Slang*, an ignorant or stupid person.


DUMB-BELL

dumb-wait-er (dŭm'-wāt'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a small elevator with shelves on which dishes or supplies are moved from one floor to another; **2**, a portable serving table.

dum-dum bul-let (dŭm'dŭm), a bullet partly cased in steel, the soft core of which spreads when it strikes, adding to the injury of the wound.

dum-found (dŭm"found'), *v.t.* to amaze; make dumb with surprise or fear. Also, **dumb"found'; dum"found'er.**

dum-my (dŭm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dummies (-ĭz)], **1**, one who is mute or silent; **2**, a sham or make-believe; hence, a model or form for exhibiting clothing; **3**, in some card games, an exposed hand played by the opposite player; **4**, one who appears to occupy a certain position without having real power; **5**, *Colloq.*, a stupid person:—*adj.* **1**, noiseless;

2, sham; **3,** stupid; **4,** apparently acting for oneself, but really for another; as, a *dummy* director.

dump (dŭmp), *v.t.* **1,** to throw down; esp., to unload without care from a vehicle; **2,** to unload (a cart) by tipping; **3,** to sell (stock or merchandise) in quantity regardless of the market price:—*n.* **1,** a place for throwing rubbish, etc.; **2,** a pit for the storage of military supplies; **3,** a boat or cart for carrying away rubbish.—*n.* **dump'er.**

dump-ish (dŭmp'ĭsh), *adj.* in the dumps; sad; dejected.

dump-ling (dŭmp'lĭng), *n.* a pudding of paste or dough, often inclosing fruit or meat.

dumps (dŭmps), *n.pl.* discontent; sullenness; low spirits.—*adj.* **dump'ish.**

dump-y (dŭm'pĭ), *adj.* short and thick; stocky.—*n.* **dump'i-ness.**

[1]dun (dŭn), *adj.* of a dull brownish or grayish color.—*adj.* **dun'nish.**

[2]dun (dŭn), *n.* **1,** an urgent request, or demand, for the payment of a debt; **2,** one who demands his pay repeatedly:—*v.t.* to subject to, or plague by, frequent request for payment.

dunce (dŭns), *n.* **1,** a dull, ignorant person; **2,** a backward student.

dune (dūn), *n.* a heap of drifted sand piled up on the seashore by the wind.

dung (dŭng), *n.* **1,** the waste material cast off through the bowels of animals; **2,** anything filthy:—*v.t.* to manure, as soil.

dun-geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* **1,** a dark underground cell; **2,** (usually, *donjon*), the principal defended part of a castle.

***du-o** (dōō'ō), [It.], *n.* [*pl.* duos (-ōz); dui (-ē)], in music, a duet.

du-o-dec-i-mo (dū"ō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *n.* [*pl.* duodecimos (-mōz)], **1,** in printing, a sheet of paper folded into twelve leaves: usually written *12mo;* **2,** a book made of such sheets:—*adj.* of paper, folded into twelve leaves to the sheet.

du-o-de-num (dū"ō-dē'nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* duodena (-*nă*)], the first portion of the small intestine, immediately below the stomach.—*adj.* **du"o-de'nal.**

dupe (dūp), *n.* **1,** one who is, or can be, easily tricked; **2,** a person who believes everything that he is told:—*v.t.* to deceive by trickery; cheat.—*adj.* **dup'a-ble.**

du-plex (dū'plĕks), *adj.* double; compound; twofold.

du-pli-cate (dū'plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to reproduce; make a copy or copies of:—*adj.* (dū'plĭ-kăt), **1,** corresponding exactly with another; twofold; **2,** double; growing in pairs; **3,** in cards, playing the same hands twice; as, *duplicate* whist:—*n.* (dū'plĭ-kăt), facsimile; counterpart.—*n.* **du'pli-ca'tor.**

du-pli-ca-tion (dū"plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of reproducing or of making double; hence, a copy; **2,** a fold.

du-plic-i-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* duplicities (-tĭz)], double-dealing.

du-ra-bil-i-ty (dū"ră-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality of lasting well.

du-ra-ble (dū'ră-bl), *adj.* **1,** not perishing; permanent; lasting; **2,** resisting wear.—*adv.* **du'ra-bly.**—*n.* **du'ra-ble-ness.**

dur-ance (dūr'ăns), *n.* imprisonment; confinement.

du-ra-tion (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* continuance in time.

du-ress (dū'rĕs; dū-rĕs'), *n.* **1,** restraint of personal liberty; **2,** force; compulsion; constraint.

dur-ing (dūr'ĭng), *prep.* in the time of; at some period of.

durst (dûrst), an old form of the past tense of the verb *dare.*

dusk (dŭsk), *adj.* dim; shadowy:—*n.* **1,** the dim light at the beginning and end of daylight; **2,** shadow; gloom.

dusk-y (dŭs'kĭ), *adj.* partly dark; tending to blackness; as, a *dusky* complexion.—*adv.* **dusk'i-ly.**—*n.* **dusk'i-ness.**

dust (dŭst), *n.* **1,** fine, dry particles of matter; a cloud or film of such fine particles; **2,** any fine powder; **3,** the particles into which a decaying body falls; **4,** pollen; **5,** a low condition:—*v.t.* **1,** to brush away dust from; **2,** to cover or sprinkle, as with powder; as, to *dust* a cake with sugar.

dust-er (dŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who dusts; **2,** a cloth, bunch of feathers, or the like, for dusting; **3,** a light, outer garment to protect clothing from the dust; **4,** a box, can, etc., having holes in the lid for sifting.

dust-y (dŭs'tĭ), *adj.* covered with dust.—*adv.* **dust'i-ly.**—*n.* **dust'i-ness.**

Dutch (dŭch), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the people of the Netherlands, or their language:—*n.* **1,** the language of the Dutch; **2,** used as *pl.,* collectively, the inhabitants of the Netherlands, esp. Holland.

du-te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *adj.* fulfilling service owed; showing respect.—*adv.* **du'te-ous-ly.**—*n.* **du'te-ous-ness.**

du-ti-a-ble (dū'tĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* subject to payment of custom or duty.

du-ti-ful (dū'tĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** acting upon a sense of responsibility; **2,** respectful: obedient to parents or superiors.—*adv.* **du'ti-ful-ly.**—*n.* **du'ti-ful-ness.**

du-ty (dū'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* duties (-tĭz)], **1,** the respectful behavior due to parents or superiors; **2,** action required in a certain position; **3,** that which one is morally bound to do; **4,** a tax levied by the government.

dwarf (dwôrf), *n.* [*pl.* dwarfs (dwôrfs)], a person, animal, or plant much below the average size:—*adj.* of smaller size or height than the average:—*v.t.* **1,** to hinder from growing to the natural size; **2,** to cause to look small by comparison.—*adj.* **dwarf'ish.**

dwell (dwĕl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dwelt (dwĕlt) or dwelled (dwĕld), *p.pr.* dwell'ing], **1,** to reside for a length of time; **2,** to have a fixed place to live in; **3,** to continue; linger.—*n.* **dwell'er.**

dwell-ing (dwĕl'ĭng), *n.* a house or place to live in; residence.

dwelt (dwĕlt), past tense and past participle of the verb *dwell.*

dwin-dle (dwĭn'dl), *v.i.* to become gradually less; diminish; grow smaller.

dye (dī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dyed (dīd), *p.pr.* dye'ing], to stain or color:—*v.i.* **1,** to follow the trade of a dyer; **2,** to give or take color in dyeing:—*n.* **1,** a coloring liquid or stain; **2,** a color produced by dyeing.—*n.* **dye'ing.**—*n.* **dy'er.**

dye-stuff (dī'stŭf″), *n.* any material that yields a dye: also, a dye.

dy-ing (dī'ĭng), present participle of the verb *die*:—*p.adj.* **1,** passing away from life; **2,** drawing to a close; **3,** at the time of, or connected with, death; as, his *dying* words:—*n.* the act of passing from life.

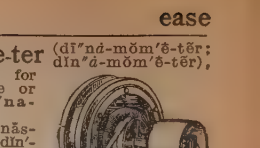
dy-nam-ic (dī-năm'ĭk, dĭ-năm'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to power or physical energy; **2,** pertaining to forces producing motion; **3,** energetic; forceful; as, a *dynamic* character:—**dynamics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science which treats of forces and of their effects in producing motion. Also, *adj.* **dy-nam'i-cal.**—*adv.* **dy-nam'i-cal-ly.**

dy-na-mite (dī'nă-mīt; dĭn'ă-mīt), *n.* a highly explosive compound, used for blasting, etc.:—*v.t.* to destroy by discharging dynamite.—*n.* **dy'na-mit"er.**

dy-na-mo (dī'nă-mō), *n.* [*pl.* dynamos (-mōz)], a machine which converts mechanical energy, as of a steam engine or waterfall, into an electric current.

dy-na-mo–e-lec-tric (dī'nă-mō-ē-lĕk'trĭk; dĭn"ă-) *adj.* pertaining to the conversion of mechanical to electrical energy, or the reverse. Also, **dy"na-mo–e-lec'tri-cal.**

dy-na-mom-e-ter (dī"nă-mŏm'ē-tĕr; dĭn"ă-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring force or power.—*n.* **dy"na-mom'e-try.**



ALTERNATING-CURRENT DYNAMO

dy-nas-ty (dī'năs-tĭ; dĭn'ăs-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dynasties (-tĭz)], **1,** a line or succession of sovereigns of one family; **2,** the period during which such a line reigns.—*adj.* **dy-nas'tic.**

dys-en-ter-y (dĭs'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* a disease of the bowels, characterized by a severe inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, attended with fever.—*adj.* **dys"en-ter'ic.**

dys-pep-si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-ă; dĭs-pĕp'shă), *n.* impairment of digestion; indigestion.—*adj.* and *n.* **dys-pep'tic.**

E

each (ēch), *pron.* every one of a number considered separately:—*adj.* every (one) of two or more taken separately.

ea-ger (ē'gĕr), *adj.* **1,** impetuous; enthusiastic; ardent; **2,** energetic; spirited.—*adv.* **ea'ger-ly.**—*n.* **ea'ger-ness.**

ea-gle (ē'gl), *n.* **1,** a bird of prey, akin to the hawks and kites, noted for its strength, size, and keenness of vision; **2,** the ten-dollar gold piece, a coin of the U. S.

ea-glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* a young eagle; as, the *eaglets* in the aerie.

[1]ear (ēr), *n.* **1,** the entire organ of hearing; also, the outer, visible part of that organ; **2,** the sense of hearing; unusual ability to discern delicate sounds; as, she has an *ear* for music; **3,** attention; heed; as, give *ear* to what I say; **4,** anything like an external ear, as an ear-shaped handle on a dish.—*adj.* **eared.**

[2]ear (ēr), *n.* the spike of a cereal plant, containing the flowers or grains; as, an *ear* of corn:—*v.i.* to form ears, as grain.—*n.* **ear'ing.**

ear-drum (ēr'drŭm"), *n.* **1,** the middle ear, or tympanum; **2,** popularly, a thin membrane, like the head of a drum, that closes the cavity of the middle ear.

earl (ûrl), *n.* a British nobleman next below a marquis.—*n.* **earl'dom** (-dŭm).

ear-ly (ûr'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** being near the beginning, as of a day; **2,** before the usual time; in good time:—*adv.* at or near the beginning; soon; seasonably.—*n.* **ear'li-ness.**

ear-mark (ēr'märk"), *n.* a mark by which a thing may be known.

earn (ûrn), *v.t.* **1,** to gain, as just pay for one's labor, service, etc.; **2,** to merit.

[1]ear-nest (ûr'nĕst), *adj.* **1,** zealous and direct of purpose; fervent; eager; **2,** proceeding from ardent feelings; **3,** important; serious; grave:—*n.* seriousness: **in earnest,** with sincere or serious intent.—*adv.* **ear'nest-ly.**—*n.* **ear'nest-ness.**

[2]ear-nest (ûr'nĕst), *n.* **1,** money or a valuable article given to insure the fulfilment of a bargain; **2,** a promise; pledge.

earn-ings (ûr'nĭngz), *n.pl.* money or other compensation; wages; reward.

ear-ring (ēr'rĭng"), *n.* an ornament for the ear: often consisting of a small hoop of gold passed through the lobe of the ear.

ear-shot (ēr'shŏt"), *n.* the distance within which the voice can be heard.

earth (ûrth), *n.* **1,** the globe on which we live, a planet which revolves about the sun (see *solar system,* illus.); **2,** the solid materials which compose the globe; **3,** ground; soil; **4,** worldly interests; as, the joys of *earth;* **5,** in electricity, a connection, as with the earth, for completing a circuit.—*adj.* **earth'en.**

earth-en-ware (ûr'thn-wâr"), *n.* vessels or other objects, usually inferior, made of baked clay.

earth-ly (ûrth'lĭ), *adj.* pertaining to this world or to the present life; material; as, *earthly* troubles.—*n.* **earth'li-ness.**

earth-quake (ûrth'kwāk"), *n.* a shaking or trembling of the ground produced by explosions beneath the surface or by a cracking of the rock foundation.

earth-worm (ûrth'wûrm"), *n.* a common name for worms that live in damp ground; an angleworm.

earth-y (ûr'thĭ), *adj.* **1,** composed of, or resembling, the soil; **2,** unrefined; coarse.—*n.* **earth'i-ness.**

ear-wig (ēr'wĭg"), *n.* **1,** a well-known insect with a pair of curved forceps at its tail, formerly supposed to creep into the ear; **2,** any of several small centipedes.

ease (ēz), *n.* **1,** freedom from pain, disturbance, labor, or stiffness; hence, naturalness; as, *ease* of manner; **2,** quiet; repose:—*v.t.* to free from pain, anxiety, trouble, or tension: give rest or relief to.—*adj.* **ease'ful.**

ea-sel (ē'zĕl), *n.* a frame or tripod, as for holding a blackboard or picture.

EASEL

ease-ment (ēz'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** that which gives rest, comfort, or relief; **2,** in law, any of several rights which one may have over another's land, as a right of way.

east (ēst), *n.* **1,** that part of the heavens where the sun is seen to rise; **2,** one of the four points of the compass; **3,** the part of the earth lying toward the sunrise: **East, 1,** the Orient and adjoining islands; **2,** the eastern part of the United States:—*adj.* coming from the direction of the sunrise; lying on the right hand when one faces the north:—*adv.* in the direction of the sunrise.—*adj.* and *adv.* **east'ward; east'ward-ly.**—*adv.* **east'wards.**

East-er (ēs'tẽr), *n.* a festival of the Christian church to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

east-er-ly (ēs'tẽr-lĭ), *adj.* **1,** toward the east; **2,** from the east, as a wind:—*adv.* in the direction of the east:—*n.* [*pl.* easterlies (-lĭz)], a wind blowing from the east.

east-ern (ēs'tẽrn), *adj.* pertaining to, situated toward, or lying in, the direction of the sunrise.—*n.* **east'ern-er.**

eas-y (ēz'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** free from constraint, troubles, or worry; as, an *easy* life; comfortable; as, an *easy* chair; **2,** not difficult; **3,** not burdensome; as, an *easy* task; **4,** moderate; **5,** not exacting; as, an *easy* teacher.—*adv.* **eas'i-ly.**—*n.* **eas'i-ness.**

eat (ēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* ate (āt), *p.p.* eaten (ēt'n), *p.pr.* eat'ing], **1,** to chew and swallow, as food; **2,** to devour; consume; **3,** to corrode; waste or wear away:—*v.i.* **1,** to take food; **2,** to become corroded.—*n.* **eat'er.**

eat-a-ble (ēt'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being eaten:—*n.,* in *pl.,* things to eat.

eaves (ēvz), *n.pl.* the lower edges of the roof of a building, from which the rain drips (see *frame house,* illus.).

eaves-drop (ēvz'drŏp"), *v.i.* to listen secretly to the private conversation of others.—*n.* **eaves'drop"ping.**—*n.* **eaves'drop"per.**

ebb (ĕb), *n.* **1,** the flowing back of the tide; **2,** a decline: **ebb tide,** the receding tide; also, the point or time of lowest tide: opp. of *flood tide:*—*v.i.* **1,** to flow back or return, as the tide to the sea: **2,** to decline; decay.

eb-on (ĕb'ŭn), *adj.* made of, or like, ebony; very black.

eb-on-ize (ĕb'ŭn-īz), *v.t.* to make black like ebony.—*p.adj.* **eb'on-ized.**

eb-on-y (ĕb'ŭn-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ebonies (-ĭz)], a hard, heavy, durable, black-colored wood; also, the tree furnishing it:—*adj.* made of, or like, ebony; very black.

e-bul-lient (ē-bŭl'yĕnt), *adj.* **1,** in a boiling state; **2,** stirred up; excited.—*n.* **e-bul'lience; e-bul'lien-cy.**

eb-ul-li-tion (ĕb"ŭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of boiling; bubbling; **2,** a sudden outburst of feeling; violent agitation.

ec-cen-tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* **1,** out of center; not revolving, as a wheel, about its center; **2,** not having the same center, as two circles, spheres, etc.: opp. of *concentric;* **3,** not perfectly circular, as an orbit; **4,** peculiar in manner or character; erratic; as, an *eccentric* person:—*n.* **1,** a circle or sphere not having the same center as another circle; **2,** one who or that which is eccentric; **3,** specif., a circular disk mounted on an axis out of center.—*adv.* **ec-cen'tri-cal-ly.**

ec-cen-tric-i-ty (ĕk"sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* eccentricities (-tĭz)], a peculiarity of manner or character; oddity.

ec-cle-si-as-tic (ē-klē"zĭ-ăs'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the church and its organization or government:—*n.* a person in holy orders; a clergyman. Also, *adj.* **ec-cle"si-as'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **ec-cle"si-as'ti-cal-ly.**

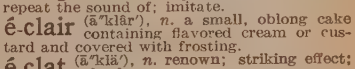
ech-o (ĕk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* echoes (-ōz)], **1,** the repetition of a sound caused by the reflection of sound waves; **2,** the repeating of the words or opinions of others; **3,** one who copies his opinions and words from others:—*v.t.* to give back or repeat a sound:—*v.i.* to repeat the sound of; imitate.

é-clair (ā"klār'), *n.* a small, oblong cake containing flavored cream or custard and covered with frosting.

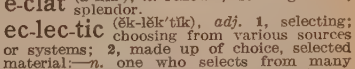
é-clat (ā'klä'), *n.* renown; striking effect; splendor.

ec-lec-tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *adj.* **1,** selecting; choosing from various sources or systems; **2,** made up of choice, selected material:—*n.* one who selects from many sources, as a philosopher.—*n.* **ec-lec'ti-cism.**

e-clipse (ē-klĭps'), *n.* **1,** the total or partial darkening of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body caused by its



ECLIPSE OF THE MOON



ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

S, sun; T, earth; L, moon; A, B, C, shadow of the earth.

entering the shadow of another body; **2,** an overshadowing; temporary failure:—*v.t.* **1,** to darken or conceal, as one body by another; **2,** to outshine; surpass.

e-clip-tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *n.* the great circle which is the apparent path of the sun, or real path of the earth in the heavens during a year:—*adj.* pertaining to an eclipse, or to the ecliptic.

ec-logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* a poem about the country or about rural life.

e-co-nom-ic (ē"kō-nŏm'ĭk; ĕk"ō-), *adj.* **1,** frugal; saving; **2,** pertaining to economics:—**economics,** *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the science that treats of the production and use of wealth; political economy.

e-co-nom-i-cal (ē"kō-nŏm'ĭ-kăl; ĕk"ō-), *adj.* **1,** prudent in expenditure; frugal; saving; **2,** pertaining to economics.—*adv.* **e"co-nom'i-cal-ly.**

e-con-o-mist (ē-kŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* **1,** a student of economics: **2,** one who is careful in the use of time, money, etc.

e-con-o-mize (ē-kŏn'ō-mīz), *v.t.* to manage with care or frugality; treat savingly or sparingly:—*v.i.* to be careful in outlay; avoid extravagance.

e-con-o-my (ē-kŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* economies (-mĭz)], **1,** the regulation and management of means and resources; **2,** freedom from waste in the use of anything; thrift; **3,** any system of using or managing resources; organization.

é-cru (ā'krōō; ĕk'rōō), *adj.* unbleached; having the pale brown color of raw silk, or of undyed linen.

ec-sta-sy (ĕk'stə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ecstasies (-sĭz)], **1,** the state of being beside oneself; excessive joy; **2,** a mystic trance.

ec-stat-ic (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *adj.* overpowering; rapturous; entrancing. Also, **ec-stat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ec-stat'i-cal-ly.**

ec-u-men-i-cal (ĕk"ū-mĕn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* general; universal; esp., pertaining to the Christian church throughout the world: said of certain councils of the church. Also, **œc"u-men'i-cal.** —*adj.* **ec"u-men'ic.**

ec-ze-ma (ĕk'zē-mə), *n.* a skin disease usually attended by the formation of scales and crusts, and by intense itching.

ed-dy (ĕd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* eddies (-ĭz)], a current of air or water running opposite to the main current, thus causing a circular motion; a small whirlpool:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to move with a circular motion; whirl.

E-den (ē'dn), *n.* **1,** the garden in which Adam and Eve were placed; **2,** any very delightful region or state; paradise.

e-den-tate (ē-dĕn'tāt), *adj.* **1,** without teeth; **2,** of a leaf, not having a toothed edge:—*n.* any toothless animal.

edge (ĕj), *n.* **1,** the thin, sharp, or cutting part of a knife or tool; **2,** extreme border; brink; margin; **3,** keenness:—*v.t.* **1,** to make or put an edge upon; sharpen; **2,** to border; **3,** to make (one's way) along, little by little; as, to *edge* one's way along; —*v.i.* to move little by little.—*adj.* **edg'y.**—*adv.* **edge'wise; edge'ways.**

edg-ing (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* **1,** a border; an edge; **2,** the operation of shaping or ornamenting a border or edge.

ed-i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-bl), *adj.* fit to be used for food:—*n.*, usually in *pl.*, something fit to be eaten.

e-dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* a public order issued by an official authority and having the force of a law; a decree.

ed-i-fi-ca-tion (ĕd"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* an improving of the mind, esp. in a moral or religious sense; instruction.

ed-i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* a building, esp. of large size; structure.

ed-i-fy (ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to instruct or benefit, esp. in religion or morals.

ed-it (ĕd'ĭt), *v.t.* **1,** to revise and prepare for publication; **2,** to manage the editorial work of (a newspaper).

e-di-tion (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the published form of a literary work; **2,** the number of copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper published at one time.

ed-i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who superintends, revises, or prepares a literary work for publication; **2,** one who conducts a newspaper, magazine, etc.

ed-i-to-ri-al (ĕd"ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an editor, or his duties:—*n.* a leading article in a paper, giving the editor's opinions.—*adv.* **ed"i-to'ri-al-ly.**

ed-u-cate (ĕd'ū-kāt), *v.t.* to develop, improve, or train, as by teaching or example; instruct.—*adj.* **ed'u-ca-tive.**

ed-u-ca-tion (ĕd"ū-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the training of the mental or moral powers; **2,** the knowledge and ability gained by such training.—*adj.* **ed"u-ca'tion-al.**

ed-u-ca-tor (ĕd'ū-kā"tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who teaches, develops, or trains others; **2,** one who is an authority in the theories and methods of teaching.

e-duce (ē-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw out; elicit, as an answer.—*adj.* **e-duc'i-ble.**

eel (ēl), *n.* any of an order of slimy, snake-like fishes; as, slippery as an *eel.*

eel-grass (ēl'grăs"), *n.* a sea plant with unusually long, narrow leaves.

e'en (ēn), *adv.* a short form of *seven:*—*n.* a short form of *seven,* or *evening.*

e'er (âr; ār), *adv.* a short form of *ever:* as, the sweetest song that *e'er* I heard.

ee-rie (ē'rĭ), *adj.* **1,** awe-inspiring; weird; **2,** stricken with fear. Also, **ee'ry.** *adv.* **ee'ri-ly.**—*n.* **ee'ri-ness.**

ef-face (ĕ-fās'), *v.t.* to erase; remove; wipe out.—*n.* **ef-face'ment.**

ef-fect (ĕ-fĕkt'), *v.t.* to accomplish; bring about; as, to *effect* a change in another's plans:—*n.* **1,** a resulting state or general impression made by some cause or agent; **2,** meaning; as, he wrote to this *effect;* **3,** working order; as, the rule went into *effect;* **4,** in *pl.,* movable goods; personal property.

ef-fec-tive (ĕ-fĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having the power to produce a result; efficient; **2,** producing an impression of beauty; impressive; striking; as, an *effective* picture:—*n.* a soldier fit for duty.—*adv.* **ef-fec'tive-ly.**—*n.* **ef-fec'tive-ness.**

ef-fec-tu-al (ĕ-fĕk'tū-ăl), *adj.* producing, or having the ability to produce, a desired result.—*adv.* **ef-fec'tu-al-ly.**

ef-fem-i-na-cy (ĕ-fĕm'ĭ-nə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* effeminacies (-sĭz)], the quality of being like a woman; weakness.

ef-fem-i-nate (ĕ-fĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to make weak or womanish:—*v.i.* to become womanish:—*adj.* (ĕ-fĕm'ĭ-nāt), having the qualities of a woman; unmanly.

ef-fer-vesce (ĕf"ẽr-vĕs'), *v.i.* **1,** to bubble up; hiss; work, as new wine; **2,** to be lively or gay.

ef-fer-ves-cence (ĕf"ẽr-vĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1,** the state or condition of bubbling; **2,** excitement; gaiety; high spirits.—*adj.* **ef"fer-ves'cent.**

ef-fete (ĕ-fēt'), *adj.* worn out, as a result of age; barren; exhausted; useless.

ef-fi-ca-cious (ĕf"ĭ-kā'shŭs), *adj.* producing, or capable of producing, a desired effect.—*adv.* **ef"fi-ca'cious-ly.**—*n.* **ef"fi-ca'cious-ness.**

ef-fi-ca-cy (ĕf'ĭ-kə-sĭ), *n.* power to produce desired results: usually applied to remedies, plans, or the like.

ef-fi-cien-cy (ĕ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* the quality of producing desired results with the least effort or expense: capability.

ef-fi-cient (ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** producing or causing desired effects; **2,** capable; competent.—*adv.* **ef-fi'cient-ly.**

ef-fi-gy (ĕf'ĭ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* effigies (-jĭz)], an image or portrait, as a stuffed representation of a person, or a head on a medal.

ef-flu-vi-um (ĕ-flōō'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* effluvia (-ə)], an invisible vapor or disagreeable odor from decaying matter.

ef-fort (ĕf'ŏrt; ĕf'ĕrt), *n.* **1,** severe exertion, physical or mental, made for a definite end; **2,** something produced by such exertion, as a literary production.

ef-front-er-y (ĕ-frŭn'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* effrontery (-ĭz)], impudence; boldness; shamelessness.

ef-ful-gence (ĕ-fŭl'jĕns), *n.* a great lustre, brightness, or splendor.—*adj.* **ef-ful'gent.**—*adv.* **ef-ful'gent-ly.**

ef-fu-sion (ĕ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of pouring out, or shedding forth; **2,** an outpouring, in words, of thought or sentiment; **3,** the escape of a fluid from a vessel.

ef-fu-sive (ĕ-fū'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** pouring forth freely; **2,** gushing; expressing exaggerated feeling.—*adv.* **ef-fu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ef-fu'sive-ness.**

eft (ĕft), *n.* **1,** in England, a newt; **2,** locally, any small lizard.

[1]egg (ĕg), *n.* **1,** the female reproductive cell; a cell which may develop into a new individual, but usually only after it has united with a male, or sperm, cell; **2,** familiarly, the oval or roundish body laid by any of certain animals, as birds, fishes, and reptiles, esp. that laid by the domestic hen.

[2]egg (ĕg), *v.t.* to urge or incite: usually with *on*.

egg-plant (ĕg'plănt'), *n.* a cultivated herb, with a large, egg-shaped edible fruit, used as a vegetable.

eg-lan-tine (ĕg'lăn-tĭn), *n.* a wild rose, as the dog-rose or the sweetbrier.

e-go (ē'gō; ĕg'ō), *n.* **1,** the self; **2,** one's sense of importance; **3,** in psychology, the individual as he feels himself to be a continuing conscious personality.

e-go-ism (ē'gō-ĭzm; ĕg'ō-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the habit of being occupied with oneself; **2,** the theory that self-interest and the development of oneself are the chief end of life: opp. of *altruism;* **3,** egotism; constant talking about oneself.

e-go-ist (ē'gō-ĭst; ĕg'ō-), *n.* **1,** one who thinks always of self; **2,** a supporter of the theory that self-interest is the basis of morality.—*adj.* **e'go-is'tic; e'go-is'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **e'go-is'ti-cal-ly.**

e-go-tism (ē'gō-tĭzm; ĕg'ō-), *n.* the habit of talking or writing too much about oneself; vanity.

e-go-tist (ē'gō-tĭst; ĕg'ō-), *n.* one who is vain and talks much of self.

e-go-tis-tic (ē"gō-tĭs'tĭk; ĕg"ō-), *adj.* characterized by too much thought of self; self-centered. Also, **e'go-tis'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **e'go-tis'ti-cal-ly.**

e-gre-gious (ē-grē'jŭs; -jĭ-ŭs), *adj.* unusual; extreme: usually in a bad sense; as, an *egregious* blunder.—*adv.* **e-gre'gious-ly.**—*n.* **e-gre'gious-ness.**

e-gress (ē'grĕs), *n.* **1,** a departure or exit, a going out; **2,** a means of exit, as a door.—*n.* **e-gres'sion.**

e-gret (ē'grĕt; ĕg'rĕt), *n.* **1,** any of several large herons bearing, in the breeding season, long plumes drooping over the tail; **2,** (usually, *aigrette*), a showy plume for the head; an egret's plume.

E-gyp-tian (ē-jĭp'shăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to Egypt or its people:—*n.* **1,** a native of Egypt; **2,** its language.

eh (ā; ē), *interj.* what! an exclamation of doubt or inquiry.

ei-der (ī'dĕr), *n.* any of several large salt-water ducks, valued for their downy feathers: also called *eider duck.*

ei-der down the soft breast feathers of the eider duck, used in pillows, coverlets, or the like.

EIDER DUCK (1/8)

eight (āt), *adj.* composed of one more than seven:—*n.* **1,** the number consisting of seven plus one; **2,** a sign representing eight units, as 8 or viii; **3,** something having eight units as an essential characteristic, as the crew of a boat.

eight-een (ā'tēn"; ā"tēn'), *adj.* composed of eight plus ten:—*n.* **1,** the number consisting of seventeen and one; **2,** a sign representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.—*adj.* and *n.* **eight'eenth".**

eighth (ātth), *adj.* **1,** next in order after the seventh: the ordinal of *eight;* **2,** designating one of the eight equal parts of anything:—*n.* **1,** the quotient of one divided by eight; **2,** one of eight equal parts of anything.

eight-y (ā'tĭ), *adj.* eight times ten; four-score:—*n.* [*pl.* eighties (-tĭz)], the sum of eight tens.—*adj.* and *n.* **eight'i-eth.**

ei-ther (ē'thĕr; ī'thĕr), *adj.* **1,** one or the other of two; **2,** each; as, along *either* shore:—*pron.* one of two:—*conj.* in one of two cases: the correlative of *or;* as, *either* confess or die:—*adv.* also: used after a negative; as, he won't go, and she won't *either.*

e-jac-u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to speak out suddenly or vehemently; as, to *ejaculate* a wish:—*v.i.* to exclaim suddenly.—*adj.* **e-jac'u-la-to-ry.**—*n.* **e-jac'u-la'tion.**

e-ject (ē-jĕkt'), *v.t.* to cast forth; dismiss from office; evict or turn out; as, to *eject* a tenant.—*adj.* **e-jec'tive.**—*n.* **e-jec'tor.**

e-jec-tion (ē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a driving forth; expulsion; **2,** that which has been expelled or ejected.

e-ject-ment (ē-jĕkt'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of casting out; **2,** a legal action for the recovery of lands, houses, etc.

[1]eke (ēk), *adv.* and *conj. Archaic,* also; likewise; in addition.

[2]eke (ēk), *v.t.* to piece out; supplement; esp., to contrive to make by one means or another: with *out;* as, to *eke* out a living by doing odd jobs.

e-lab-o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to produce with labor; work out with great care; improve or refine with study or labor:—*adj.* (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), highly finished; complicated.—*adv.* **e-lab'o-rate-ly.**—*adj.* **e-lab'o-ra-tive.**—*n.* **e-lab'o-rate-ness.**

e-lab-o-ra-tion (ē-lăb″ō-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of producing or working out in detail and with care; **2,** that which has been so produced.

e-lapse (ē-lăps′), *v.i.* to slip or glide away; pass, as time.

e-las-tic (ē-lăs′tĭk), *adj.* **1,** springing back; having the power of returning to its original form; rebounding; **2,** capable of extension; as, an *elastic* time limit; **3,** buoyant; able to recover; as, an *elastic* temperament:—*n.* a narrow woven cloth made in part of India rubber.—*adv.* **e-las′ti-cal-ly.**

e-las-tic-i-ty (ē″lăs-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the power of returning, after being stretched or compressed, to the original form; **2,** the ability to recover from depression.

e-late (ē-lāt′), *v.t.* to make happy or proud.

p.adj. **e-lat′ed.**

e-la-tion (ē-lā′shŭn), *n.* a happy state of mind; joyful excitement.

el-bow (ĕl′bō), *n.* **1,** the joint between the forearm and the upper arm; **2,** any object in the shape of the bent arm, as a pipe connection:—*v.t.* to jostle or push, as with the elbows:—*v.i.* to push one's way rudely.

eld (ĕld), *n. Archaic* or *Poetic,* **1,** old age; **2,** ancient times; antiquity.

[1]eld-er (ĕl′dẽr), *adj.* a comparative of *old:* older; prior in time, origin, or appointment; senior:—*n.* **1,** one older or superior in age, rank, or station; **2,** a leader or ruler of a tribe or family; **3,** in certain Protestant churches, esp. the Presbyterian, a governing officer.—*n.* **eld′er-ship.**

[2]el-der (ĕl′dẽr), *n.* **1,** any of several shrubs of the honeysuckle family, having flattened clusters of white or pink flowers, and dark berries; **2,** any of several plants resembling this shrub.

el-der-ber-ry (ĕl′dẽr-bĕr″ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* elderberries (-ĭz)], the purplish black fruit of the elder.

eld-er-ly (ĕl′dẽr-lĭ), *adj.* somewhat old; beyond middle age.

eld-est (ĕl′dĕst), *adj.* a superlative of *old:* oldest; first-born; as, the *eldest* son.

e-lect (ē-lĕkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to choose for any office or use; **2,** to choose by ballot:—*adj.* **1,** chosen for office but not yet in charge; as, the president *elect;* **2,** taken in preference:—*n.,* usually used as *pl.,* those specially favored or set apart.

e-lec-tion (ē-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of choosing or selecting; **2,** the act of choosing a person for some office, as by ballot; **3,** the selection by divine will of certain individuals for eternal salvation.

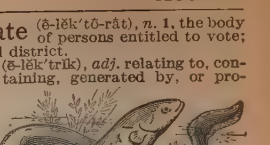
e-lec-tion-eer (ē-lĕk″shŭn-ēr′), *v.i.* to canvass for votes.

e-lec-tive (ē-lĕk′tĭv), *adj.* **1,** appointed or filled by choice, as an officer or office; **2,** optional, as a course of study; **3,** pertaining to the right of choice:—*n.* in the U. S., a course of study which a student may choose, as opposed to one required.

e-lec-tor (ē-lĕk′tẽr), *n.* **1,** one lawfully qualified to vote; **2,** in the U. S., a member of the electoral college, a body of men chosen by the people every four years to elect the president and vice president; **3,** formerly, one of the group of German princes and bishops who chose the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.—*adj.* **e-lec′to-ral** (ē-lĕk′tō-răl).

e-lec-to-rate (ē-lĕk′tō-rāt), *n.* **1,** the body of persons entitled to vote; **2,** an electoral district.

e-lec-tric (ē-lĕk′trĭk), *adj.* relating to, containing, generated by, or produced by, electricity; **electric eel,** any of several South American fishes having an eel-like body, and the power of giving an electric shock. Also, **e-lec′tri-cal.**—*adv.* **e-lec′tri-cal-ly.**



ELECTRIC EEL (3/10)

e-lec-tri-cian (ē-lĕk-trĭsh′ăn), *n.* **1,** one who is skilled in the science of electricity; **2,** an inventor or maker of electrical appliances; one who repairs or installs electrical equipment.

e-lec-tric-i-ty (ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** an invisible agency, producing light, heat, and other physical effects; **2,** the branch of physics dealing with this agency.

e-lec-tri-fi-ca-tion (ē-lĕk″trĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of charging with electricity, or the state of being so charged; **2,** the process of installing electrical equipment.

e-lec-tri-fy (ē-lĕk′trĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to charge with, or act upon, by means of electricity; **2,** to equip for using electric power, as a railway; **3,** to thrill; startle.

e-lec-tro-cute (ē-lĕk′trō-kūt), *v.t.* to kill by means of an electric current, as a criminal.—*n.* **e-lec″tro-cu′tion.**

e-lec-trode (ē-lĕk′trōd), *n.* either end or pole of an electric battery, a voltaic cell, a dynamo, or any source of electricity: when positive, called *anode;* when negative, called *cathode.*

e-lec-trol-y-sis (ē-lĕk-trŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* the separation of a compound into its several parts by electricity, as by running an electric current through a solution.

e-lec-tro-lyte (ē-lĕk′trō-līt), *n.* a substance which will conduct electricity, or becomes a conductor when in solution, and undergoes chemical decomposition when an electric current is passed through it.—*adj.* **e-lec″tro-lyt′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk).

e-lec-tro-mag-net (ē-lĕk″trō-măg′nĕt), *n.* a core of soft iron magnetized by electricity passing through a coil of wire around it.—*adj.* **e-lec″tro-mag-net′ic.**

ELECTRO-MAGNET

e-lec-tro-mag-net-ism (ē-lĕk″trō-măg′nĕt-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** magnetism produced by electric currents; **2,** the science treating of the development of magnetism by the electric current.

e-lec-tro-mo-tive (ē-lĕk″trō-mō′tĭv), *adj.* **1,** producing an electric current; **2,** pertaining to an electric current or to electricity.

e-lec-tron (ē-lĕk′trŏn), *n.* a minute negatively electrified particle charged with the smallest known quantity of

electricity, and having a mass equal approximately to $\frac{1}{1850}$ of that of a hydrogen atom; the atom of negative electricity; also, any electrified atom or portion of an atom: **electron tube**, a vacuum tube.—*adj.* **e-lec-tron'ic.**

e-lec-tro-plate (ē-lĕk'trō-plāt"), *v.t.* to cover with metal by means of an electric current:—*n.* an article thus coated: generally applied to silver plate.

e-lec-tro-type (ē-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* a metal copy of a surface, as of an engraved or etched plate, the face of set-up type, etc., made by depositing upon it by electrolysis a thin shell of metal, usually copper, and backing up this shell with type metal: used extensively in printing:—*v.t.* to make such a copy of.—*n.* **e-lec'tro-typ"er.**

el-ee-mos-y-na-ry (ĕl"ē-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rĭ; ē-lē"ē-), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to alms; **2,** devoted to charitable purposes; **3,** dependent upon charity.

el-e-gance (ĕl'ē-găns), *n.* **1,** beauty resulting from perfect propriety; studied refinement; **2,** anything essentially refined or in good taste. Also, **el'e-gan-cy.**

el-e-gant (ĕl'ē-gănt), *adj.* **1,** having grace, refinement, or beauty; **2,** characterized by a nice, and sometimes studied, sense of refinement.—*adv.* **el'e-gant-ly.**

e-le-gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk; ĕl"ē-jī'ăk), *adj.* **1,** plaintive; mournful; **2,** written in the verse form used for classical elegies.

el-e-gy (ĕl'ē-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* elegies (-jĭz)], **1,** a mournful song or poem; dirge; **2,** a poem written in elegiac meter.

el-e-ment (ĕl'ē-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a simple part of a more complicated whole; ingredient; **2,** a first or main principle; in ancient and medieval philosophy, one of the four main parts of the physical world—earth, fire, air, and water; now, one of the atmospheric forces; as, the *elements* rage; **3,** natural environment, or the life with which one is familiar; as, she is in her *element;* **4,** in chemistry, any one of about ninety substances which cannot be decomposed by ordinary means, as gold, oxygen, etc.—*adj.* **el"e-men'tal.**—*adv.* **el"e-men'tal-ly.**

el-e-men-ta-ry (ĕl"ē-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to first principles; introductory; as, an *elementary* education; **2,** in chemistry, not capable of being chemically decomposed, as a substance.—*adv.* **el"e-men'-tar-i-ly.**—*n.* **el"e-men'ta-ri-ness.**

AFRICAN ELEPHANT ($\frac{1}{150}$)

el-e-phant (ĕl'ē-fănt), *n.* a large animal with a flexible snout, or trunk, and long, curved, ivory tusks.

el-e-phan-tine (ĕl"ē-făn'tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* **1,** unduly large; huge; unwieldy; clumsy; **2,** resembling an elephant.

el-e-vate (ĕl'ē-vāt), *v.t.* **1,** to raise; lift; **2,** to ennoble; **3,** to inspire; raise by training or education.—*p.adj.* **el'e-vat"ed.**

el-e-va-tion (ĕl"ē-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of raising, or the state of being raised; exaltation; **2,** a sketch plan of the front or principal side of a building; **3,** the height of a heavenly body above the horizon; **4,** a raised place; **5,** height above sea level.

el-e-va-tor (ĕl'ē-vā"tēr), *n.* **1,** that which raises up or exalts; **2,** a hoisting machine or lift; a cage moving up and down in a shaft, to carry people or goods from one level to another; **3,** a warehouse for the storage of grain.

e-lev-en (ē-lĕv'n), *adj.* composed of one more than ten:—*n.* **1,** the number consisting of ten plus one; **2,** a team in cricket or football.—*adj.* and *n.* **e-lev'enth.**

elf (ĕlf), *n.* [*pl.* elves (ĕlvz)], **1,** in fairy tales, a tiny, mischievous sprite supposed to haunt hills and wild places; a dwarf; fairy; **2,** a fairylike child.

elf-in (ĕl'fĭn), *n.* **1,** a sprite; **2,** a sportive child; **3,** any of several delicate butterflies:—*adj.* pertaining to sprites or goblins.

elf-ish (ĕl'fĭsh), *adj.* resembling, or caused by, a sprite or goblin; impish; mischievous.—*adv.* **elf'ish-ly.**

e-lic-it (ē-lĭs'ĭt), *v.t.* to draw out; as, to *elicit* a reply.

e-lide (ē-līd'), *v.t.* **1,** to slur over, or cut off, as a final vowel; **2,** to omit or ignore.

el-i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, chosen or elected; suitable:—*n* one who meets the given requirements.—*adv.* **el'i-gi-bly.**—*n.* **el"i-gi-bil'i-ty.**

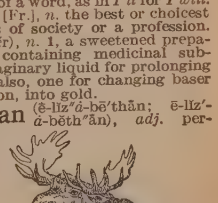
e-lim-i-nate (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* **1,** to leave out of consideration; **2,** to cast aside; **3,** to remove (an unknown quantity) from an equation.—*n.* **e-lim"i-na'tion.**

e-li-sion (ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* the cutting off of a part of a word, as in *I'll* for *I will.*

***é-lite** (ā"lēt'), [Fr.], *n.* the best or choicest part, as of society or a profession.

e-lix-ir (ē-lĭk'sēr), *n.* **1,** a sweetened preparation containing medicinal substances; **2,** an imaginary liquid for prolonging life indefinitely; also, one for changing baser metals, such as iron, into gold.

E-liz-a-be-than (ē-lĭz"ă-bē'thăn; ē-lĭz'-ă-bēth"ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the times of Queen Elizabeth, or the latter half of the 16th century; as, *Elizabethan* writers:—*n.* one who lived in that time.



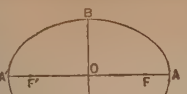
EUROPEAN ELK (def. 1) ($\frac{1}{50}$)

elk (ĕlk), *n.* **1,** a large mammal of the deer family, with large flattened antlers, closely akin to the American moose but slightly smaller, found in the northern regions of Europe and Asia; **2,** in North America, the wapiti (which see for illus.).

1ell (ĕl), *n.* a measure of length varying from 27 to 48 inches: formerly widely used in foreign countries.

2ell (ĕl), *n.* **1,** an addition to a house at right angles with the main structure; **2,** a right-angle joint, as of a pipe or tubing.

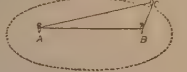
el-lipse (ĕ-lĭps'), *n.* the path of a point, the sum of whose distances from two given fixed points, called *foci*, is constant.



ELLIPSE
A'A, long axis; B'B, short axis; F'F, foci; O, center.

el-lip-sis (ĕ-lĭp'sĭs), *n. pl.* ellipses (-sēz)], the omission of a word or words, the meaning of which is clearly enough implied to be understood.

el-lip-tic (ĕ-lĭp'tĭk), *adj.* **1,** relating to, or formed like, an ellipse; **2,** having certain words, or a part, omitted; incomplete. Also **el-lip'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **el-lip'ti-cal-ly.**



To draw an ellipse: A, B, fixed points; C, moving point; ABC, string.

elm (ĕlm), *n.* **1,** any of several large and graceful shade trees; **2,** the hard, tough wood obtained from these trees.

el-o-cu-tion (ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* the art which teaches the proper use of voice and gesture in public speaking.—*adj.* **el'o-cu'tion-a-ry.**—*n.* **el'o-cu'tion-ist.**

e-lon-gate (ē-lŏng'gāt; ē'lŏng-gāt), *v.t.* to stretch out; lengthen:—*v.i.* to become longer.—*p.adj.* **e-lon'gat"-ed.**—*n.* **e"lon-ga'tion.**

e-lope (ē-lōp'), *v.i.* **1,** to escape privately; **2,** to run away with a lover.—*n.* **e-lop'er.**—*n.* **e-lope'ment.**

el-o-quence (ĕl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* the art of speaking with ease and elegance; vivid and fluent expression of ideas.

el-o-quent (ĕl'ō-kwĕnt), *adj.* having the power of expressing strong emotion in vivid and appropriate speech; as, an *eloquent* preacher.—*adv.* **el'o-quent-ly.**

else (ĕls), *adv.* besides; otherwise:—*adj.* and *pron.* other; as, somebody *else.*

else-where (ĕls'hwār"), *adv.* in, at, or to, some other place.

e-lu-ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v.t.* to make clear; explain; illustrate.—*n.* **e-lu"ci-da'tion.**

e-lude (ē-lūd'), *v.t.* to avoid by deceit or cleverness; escape, as danger; baffle; shun, as publicity.

e-lu-sion (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* the act of escaping or avoiding; clever evasion.

e-lu-sive (ē-lū'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** tending to disappear or evade; slippery; **2,** hard to grasp mentally.—*adv.* **e-lu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **e-lu'sive-ness.**—*adj.* **e-lu'so-ry.**

elves (ĕlvz), *n.* plural of *elf*; as, the old folk tales tell of *elves.*

elv-ish (ĕl'vĭsh), *adj.* **1,** like, or pertaining to, fairy sprites; **2,** mischievous.

E-ly-sian (ē-lĭzh'ăn; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to paradise; **2,** full of the highest bliss or happiness: **Elysian fields,** the abode of the blessed after death.

E-ly-si-um (ē-lĭzh'ĭ-ŭm; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1,** in mythology, the abode of the blessed after death; **2,** any place of bliss.

e-ma-ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* to cause to become lean or thin:—*adj.* (ē-mā'shĭ-ăt), thin or lean.—*n.* **e-ma"ci-a'tion.**

em-a-nate (ĕm'ă-nāt), *v.i.* to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source; as, light *emanates* from the sun.

em-a-na-tion (ĕm"ă-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a flowing forth or issuing; **2,** that substance or agent which flows forth from a source; as, perfume is an *emanation* from the flower.

e-man-ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v.t.* to release from bondage; set free from control; liberate.—*n.* **e-man"ci-pa'tion.**—*n.* **e-man'ci-pa"tor.**

e-mar-gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt), *adj.* having a notched apex, as the clover leaf (see *leaf*, illus.).

e-mas-cu-late (ē-măs'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to deprive of masculine strength; weaken.—*n.* **e-mas"cu-la'tion.**

em-balm (ĕm'bäm'), *v.t.* **1,** to preserve (a dead body) from decay by preservatives; **2,** to hold in memory, as kindnesses.—*n.* **em-balm'er.**

em-bank (ĕm-băngk'), *v.t.* to inclose with, or protect by, a ridge of earth.—*n.* **em-bank'ment.**

em-bar-go (ĕm-bär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* embargoes (-gōz)], **1,** a government act restraining vessels from leaving or entering a port, or stopping transportation by railway; **2,** any restraint on commerce by law.

em-bark (ĕm-bärk'), *v.t.* **1,** to put on board ship; **2,** to venture or invest, as money:—*v.i.* **1,** to go on board a vessel; **2,** to engage in any affair; as, to *embark* in a business.—*n.* **em"bar-ka'tion.**

em-bar-rass (ĕm-băr'ăs), *v.t.* **1,** to hinder; **2,** to disturb by money difficulties; **3,** to perplex; confuse.

em-bar-rass-ment (ĕm-băr'ăs-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** confusion of mind; **2,** financial difficulties; **3,** mortification.

em-bas-sa-dor (ĕm-băs'ă-dẽr), *n.* a government agent, of the highest diplomatic rank, sent by one country to another. See **am-bas'sa-dor,** *Pfd. S.*

em-bas-sy (ĕm'bă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* embassies (-sĭz)], **1,** the public function, mission, or official residence of an ambassador; **2,** a legation; an ambassador and his suite.

em-bat-tle (ĕm-băt'l), *v.t.* to draw up in fighting array.

em-bed (ĕm-bĕd'), *v.t.* to lay in, or as in, a bed; set in surrounding matter; as, to *embed* a thing in clay. Also, **im-bed'.**

em-bel-lish (ĕm-bĕl'ĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to adorn; **2,** to add fanciful details to (a story).—*n.* **em-bel'lish-ment.**

em-ber (ĕm'bẽr), *n.* a small live coal smoldering in ashes.

em-ber days three days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, set apart by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches for prayer and fasting in each of the four seasons of the church year.

em-bez-zle (ĕm-bĕz'l), *v.t.* to steal (something intrusted to one's care); as, to *embezzle* a trust fund.—*n.* **em-bez'zler.**—*n.* **em-bez'zle-ment.**

em-bit-ter (ĕm-bĭt′ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to make unhappy; **2,** to exasperate, or annoy exceedingly.

em-bla-zon (ĕm-blā′zn), *v.t.* **1,** to adorn with heraldic figures, such as the symbols on a coat of arms; decorate; **2,** to display brilliantly; **3,** to praise highly. —*n.* **em-bla′zon-er.**—*n.* **em-bla′zon-ment.**

em-bla-zon-ry (ĕm-blā′zn-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* emblazonries (-rĭz)], **1,** the act or art of adorning with heraldic figures; **2,** heraldic decoration, as on coats of arms; **3,** any magnificent decoration.

em-blem (ĕm′blĕm), *n.* a symbol, or representation of an idea; as, a white robe is an *emblem* of purity.

em-blem-at-ic (ĕm″blĕm-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* symbolic. Also, **em″blem-at′i-cal.**—*adv.* **em″blem-at′i-cal-ly.**

em-bod-i-ment (ĕm-bŏd′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of uniting into a whole; **2,** a concrete expression; incarnation; as, she is the *embodiment* of virtue.

em-bod-y (ĕm-bŏd′ĭ), *v.t.* **1,** to give bodily form to; **2,** to express in a concrete form; as, to *embody* thought in words; **3,** to collect into a united whole.

em-bold-en (ĕm-bōl′dn), *v.t.* to make brave; encourage.

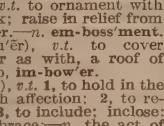
em-bos-om (ĕm-bŏŏz′ŭm), *v.t.* **1,** to take into one's heart; **2,** to shelter.

em-boss (ĕm-bŏs′), *v.t.* to ornament with raised work; raise in relief from a surface.—*n.* **em-boss′er.**—*n.* **em-boss′ment.**

em-bow-er (ĕm-bou′ĕr), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a roof of flowers, vines, etc. Also, **im-bow′er.**

em-brace (ĕm-brās′), *v.t.* **1,** to hold in the arms with affection; **2,** to receive with willingness; **3,** to include; inclose; —*v.i.* to join in an embrace:—*n.* the act of clasping in the arms; a hug.

em-bra-sure (ĕm-brā′zhŭr), *n.* **1,** an opening in a wall or fort from which to fire guns; **2,** a window or door having its sides slanted on the inside.



EMBRASURE: *A, A,* merlons; *B,* bottom; *C, C,* cheeks.

em-broid-er (ĕm-broid′ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to decorate or make beautiful with needlework; **2,** to embellish with details; exaggerate, as a story.—*n.* **em-broid′er-er.**

em-broid-er-y (ĕm-broid′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* embroideries (-ĭz)], ornamental work of gold, silver, silk, etc., done with the needle.

em-broil (ĕm-broil′), *v.t.* **1,** to disturb; confuse; **2,** to involve in contention.—*n.* **em-broil′ment.**

em-bry-o (ĕm′brĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* embryos (-ōz)], **1,** the young of an animal in the earliest stages, before birth or hatching; **2,** the first or undeveloped state of anything.

em-bry-on-ic (ĕm″brĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to an undeveloped organism; **2,** not fully developed.

e-meer (ē-mēr′), *n.* an Arabian prince. See **e-mir′**, *Pfd. S.*

e-mend (ē-mĕnd′), *v.t.* to alter or correct, as a text.—*adj.* **e-mend′a-ble.**—*adj.* **e-mend′a-to-ry.**

e-men-da-tion (ē″mĕn-dā′shŭn; ĕm″ĕn-dā′shŭn), *n.* the alteration or correction of a text, so as to give an improved reading.—*n.* **e′men-da″tor.**

em-er-ald (ĕm′ĕr-ăld), *n.* **1,** a precious stone of a rich, deep green color; **2,** a certain small size of printer's type: —*adj.* of a color like that of the emerald.

e-merge (ē-mûrj′), *v.i.* to rise up; come forth or out.—*n.* **e-mer′sion.**

e-mer-gen-cy (ē-mûr′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* emergencies (-sĭz)], a sudden or unexpected happening; pressing necessity.

e-mer-i-tus (ē-mĕr′ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* retired from service with honorary rank and title; as, a professor *emeritus.*

em-er-y (ĕm′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* a very hard mineral substance, a form of alumina, used, when powdered, for grinding or polishing.

e-met-ic (ē-mĕt′ĭk), *adj.* inducing vomiting.—*n.* a medicine that induces vomiting, such as salt and water, soapsuds, etc.

em-i-grant (ĕm′ĭ-grănt), *n.* one who leaves his own country to settle in another:—*adj.* moving from one country to another; as, *emigrant* laborers.

em-i-grate (ĕm′ĭ-grāt), *v.i.* to leave one's own country in order to settle in another.—*n.* **em′i-gra″tion.**

em-i-nence (ĕm′ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1,** that which is lofty; elevation; height; **2,** exalted rank, station, celebrity, or repute. Also, **em′i-nen-cy.**

em-i-nent (ĕm′ĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* **1,** elevated; **2,** high in office, rank, or reputation; distinguished.—*adv.* **em′i-nent-ly.**

e-mir (ē-mēr′; ē′mĕr), *n.* **1,** an Arabian prince or chieftain; **2,** a title of certain Turkish officials.

em-is-sa-ry (ĕm′ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* emissaries (-rĭz)], a person or agent sent on a mission, esp. of a secret nature.

e-mis-sion (ē-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* the act of sending out; a throwing out; as, an *emission* of heat.—*adj.* **e-mis′sive.**

e-mit (ē-mĭt′), *v.t.* **1,** to send or give forth; throw out; **2,** to issue and send into circulation, as bank notes.

e-mol-lient (ē-mŏl′yĕnt; ē-mŏl′ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* softening; lubricating:—*n.* a medicine that has a softening or soothing effect on the skin, or on an irritated internal surface.

e-mol-u-ment (ē-mŏl′ū-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** gain; profit; **2,** wages; salary.

e-mo-tion (ē-mō′shŭn), *n.* **1,** mental agitation; **2,** an intense feeling of love, hate, joy, awe, grief, or the like.

e-mo-tion-al (ē-mō′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** excitable; easily agitated; **2,** tending to stir the feelings, as a book.—*adv.* **e-mo′tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **e-mo′tion-al-ism.**

em-per-or (ĕm′pĕr-ĕr), *n.* the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.

em-pha-sis (ĕm′fă-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* emphases (-sēz)], **1,** a particular stress of the voice on a word or words in reading or speaking; **2,** in rhetoric, special force of language or thought.

em-pha-size (ĕm′fă-sīz), *v.t.* **1,** to pronounce clearly and positively; stress, as a word; **2,** to declare forcibly.

em-phat-ic (ĕm-făt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** expressive; earnest; striking; **2,** marked by stress of voice.—*adv.* **em-phat′i-cal-ly.**

em-pire (ĕm′pīr), *n.* **1,** the region ruled over by an emperor; **2,** supreme power or dominion; imperial rule or sovereignty; hence, sway; control.

em-pir-ic (ĕm-pĭr′ĭk), *n.* **1,** in medicine, one whose methods are based only on practical experience; **2,** hence, a quack doctor:—*adj.* based on, or guided by, experience; practiced from mere experience without accurate knowledge, esp. in medicine. Also, *adj.* **em-pir′i-cal.**—*adv.* **em-pir′i-cal-ly.**

em-pir-i-cism (ĕm-pĭr′ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* **1,** knowledge based on observation or practical experience; **2,** the practice of medicine without the usual theoretical medical training.—*n.* **em-pir′i-cist.**

em-place-ment (ĕm-plās′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the position of guns within a fortification; **2,** a position built to hold a machine gun in trench warfare.

em-ploy (ĕm-ploĭ′), *v.t.* **1,** to give occupation to; keep busy; exercise; **2,** to make use of; **3,** to apply or devote to an object:—*n.* occupation; employment.

em-ploy-ee (ĕm-ploĭ-ē′), *n.* one who is employed or hired to work.

em-ploy-er (ĕm-ploĭ′ẽr), *n.* a person engaging or keeping others in paid service; one who employs.

em-ploy-ment (ĕm-ploĭ′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of using, hiring, etc.; **2,** the state of being occupied, in service, etc.; **3,** business; occupation.

em-po-ri-um (ĕm-pō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* emporiums (-ŭmz); emporia (-ȧ)], a commercial center or place of trade; popularly, a large shop or store.

em-pow-er (ĕm-pou′ẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to give authority to; authorize, as by law; **2,** to enable. Also, **im-pow′er.**

em-press (ĕm′prĕs), *n.* a woman who rules over an empire; also, the consort or widow of an emperor.

emp-ty (ĕmp′tĭ), *adj.* **1,** containing nothing; **2,** vague; unsatisfactory; as, *empty* dreams; **3,** destitute of, or lacking in, force, knowledge, or sense; as, *empty* words; **4,** *Colloq.,* hungry; **5,** vacant, as a house:—*v.t.* **1,** to deprive of the contents; make vacant; **2,** to pour out:—*v.i.* to become empty; discharge itself.—*adv.* **emp′ti-ly.**—*n.* **emp′ti-ness.**

em-py-re-an (ĕm″pĭ-rē′ăn), *n.* the highest and purest region of heaven, in ancient times thought to be composed of pure fire:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to highest heaven; celestial; **2,** composed of elemental fire.—*adj.* **em-pyr′e-al.**

EMU (⅛)

e-mu (ē′mū), *n.* a large Australian bird resembling the ostrich. Also, **e′meu.**

em-u-late (ĕm′ū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to strive to equal or excel; as, to *emulate* the conduct of another; vie with; **2,** to equal or match as a result of effort.—*adj.* **em′u-la-tive.**—*n.* **em′u-la″tor.**—*n.* **em″u-la′tion.**

em-u-lous (ĕm′ū-lŭs), *adj.* desirous to excel.—*adv.* **em′u-lous-ly.**

e-mul-si-fy (ē-mŭl′sĭ-fī), *v.t.* to make or form into an emulsion.

e-mul-sion (ē-mŭl′shŭn), *n.* a liquid mixture in which a fatty substance is suspended in minute globules; as, an *emulsion* of cod-liver oil; specif., a mixture used on photographic dry plates.

en-a-ble (ĕn-ā′bl), *v.t.* to make capable; furnish with adequate or sufficient means or power; empower.

en-act (ĕn-ăkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to make into law; **2,** to accomplish; **3,** to act the part of.—*n.* **en-ac′tor.**—*adj.* **en-ac′to-ry.**

en-act-ment (ĕn-ăkt′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a statute or law; **2,** the process of the passing of a bill into law.

en-am-el (ĕn-ăm′ĕl), *n.* **1,** a hard, glassy substance used in coating the surface of metals or porcelain, and afterwards fired; **2,** anything covered with such a coat; **3,** a hard, glossy varnish; **4,** the dense, white outer coating of the teeth (see *tooth,* illus.):—*v.t.* **1,** to cover or decorate with enamel; **2,** to adorn with various hues:—*v.i.* to practice the art of enameling; decorate anything with enamel.—*n.* **en-am′el-er; en-am′el-ler.**

en-am-or (ĕn-ăm′ẽr), *v.t.* to inflame with love; charm. Also, **en-am′our.**

***en bloc** (ăn′ blŏk′), [Fr.], in a block; all together.

en-camp (ĕn-kămp′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to settle, or be put, in tents or huts, as soldiers.—*n.* **en-camp′ment.**

en-caus-tic (ĕn-kŏs′tĭk), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a method of decorating in which the colors are set by heat, or burned in; as, *encaustic* pottery.

en-chain (ĕn-chān′), *v.t.* **1,** to bind, as with fetters; **2,** to confine.

en-chant (ĕn-chănt′), *v.t.* **1,** to charm or subdue, as by spells or sorcery; **2,** to fill with delight.—*n.* **en-chant′ment.**

en-chant-er (ĕn-chăn′tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who uses magic, sorcery, or witchcraft; **2,** one who charms or delights.—*n.fem.* **en-chant′ress.**

en-cir-cle (ĕn-sûr′kl), *v.t.* to surround; encompass; embrace.

en-close (ĕn-klōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to insert within; **2,** to surround with a barrier. See **in-close′,** *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **en-clo′sure.**

en-co-mi-um (ĕn-kō′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* formal praise or approbation: eulogy; laudation, as of a hero.

en-com-pass (ĕn-kŭm′pȧs), *v.t.* to surround; beset; ac, *encompassed* by enemies.—*n.* **en-com′pass-ment.**

en-core (äṅ″kōr′; äṅg-kōr′), [Fr.], *adv.* once more; again:—*n.* (äṅ″kōr′; äṅg′kōr), a repetition, as of a song, in response to a call by an audience:—*v.t.* (äṅg-kōr′; äṅg′kōr), to call for a repetition of (any part of a performance), esp. by applause.

en-coun-ter (ĕn-koun′tẽr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to meet in conflict; **2,** to meet unexpectedly, as friends:—*n.* **1,** a sudden or accidental meeting; **2,** a conflict.

en-cour-age (ĕn-kûr′ăj), *v.t.* **1,** to help; foster; **2,** to inspire with courage; stimulate; hearten.

en-cour-age-ment (ĕn-kûr′ăj-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of inspiring with confidence; **2,** that which incites to action or perseverance; an incentive.

en-cour-ag-ing (ĕn-kûr′ă-jĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** giving hope; inspir-

ing; 2, aiding; fostering; as, *encouraging* to a good cause.—*adv.* **en-cour'ag-ing-ly.**

en-croach (ĕn-krōch'), *v.i.* 1, to infringe upon or restrict another's right; 2, to enter, intrude, or trespass: usually with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* **en-croach'ment.**

en-crust (ĕn-krŭst'), *v.t.* to cover with a hard coat. See **in-crust'**, *Pfd. S.*

en-cum-ber (ĕn-kŭm'bĕr), *v.t.* 1, to impede or hinder; 2, to clog; 3, to load with debt. Also, **in-cum'ber.**—*n.* **en-cum'brance.**

en-cyc-li-cal (ĕn-sĭk'lĭ-kăl; ĕn-sī'klĭ-kăl), *adj.* circulated generally or widely: **encyclical letter,** a circular letter from the Pope on matters of church interest:—*n.* an encyclical letter. Also, **en-cyc'lic.**

en-cy-clo-pe-di-a (ĕn-sī"klō-pē'dĭ-*à*), *n.* a work in one or more volumes, containing information on all branches of knowledge, topically arranged in alphabetical order. Also, **en-cy"clo-pæ'di-a.**—*adj.* **en-cy"clo-pe'dic.**

end (ĕnd), *n.* 1, the extreme limit or terminal point of anything; 2, the termination of life; death; 3, often in *pl.*, that which is left or remains; 4, purpose in view; design; 5, conclusion; issue; as, bring the discussion to an *end;* 6, in football, a player stationed at the end of the line:—*v.t.* 1, to finish; terminate; 2, to destroy; put to death:—*v.i.* 1, to come to a completion; 2, to result; 3, to die.

en-dan-ger (ĕn-dān'jĕr), *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury; imperil.

en-dear (ĕn-dēr'), *v.t.* to make beloved; attach to oneself by ties of affection or love.—*adv.* **en-dear'ing-ly.**

en-dear-ment (ĕn-dēr'mĕnt), *n.* 1, an act or utterance that expresses affection; 2, the state of being loved.

en-deav-or (ĕn-dĕv'ĕr), *v.i.* to strive for the attainment of some object; attempt:—*n.* an effort or attempt; mental or physical effort toward some end. Also, **en-deav'our.**—*n.* **en-deav'or-er.**

en-dem-ic (ĕn-dĕm'ĭk), *adj.* peculiar to a nation, people, or locality: chiefly applied to diseases; as, goiter is *endemic* to certain localities. Also, **en-dem'i-cal.**

ENDIVE

end-ing (ĕn'dĭng), *n.* 1, result; termination; 2, in grammar, the final syllable or letter of a word; esp., an inflectional suffix.

en-dive (ĕn'dĭv; ĕn'dīv), *n.* an herb of the composite family, with curling leaves which are used as a salad.

end-less (ĕnd'lĕs), *adj.* 1, enduring forever; 2, having no termination; esp., continuous because the ends are united.—*adv.* **end'less-ly.**—*n.* **end'less-ness.**

en-dorse (ĕn-dôrs'), *v.t.* 1, to approve; 2, to write on the back of, as a check. Also, **in-dorse',** *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **en-dorse'ment.**—*n.* **en-dors'er.**—*n.* **en-dor-see'.**

en-dow (ĕn-dou'), *v.t.* 1, to bestow a permanent fund or source of income upon; as, to *endow* a college; 2, to equip or furnish with some gift.

en-dow-ment (ĕn-dou'mĕnt), *n.* 1, property or a sum of money settled upon an institution or devoted permanently to any cause; 2, the act of making such a settlement; 3, any talent or gift that a person possesses by nature.

en-due (ĕn-dū'), *v.t.* 1, to put on, as clothes; 2, to clothe; furnish. Also, **in-due'.**

en-dur-a-ble (ĕn-dūr'*à*-bl), *adj.* bearable.—*adv.* **en-dur'a-bly.**

en-dur-ance (ĕn-dūr'ăns), *n.* 1, the power of sustaining without giving way; 2, continuance (of time); duration.

en-dure (ĕn-dūr'), *v.t.* 1, to support without breaking or yielding; 2, to bear with patience:—*v.i.* 1, to remain firm, as under suffering; 2, to remain in existence; last.

end-ways (ĕnd'wāz"), *adv.* 1, on end; 2, with the end forward or uppermost; 3, lengthwise. Also, **end'wise".**

en-e-ma (ĕn'ē-mà; ē-nē'mà), *n.* [*pl.* enemas (-màz); enemata (ē-nĕm'-*à-tà*)], a liquid injected into the rectum.

en-e-my (ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* enemies (-mĭz)], 1, one hostile to another; 2, a foe; antagonist; a hostile army.

en-er-get-ic (ĕn"ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *adj.* 1, vigorous in action; forcible; 2, full of life; active.—*adv.* **en"er-get'i-cal-ly.**

en-er-gize (ĕn'ĕr-jīz), *v.t.* to lend power to:—*v.i.* to act vigorously.

en-er-gy (ĕn'ĕr-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* energies (-jĭz)], capacity for work; power; force.

en-er-vate (ĕn'ĕr-vāt; ē-nûr'vāt), *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, force, or vigor; weaken.—*n.* **en"er-va'tion.**—*n.* **en'er-va"tor.**

en-fee-ble (ĕn-fē'bl), *v.t.* to weaken; destroy the force of; deprive of strength.—*n.* **en-fee'ble-ment.**

en-fi-lade (ĕn"fĭ-lād'), *n.* a firing along a line of works, troops, or the like:—*v.t.* to rake with gunfire from end to end.

en-fold (ĕn-fōld'), *v.t.* 1, to envelop; 2, to embrace. Also, **in-fold',** *Pfd. S.*

en-force (ĕn-fôrs'), *v.t.* 1, to urge with energy; 2, to execute with vigor; 3, to compel; 4, to stress; emphasize.—*adj.* **en-force'a-ble.**—*n.* **en-force'ment.**

en-fran-chise (ĕn-frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *v.t.* 1, to admit to the right to vote; 2, to liberate; make free.—*n.* **en-fran'chise-ment.**

en-gage (ĕn-gāj'), *v.t.* 1, to pledge or bind by oath or contract; 2, to betroth; 3, to win; as, his smile *engages* everyone to him; 4, in machinery, to come into gear with; 5, to make liable for debt; 6, to secure for aid or employment; as, to *engage* a workman; 7, to encounter in battle; 8, to occupy the time or attention of; as, to *engage* one in conversation:—*v.i.* 1, to promise, or assume an obligation; 2, to occupy oneself; as, to *engage* in business; 3, to enter a conflict; 4, in machinery, to interlock.

en-gaged (ĕn-gājd'), *p.adj.* 1, busy or occupied; 2, betrothed.

en-gage-ment (ĕn-gāj'mĕnt), *n.* 1, betrothal; 2, occupation; 3, an appointment; obligation; 4, in machinery, the state of being in gear; 5, a battle.

en-gag-ing (ĕn-gāj'ĭng), *p.adj.* winning; pleasing.—*adv.* **en-gag'ing-ly.**

en-gen-der (ĕn-jĕn'dĕr), *v.t.* 1, to beget; 2, to cause; excite.

en-gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* 1, anything used to effect a purpose; 2, a machine by which power is applied for the performance of

work; 3, an apparatus for converting some form of energy, as heat, into mechanical power; esp., a railway locomotive; 4, a skilful mechanical contrivance.

en-gi-neer (ĕn″jĭ-nēr′), *n.* 1, one who is skilled in the principles or practice of any branch of mechanical science; 2, one who has charge of and manages an engine or a locomotive; 3, one of a group trained in building bridges, roads, etc., for military use; 4, one who carries through a scheme or undertaking:—*v.t.* 1, to plan, lay out, or direct; 2, to plan and execute the construction of (a road, canal, etc.).

en-gi-neer-ing (ĕn″jĭ-nēr′ĭng), *n.* the science and art of constructing and using machinery, or of designing and constructing public works.

Eng-lish (ĭng′glĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to England, its language, or its people:—*n.* 1, used as *pl.*, the English people; 2, used as *sing.*, their language.

Eng-lish-man (ĭng′glĭsh-măn), *n.* [*pl.* Englishmen (-mĕn)], a citizen of England.—*n.fem.* **Eng′lish-wom″an.**

en-graft (ĕn-grăft′), *v.t.* 1, to insert (a shoot) in a tree; 2, to incorporate; 3, to implant. See **in-graft′**, *Pfd. S.*

en-grave (ĕn-grāv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -graved′ (-grāvd′), *p.p.* -graved′ or -grav′en (-grāv′n), *p.pr.* -grav′ing], 1, to cut or carve in sunken patterns; as, to *engrave* words on a monument; 2, to impress deeply or indelibly; imprint; 3, to cut (letters, etc.) on a metal plate, as for printing.—*n.* **en-grav′er.**

en-grav-ing (ĕn-grāv′ĭng), *n.* 1, the act, process, or art of producing designs, cut by a tool or by acids, in metal, stone, or hard wood; 2, a design so cut; 3, an impression from an engraved plate.

en-gross (ĕn-grōs′), *v.t.* 1, to monopolize; occupy wholly; 2, to write in a large, distinct, round hand, as a public document.—*n.* **en-gross′er.**—*n.* **en-gross′ment.**

en-gulf (ĕn-gŭlf′), *v.t.* to swallow up, as in a deep hollow or whirlpool; plunge into a gulf. Also, **in-gulf′.**

en-hance (ĕn-hăns′), *v.t.* to increase or advance, as in attractiveness or value; intensify.—*n.* **en-hance′ment.**

e-nig-ma (ē-nĭg′mȧ), *n.* a riddle; remark not easily understood; puzzle.

e-nig-mat-ic (ē″nĭg-măt′ĭk; ĕn″ĭg-), *adj.* obscure or puzzling. Also, **e″nig-mat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **e″nig-mat′i-cal-ly.**

en-join (ĕn-join′), *v.t.* 1, to direct with authority; command, as a person; 2, to prohibit or restrain by judicial order.

en-joy (ĕn-joi′), *v.t.* 1, to feel or perceive with pleasure; 2, to have the use or possession of.—*adj.* **en-joy′a-ble.**—*adv.* **en-joy′a-bly.**—*n.* **en-joy′er.**

en-joy-ment (ĕn-joi′mĕnt), *n.* 1, pleasure; gratification; 2, a source of joy or satisfaction.

en-kin-dle (ĕn-kĭn′dl), *v.t.* to set on fire; kindle; rouse.

en-large (ĕn-lärj′), *v.t.* 1, to increase in quantity; extend in limits or dimensions; 2, to extend to additional purposes or uses:—*v.i.* to become larger.

en-large-ment (ĕn-lärj′mĕnt), *n.* 1, increase in size; 2, a photograph reproduced in increased size.

en-light-en (ĕn-līt′n), *v.t.* 1, to furnish with increased knowledge; instruct; 2, *Archaic*, to supply with light.—*n.* **en-light′en-ment.**—*n.* **en-light′en-er.**

en-list (ĕn-list′), *v.t.* 1, to enroll, as for military service; register; 2, to win over, as for some cause:—*v.i.* 1, to engage oneself for military service; 2, to work for something enthusiastically.—*n.* **en-list′ment.**

en-liv-en (ĕn-līv′n), *v.t.* 1, to make vigorous, active, or cheerful; 2, to exhilarate; inspirit.—*n.* **en-liv′en-er.**

en-mi-ty (ĕn′mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* enmities (-tĭz)], animosity; hatred; hostility.

en-no-ble (ē-nō′bl; ĕn-nō′bl), *v.t.* 1, to dignify; exalt; make noble; 2, to raise to the nobility.—*n.* **en-no′ble-ment.**

en-nui (än″nüē′; äng-nwē′), [Fr.], *n.* languor of mind; boredom; listlessness.

e-nor-mi-ty (ē-nôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* enormities (-tĭz)], 1, the state of being outrageous or extremely immoderate; 2, an atrocity; a grave offense.

e-nor-mous (ē-nôr′mŭs), *adj.* very large; immense; greatly exceeding the normal size or number.—*adv.* **e-nor′mous-ly.**—*n.* **e-nor′mous-ness.**

e-nough (ē-nŭf′), *adj.* sufficient:—*n.* a sufficiency:—*adv.* so as to be sufficient; sufficiently:—*interj.* stop!

e-now (ē-nou′), *adj.*, *n.*, and *adv.*, *Archaic* or *Poetic*, enough: as *adj.* or *adv.*, usually following the word it modifies.

en-quire (ĕn-kwīr′), *v.t.* to ask information about:—*v.i.* 1, to ask information; 2, to examine into a matter. See **inquire′**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **en-quir′er.**—*n.* **en-quir′y.**

en-rage (ĕn-rāj′), *v.t.* to make intensely angry; provoke to fury.

en-rap-ture (ĕn-răp′tūr), *v.t.* to transport with delight; charm; captivate; enchant.

en-rich (ĕn-rĭch′), *v.t.* 1, to increase the wealth of; 2, to make fertile, as soil; improve; 3, to adorn.—*n.* **en-rich′ment.**

en-roll (ĕn-rōl′), *v.t.* 1, to insert or write down in a register; enlist; record; 2, to write out a good copy of (a document); engross. Also, **en-rol′.**—*n.* **en-roll′ment.**

***en route** (äṅ″ rōōt′), [Fr.], on the way; as, *en route* for Paris.

en-sconce (ĕn-skŏns′), *v.t.* 1, to fix securely or comfortably; 2, to guard in a secret place.

en-shrine (ĕn-shrīn′), *v.t.* to place on an altar or in a holy place; keep sacred.—*n.* **en-shrine′ment.**

en-shroud (ĕn-shroud′), *v.t.* to cover completely; conceal from view.

en-sign (ĕn′sĭn), *n.* 1, a flag; 2, a badge of authority; 3, (also, ĕn′sīn), in the U. S. navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest rank.—*n.* **en′sign-cy.**—*n.* **en′sign-ship.**

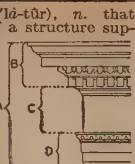
en-si-lage (ĕn′sĭ-lāj), *n.* 1, fodder or vegetable produce stored in the green state in a silo; 2, the process of preserving fodder cut and stored while green.

en-slave (ĕn-slāv′), *v.t.* to bring into bondage; deprive of moral liberty or power.—*n.* **en-slave′ment.**

en-snare (ĕn-snâr′), *v.t.* to take in a trap. Also, **in-snare′**, *Pfd. S.*

en-sue (ĕn-sū′), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; come afterward.

en-tab-la-ture (ĕn-tăb′lə-tûr), *n.* that part of a structure supported by a colonnade which lies between the columns and the upper edge of the cornice, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice (cf. *architrave*, illus.).



ENTABLATURE
A, entablature; B, cornice; C, frieze; D, architrave.

en-tail (ĕn-tāl′), *n.* **1,** an estate that may be left only to a particular heir or heirs; **2,** the act of so restricting the inheritance of property:—*v.t.* **1,** to leave, as money, land, or other property, to a succession of heirs, so that no one of them can give or will it away; **2,** to necessitate; require. —*n.* **en-tail′ment.**

en-tan-gle (ĕn-tăng′gl), *v.t.* **1,** to involve in a snarl; **2,** to insnare; **3,** to perplex; bewilder.

en-tan-gle-ment (ĕn-tăng′gl-mĕnt), *n.* something that insnares; a complication; an obstruction.

***en-tente** (äN-täNt′), [Fr.], *n.* an agreement or understanding: **Triple Entente,** the friendly understanding established among Great Britain, France, and Russia before the World War.

en-ter (ĕn′tĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to go or come into; penetrate; **2,** to set down in writing; as, the clerk *entered* the account in the journal; **3,** to join or become a member of; **4,** to go into or begin, as a business, etc.; **5,** to place on record, as a name in a contest:—*v.i.* **1,** to go or come in; **2,** to take part (in a discussion, agreement, etc.); sympathize: with *into;* **3,** to make a beginning, as in a business: with *into;* **4,** to become a part: with *into;* **5,** to come upon the stage, as an actor.

en-ter-ic (ĕn-tĕr′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the intestines.

en-ter-prise (ĕn′tĕr-prīz), *n.* **1,** an undertaking of importance or risk; **2,** boldness; energy and invention.

en-ter-pris-ing (ĕn′tĕr-prīz′ĭng), *adj.* ambitious; energetic.

en-ter-tain (ĕn″tĕr-tān′), *v.t.* **1,** to receive and treat hospitably; **2,** to amuse; **3,** to harbor, as a grudge; **4,** to take into consideration; as, to *entertain* a proposition:—*v.i.* to receive, or afford amusement for, guests.—*n.* **en″ter-tain′er.**

en-ter-tain-ing (ĕn″tĕr-tān′ĭng), *p.adj.* amusing; diverting; pleasing.—*adv.* **en″ter-tain′ing-ly.**

en-ter-tain-ment (ĕn″tĕr-tān′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of entertaining, or state of being entertained; esp., hospitality at table; a banquet; **2,** amusement; also, a diverting or amusing performance.

en-thrall (ĕn-thrôl′), *v.t.* **1,** to enslave; bring or hold under some compelling influence or power; **2,** to charm. Also, **en-thral′**; **in-thrall′.**—*n.* **en-thrall′ment.**

en-throne (ĕn-thrōn′), *v.t.* to place on, or as on, a seat of power; invest or endow with royal power and authority. Also, **in-throne′.**—*n.* **en-throne′ment.**

[1]en-thu-si-asm (ĕn-thū′zĭ-ăzm), *n.* ardor of mind; intense interest, feeling, or emotion.—*n.* **en-thu′si-ast.**

en-thu-si-as-tic (ĕn-thū″zĭ-ăs′tĭk), *adj.* ardent; zealous.—*adv.* **en-thu″si-as′ti-cal-ly.**

en-tice (ĕn-tīs′), *v.t.* to allure; tempt; lead on by arousing hope or desire.—*adv.* **en-tic′ing-ly.**—*n.* **en-tice′ment.**

en-tire (ĕn-tīr′), *adj.* **1,** complete; whole; undivided or unbroken; **2,** unqualified:—*n.* the whole.—*adv.* **en-tire′ly.**

en-tire-ty (ĕn-tīr′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* entireties (-tĭz)], **1,** completeness; **2,** the whole; a complete thing.

en-ti-tle (ĕn-tī′tl), *v.t.* **1,** to give a name to; **2,** to dignify by a name; **3,** to give a right to. Also, **in-ti′tle.**

en-ti-ty (ĕn′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* entities (-tĭz)], being; existence; also, anything considered as having individual existence.

en-tomb (ĕn-tōōm′), *v.t.* to place in a grave; bury.—*n.* **en-tomb′ment.**

en-to-mol-o-gy (ĕn″tō-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* entomologies (-jĭz)], **1,** that branch of zoölogy which treats of insects and their habits; **2,** a book or treatise on this subject.—*adj.* **en″to-mo-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **en″to-mol′o-gist.**—*v.i.* **en″to-mol′o-gize.**

en-trails (ĕn′trālz), *n.pl.* the intestines of animals; viscera.

en-train (ĕn-trān′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to dispatch or go (as troops) by train.

[1]en-trance (ĕn′trăns), *n.* **1,** the act of going or coming in; **2,** a door, passage, etc., through which one enters a place; **3,** permission to come in; **4,** a fee paid for admission.

[2]en-trance (ĕn-trăns′), *v.t.* **1,** to throw into a trance; **2,** to put into a state of ecstasy; enrapture.—*adv.* **en-tranc′ing-ly.**

en-trap (ĕn-trăp′), *v.t.* to catch in, or as in, a trap; entangle.

en-treat (ĕn-trēt′), *v.t.* to solicit or ask earnestly; beseech. Also, **in-treat′.**

en-treat-y (ĕn-trēt′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* entreaties (-ĭz)], an earnest petition or request; prayer.

en-trée (äN″trā′), *n.* **1,** entrance; admission; the act of entering; **2,** a dish served between the chief courses.

en-trust (ĕn-trŭst′), *v.t.* **1,** to confide; as, to *entrust* certain funds to him; **2,** to confide in trust to (a person); as, to *entrust* him with funds. Also, **in-trust′,** *Prid. S.*

en-try (ĕn′trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* entries (-trĭz)], **1,** the act of going or coming in; beginning; **2,** a place for going in; a passage; **3,** the act of writing an item in a list or record, or the item written in; **4,** the taking of rightful possession of land by setting foot on it.

en-twine (ĕn-twīn′), *v.t.* to wind around; twist together:—*v.i.* to become twisted together. Also, **in-twine′.**

en-twist (ĕn-twĭst′), *v.t.* to twine together, or in with.

e-nu-mer-ate (ē-nū′mĕr-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or name singly; count. —*adj.* **e-nu′mer-a-tive.**—*n.* **e-nu′mer-a′tor.** —*n.* **e-nu″mer-a′tion.**

e-nun-ci-ate (ē-nŭn′shĭ-āt; ē-nŭn′sĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to declare; state; **2,** to utter:—*v.i.* to speak; pronounce.—*n.* **e-nun′ci-a′tor.**—*n.* **e-nun″ci-a′tion.**

[1]en-vel-op (ĕn-vĕl′ŭp), *v.t.* **1,** to surround with, or as with, a wrapper; **2,** to hide; cover.—*n.* **en-vel′op-ment.**

en-ve-lope (ĕn′vĕ-lōp), *n.* **1,** a paper wrapper, usually gummed, for safe conveyance of a letter by post, messenger, etc.; **2,** any covering; wrapper. Also, **en-vel′op** (ĕn-vĕl′ŏp; ĕn′vĕ-lōp).

en-ven-om (ĕn-vĕn′ŭm), *v.t.* **1,** to infuse poison into; **2,** to embitter.

en-vi-a-ble (ĕn′vĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* exciting longing; capable of awakening the desire to possess.—*adv.* **en′vi-a-bly.**

en-vi-ous (ĕn′vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* feeling, or characterized by, a desire to possess something belonging to another; as, an *envious* disposition.—*adv.* **en′vi-ous-ly.**

en-vi-ron (ĕn-vī′rŭn), *v.t.* to surround or inclose; encompass; hem in:—*n.*, in *pl.*, places near a town or city; suburbs.

en-vi-ron-ment (ĕn-vī′rŭn-mĕnt), *n.* the surroundings of one's life; conditions which influence growth or character.—*adj.* **en-vi′ron-men′tal.**

en-voy (ĕn′voi), *n.* a government agent, also, a person sent on a special mission.

en-vy (ĕn′vĭ), *v.t.* **1,** to wish for (what is another's); **2,** to feel displeasure at (the excellence or prosperity of another):—*v.i.* to feel or exhibit covetousness:—*n.* [*pl.* envies (-vĭz)], **1,** ill will or displeasure felt because of the excellence or good fortune of another; **2,** a person or object exciting such feeling.

en-zyme (ĕn′zīm), *n.* any of various complex substances, such as pepsin, found existing in both plant and animal life, and able to cause chemical action in other substances without taking direct part in the action. Also, **en′zym.**

e-on (ē′ŏn), *n.* a period of time too long to measure; an age. Also, **æ′on.** *Pfd.* S.

ep-au-let (ĕp′ō-lĕt), *n.* an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder of a uniform. Also, **ep′au-iette.**

e-phem-er-al (ē-fĕm′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* **1,** existing only for a day, as certain insects; **2,** short-lived.

ep-ic (ĕp′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** grand; noble; heroic; **2,** narrative: said of a poem:—*n.* a long narrative poem of some heroic deed or event, written in a lofty style.

ep-i-cure (ĕp′ĭ-kūr), *n.* a person of luxurious tastes and habits; one fond of the delicacies of the table.

ep-i-cu-re-an (ĕp″ĭ-kū-rē′ăn), *adj.* **1,** pursuing pleasure as a chief aim; **2,** devoted to the pleasures of the table:—*n.* an epicure.

ep-i-dem-ic (ĕp″ĭ-dĕm′ĭk), *adj.* attacking many at the same time: said of a disease:—*n.* **1,** a general attack of a disease throughout a locality; **2,** a widespread occurrence of anything.

ep-i-der-mis (ĕp″ĭ-dûr′mĭs), *n.* **1,** the cuticle or outer layer of the skin of an animal body; **2,** the outer coating of the leaf or bark of a plant.

ep-i-glot-tis (ĕp″ĭ-glŏt′ĭs), *n.* the leaf-shaped lid of cartilage which covers the larynx, or upper part of the windpipe, during the act of swallowing.

ep-i-gram (ĕp′ĭ-grăm), *n.* **1,** a verse or short poem with a witty point **2,** a short phrase expressing a witty thought.

ep-i-gram-mat-ic (ĕp″ĭ-gră-măt′ĭk), *adj.* witty; pointed and concise. Also, **ep″i-gram-mat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ep″i-gram-mat′i-cal-ly.**

ep-i-lep-sy (ĕp′ĭ-lĕp″sĭ), *n.* a chronic nervous disease, often attended by loss of consciousness and convulsions.

ep-i-lep-tic (ĕp″ĭ-lĕp′tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy:—*n.* one affected with epilepsy.

ep-i-log (ĕp′ĭ-lôg), *n.* **1,** a poem or speech at the end of a play; **2,** the conclusion of a literary work. Also, **ep′i-logue.**

e-pis-co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs′kō-pă-sĭ), *n.* **1,** church government by bishops; **2,** bishops collectively; **3,** the state or rank of a bishop.

e-pis-co-pal (ē-pĭs′kō-păl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to bishops; **2,** governed by a bishop: **Episcopal,** pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

E-pis-co-pa-li-an (ē-pĭs″kō-pā′lĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church:—*n.* a member or supporter of that church.

e-pis-co-pate (ē-pĭs′kō-pāt), *n.* **1,** the position and authority of a bishop; bishopric; **2,** a bishop's term of office; **3,** bishops collectively.

ep-i-sode (ĕp′ĭ-sōd), *n.* an incident or action standing by itself but more or less connected with a series of events.—*adj.* **ep″i-sod′ic** (-sŏd′ĭk); **ep″i-sod′i-cal.**

e-pis-tle (ē-pĭs′l), *n.* a formal letter; a written communication: **Epistle,** one of the letters written by the apostles, and recorded in the New Testament.

e-pis-to-la-ry (ē-pĭs′tō-lă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to letters or letter writing; as, a graceful *epistolary* style.

ep-i-taph (ĕp′ĭ-tăf), *n.* an inscription or writing on a tomb.

ep-i-thet (ĕp′ĭ-thĕt), *n.* an adjective expressing a quality, as *rosy-fingered* dawn; also, a descriptive title.

e-pit-o-me (ē-pĭt′ō-mē), *n.* [*pl.* epitomes (-mēz)], a brief statement of the contents of a literary work; a summary or summing up; an abridgment; synopsis.

e-pit-o-mize (ē-pĭt′ō-mīz), *v.t.* **1,** to make a brief outline of; **2,** to abridge; condense.

ep-i-zo-ŏt-ic (ĕp″ĭ-zō-ŏt′ĭk), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a disease affecting many animals at one time: correlative of *epidemic*:—*n.* an epizoötic disease; esp., a form of influenza among horses.

ep-och (ĕp′ŏk; ē′pŏk), *n.* **1,** a time marked by important events from which later years are reckoned; **2,** a period of unusual events; an era.—*adj.* **ep′och-al.**

e-qua-ble (ē′kwă-bl; ĕk′wă-bl), *adj.* **1,** uniform; steady; regular; **2,** even and serene in temperament; tranquil.—*adv.* **e′qua-bly.**—*n.* **e″qua-bil′i-ty.**

e-qual (ē′kwăl), *adj.* **1,** of the same extent or magnitude; uniform; **2,** adequate; **3,** of the same rank, degree, or value; **4,** evenly balanced; **5,** just; equable:—*n.* a person or thing of the same value as another:—*v.t.* **1,** to have the same size, rank, value, etc., with; **2,** to return a full equivalent for; **3,** to make equal; equalize.—*adv.* **e′qual-ly.**

e-qual-i-ty (ē-kwŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* equalities (-tĭz)], the state of being the same in size, rank, value, etc.; uniformity.

e-qual-ize (ē′kwŏl-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to make the same in size, rank, value, etc.; **2,** to render uniform.—*n.* **e″qual-i-za′tion.**

e-qua-nim-i-ty (ē″kwə-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* evenness of temper or mind; calmness; composure.

e-quate (ē-kwāt′), *v.t.* **1,** to reduce to an average; **2,** to put into the form of an equation; make equal.

e-qua-tion (ē-kwā′shŭn; ē-kwā′zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making, or the state of being, equal; **2,** a statement of equality between two quantities, the sign [=] being placed between them; **3,** a representation of a chemical reaction by symbols.

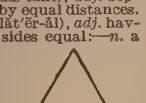
e-qua-tor (ē-kwā′tôr), *n.* **1,** the imaginary circle round the earth, equally distant from the poles; **2,** a similar line dividing the sphere of the sky in two.—*adj.* **e″qua-to′ri-al.**—*adv.* **e″qua-to′ri-al-ly.**

e-ques-tri-an (ē-kwĕs′trĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to horses or horsemanship; **2,** mounted:—*n.* one skilled in horsemanship; a rider.—*n.fem.* **e-ques″tri-enne′.**

e-qui-an-gu-lar (ē″kwĭ-ăng′gū-lər), *adj.* having equal angles.

e-qui-dis-tant (ē″kwĭ-dĭs′tănt), *adj.* separated by equal distances.

e-qui-lat-er-al (ē″kwĭ-lăt′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* having all sides equal:—*n.* a figure with equal sides.—*adv.* **e″qui-lat′er-al-ly.**


EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE

e-qui-li-brate (ē″kwĭ-lī′brāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to balance; **2,** to counterpoise.—*n.* **e″qui-li-bra′tion.**—*n.* **e″qui-li′bra-tor** (-lī′brā-tĕr).

e-qui-lib-ri-um (ē″kwĭ-lĭb′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* equilibriums (-ŭmz); equilibria (-ə)], the state of balance; equipoise between opposing forces, actions, etc.

e-quine (ē′kwīn), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like, a horse.

e-qui-noc-tial (ē″kwĭ-nŏk′shăl), *adj.* pertaining to the equinoxes:—*n.* **1,** the equator of the sky; **2,** a storm at the season of the equinox.—*adv.* **e″qui-noc′tial-ly.**

e-qui-nox (ē′kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* either of two times when the sun crosses the equator of the sky, making the days and nights of equal length, the *vernal equinox* occurring about March 21, and the *autumnal equinox* about September 22.

e-quip (ē-kwĭp′), *v.t.* **1,** to furnish or fit out for any service or undertaking; **2,** to prepare mentally.

eq-ui-page (ĕk′wĭ-pāj), *n.* **1,** the arms and outfit of an army, vessel, traveler, etc.; **2,** the carriage, horses, and liveried servants of a person of rank.

e-quip-ment (ē-kwĭp′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** all the necessary supplies for any particular service, as for fitting out offices, stores, armies, a fleet, a railway, a person, etc.; **2,** the act of fitting out with supplies.

e-qui-poise (ē′kwĭ-poiz), *n.* **1,** equilibrium or balance; equality of weight; **2,** a counterbalancing weight or force.

eq-ui-ta-ble (ĕk′wĭ-tə-bl), *adj.* impartial; just; fair; honest.—*adv.* **eq′ui-ta-bly.**—*n.* **eq′ui-ta-ble-ness.**

eq-ui-ty (ĕk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* equities (-tĭz)], **1,** justice; just regard to right or claim; **2,** the administration of law according to the spirit rather than the letter.

e-quiv-a-lence (ē-kwĭv′ə-lĕns), *n.* equality of value, quantity, or power. Also, **e-quiv′a-len-cy.**

e-quiv-a-lent (ē-kwĭv′ə-lĕnt), *adj.* equal in value or power; the same in significance or effect:—*n.* a thing of the same value, weight, power, effect, etc.

e-quiv-o-cal (ē-kwĭv′ō-kăl), *adj.* of a doubtful or double meaning; uncertain.—*adv.* **e-quiv′o-cal-ly.**

e-quiv-o-cate (ē-kwĭv′ō-kāt), *v.i.* to speak with double meaning; evade the truth by making a statement which can be interpreted in more than one way.—*n.* **e-quiv″o-ca′tion.**—*n.* **e-quiv′o-ca″tor.**

e-ra (ē′rə), *n.* **1,** the point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; **2,** a period of time starting from a given point; as, the Christian *era;* **3,** a period with notable characteristics; **4,** one of the seven great divisions of geologic time.

e-rad-i-cate (ē-răd′ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to destroy completely; exterminate; wipe out; erase.—*adj.* **e-rad′i-ca-ble.**—*n.* **e-rad″i-ca′tion.**

e-rase (ē-rās′), *v.t.* to rub or scrape out; efface.—*n.* **e-ra′sure** (ē-rā′zhŭr).

e-ras-er (ē-rās′ĕr), *n.* **1,** a device for rubbing out written marks; **2,** one who effaces marks by rubbing out.

ere (ār), *conj.* **1,** before; as, "the joys that came *ere* I was old"; **2,** rather than; as, I will fight *ere* I will submit:—*prep.* before.

e-rect (ē-rĕkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to construct; build, as a house; **2,** to raise to an upright position; **3,** to institute; as, to *erect* a new government:—*adj.* **1,** upright; firmly uplifted; **2,** bold or unshaken.—*adj.* **e-rec′tive.**—*adv.* **e-rect′ly.**—*n.* **e-rect′ness.**—*n.* **e-rec′tor.**

e-rec-tion (ē-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of raising a structure, such as a wall or building; also, the state of being constructed; **2,** the structure raised.

ere-long (ār″lŏng′), *adv.* before long; soon; shortly.

er-e-mite (ĕr′ē-mīt), *n.* a religious hermit; a recluse.

ere-while (ār″hwīl′), *adv. Archaic,* formerly. Also, **ere″whiles′.**

***er-go** (ûr′gō), [Lat.], *conj.* and *adv.* therefore; consequently; hence.

er-got (ûr′gŏt), *n.* a black, fungous growth on various grains, esp. on rye.

er-mine (ûr′mĭn), *n.* **1,** any of several weasel-like animals, much valued for their fur; **2,** the fur itself; **3,** the dignity or office of a judge, the state robe of European judges being lined with ermine.

e-rode (ē-rōd′), *v.t.* to eat or wear away, as rocks by running water:—*v.i.* to disintegrate, as rocks.—*adj.* **e-ro′sive.**

e-ro-sion (ē-rō′zhŭn), *n.* the act of wearing away; gradual destruction or eating away: used esp. of the action of water on rock or soil.

e-rot-ic (ē-rŏt′ĭk; ĕr-ŏt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, passionate love; amorous:—*n.* a love poem or composition.

err (ûr), *v.i.* **1,** to go astray morally; **2,** to be mistaken; **3,** to blunder.

er-rand (ĕr′ănd), *n.* **1,** a trip made to attend to some special business or to carry a message; **2,** the object for which the trip is made; a commission.

er-rant (ĕr′ănt), *adj.* **1,** roving; wandering in search of adventure; as, a knight-*errant*; hence, chivalric; **2,** wayward; as, *errant* thoughts.—*n.* **er′ran-cy.**

er-ra-ta (ē-rā′tȧ), *n.* plural of *erratum*: usually used of errors in printing.

er-rat-ic (ē-răt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** having no fixed course; wandering; **2,** irregular; eccentric; queer.—*adv.* **er-rat′i-cal-ly.**

er-ra-tum (ē-rā′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* errata (-tȧ)], a mistake in printing or writing.

er-ro-ne-ous (ē-rō′nē-ŭs), *adj.* incorrect; mistaken; wrong.—*adv.* **er-ro′ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **er-ro′ne-ous-ness.**

er-ror (ĕr′ẽr), *n.* **1,** false belief; **2,** a mistake; an inaccuracy; **3,** a sin.

erst (ûrst), *adv. Archaic* or *Poetic*, **1,** at first; **2,** a long time ago; formerly.

erst-while (ûrst′hwīl″; ûrst′hwīl′), *adj. Archaic* or *Poetic*, of old; former:—*adv. Archaic* or *Poetic*, formerly.

e-ruct (ē-rŭkt′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to eject violently, as wind or gas from the stomach; **2,** to belch, as a volcano. Also, **e-ruc′tate.**—*n.* **e′ruc-ta′tion.**

er-u-dite (ĕr′ōō-dīt), *adj.* learned; scholarly; well read.—*adv.* **er′u-dite″-ly.**—*n.* **er′u-dite″ness.**

er-u-di-tion (ĕr″ōō-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* knowledge obtained by the study of books; learning in literature, history, etc.

e-rupt (ē-rŭpt′), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to burst forth, or cause to burst forth.

e-rup-tion (ē-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a bursting out or forth, as of a volcano, war, or disease; **2,** that which bursts forth, as water from a geyser; **3,** a rash on the skin.

e-rup-tive (ē-rŭp′tĭv), *adj.* breaking out violently; bursting forth.

er-y-sip-e-las (ĕr″ĭ-sĭp′ē-lăs), *n.* an infectious disease of the skin, accompanied by fever and inflammation.

es-ca-lade (ĕs″kȧ-lād′), *n.* a scaling or climbing the walls of a fortified place by means of scaling ladders:—*v.t.* to storm by means of scaling ladders.

es-ca-la-tor (ĕs′kȧ-lā″tẽr), *n.* a moving stairway.

es-ca-pade (ĕs″kȧ-pād′), *n.* **1,** the act of breaking loose from confinement; **2,** a foolish or reckless adventure.

es-cape (ĕs-kāp′), *v.t.* **1,** to flee from; get out of the way of, as a difficult task; **2,** to be unaffected by; as, he *escaped* contagion from the disease; **3,** to issue from, involuntarily; as, a sigh *escaped* him; **4,** to elude the notice or recollection of, as a name:—*v.i.* **1,** to get out of danger; also, to elude notice; **2,** to flow out; as, gas *escapes* from a leak; **3,** to slip away; as, to *escape* from memory:—*n.* **1,** a successful flight, as from prison; **2,** deliverance from harm; **3,** a place of issue; also, that which issues; leakage.

es-cape-ment (ĕs-kāp′mĕnt), *n.* a mechanical device for securing regularity of movement: used in clocks, watches, and motors (see illus. next column).

es-cheat (ĕs-chēt′), *v.t.* to take possession of (property to which there are no heirs):—*v.i.* to revert or go back to the crown, the lord of the manor, or the state, because there are no legal heirs:—*n.* land or tenements which fall to the crown, or lord of the manor, or, in the U. S., to the state, by forfeiture or failure of heirs.

CLOCK ESCAPEMENT

es-chew (ĕs-chōō′), *v.t.* to shun; abstain from; avoid.

es-cort (ĕs′kôrt), *n.* **1,** one who accompanies another for protection, or to show respect; **2,** a gentleman accompanying a lady in public:—*v.t.* (ĕs-kôrt′), to accompany as escort.

es-cri-toire (ĕs″krĭ-twär′), *n.* a writing desk, or secretary.

es-cu-do (ĕs-kōō′dō), [Port.], *n.* [*pl.* escudos (-dōs)], a silver coin and the monetary unit of Portugal, equal to $1.08.

es-cu-lent (ĕs′kū-lĕnt), *adj.* eatable:—*n.* anything fit for food.

es-cutch-eon (ĕs-kŭch′ŭn), *n.* a shield showing the coat of arms of a family. Also, **scutch′eon.**

Es-ki-mo (ĕs′kĭ-mō), *n.* [*pl.* Eskimos (-mōz)], one of a race of people inhabiting arctic American regions. Also, **Es′qui-mau** (ĕs′kĭ-mô), [*pl.* Esquimaux (-mōz)].

e-soph-a-gus (ē-sŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* the gullet, or canal through which food and drink pass from the pharynx to the stomach. Also, **œ-soph′a-gus.**

es-o-ter-ic (ĕs″ō-tĕr′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to doctrines or beliefs taught only to a select circle of followers: opp. of *exoteric*; **2,** secret; confidential; profound.

es-pe-cial (ĕs-pĕsh′ăl), *adj.* **1,** particular; chief; special; **2,** exceptional of its kind.—*adv.* **es-pe′cial-ly.**

Es-pe-ran-to (ĕs″pĕ-rän′tō), *n.* a language invented by Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian, and designed for use as an international or universal language.

es-pi-al (ĕs-pī′ăl), *n.* the action of a spy; secret watching; discovery.

es-pi-o-nage (ĕs′pĭ-ō-näj; *Fr.* ĕs″pyō″näzh′), *n.* **1,** the secret watching of another; **2,** employment of secret agents.

es-pla-nade (ĕs″plȧ-nād′), *n.* an open space or road, esp. by the water, for public use in walking or driving.

es-pouse (ĕs-pouz′), *v.t.* **1,** to promise, engage, or give in marriage; **2,** to wed; **3,** to adopt, advocate, or defend, as a policy or cause.—*n.* **es-pous′al.**

es-py (ĕs-pī′), *v.t.* **1,** to see at a distance; **2,** to discover (something hidden).

es-quire (ĕs-kwīr′), *n.* **1,** orig., the armor-bearer or attendant of a knight; **2,** a member of the English gentry ranking below a knight: **Esquire,** a title of courtesy often written after a name.

es-say (ĕs′ā), *n.* **1,** a literary composition on some special subject; **2,** an attempt; experiment:—*v.t.* (ĕ-sā′), to attempt.

es-say-ist (ĕs′ā-ĭst), *n.* one who writes in prose, on various subjects.

es-sence (ĕs′ĕns), *n.* **1,** the alcoholic extract of a substance; as, *essence* of peppermint; **2,** a perfume; **3,** that which is the real character, or true substance, of a thing.

es-sen-tial (ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the real character of a thing; as, the *essential* element of a situation; **2,** most important; indispensable; **3,** pure: —*n.* that which is a necessary element; a basic principle; as, the *essentials* of education.—*adv.* **es-sen'tial-ly.**—**n. es-sen'ti-al'i-ty.**

es-tab-lish (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to fix firmly; settle; **2,** to prove legally; **3,** to found, as an institution.

es-tab-lish-ment (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of placing on a sure basis; settlement; **2,** something permanently placed, as a business institution.

es-tate (ĕs-tāt'), *n.* **1,** condition of life; rank, position, or quality; as, a man of low *estate*; **2,** an order or class of people distinct politically or socially; **3,** property in land or buildings: used of large possessions; **4,** in law, property in general.

es-teem (ĕs-tēm'), *v.t.* **1,** to value highly; prize; **2,** to think; consider; as, to *esteem* it a privilege:—*n.* a favorable opinion; respect; regard.

es-thete (ĕs'thēt), *n.* one possessing, or pretending to possess, an appreciation of art and culture. See æs'thete, *Pfd. S.*

es-thet-ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to beauty or a love of beauty:—**esthetics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of the beautiful in nature or art. Also, æs-thet'ic, *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **es-thet'i-cal-ly.**

es-ti-ma-ble (ĕs'tĭ-mȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** worthy of respect or honor; deserving of esteem; **2,** calculable; as, the extent of the *estimable* damage.—*adv.* **es'ti-ma-bly.**

es-ti-mate (ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v.t.* **1,** to form an opinion of; **2,** to appraise; determine the value of; **3,** to calculate approximately, as the cost of a job:—*n.* (ĕs'tĭ-mȧt), **1,** a valuation of qualities; opinion; **2,** the computed or reckoned cost or value of anything; as, an *estimate* of the cost of a house; appraisement.

es-ti-ma-tion (ĕs"tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of calculating; **2,** calculation; appraisement; **3,** honor, respect, or esteem; favorable opinion.

es-trange (ĕs-trānj'), *v.t.* **1,** to alienate the affections of; turn from kindness to indifference; **2,** to keep at a distance.—*n.* **es-trange'ment.**

es-tray (ĕs-trā'), *n.* **1,** a domestic animal that has strayed from its owner; **2,** anything wandering and unclaimed.

es-tu-a-ry (ĕs'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* estuaries (-rĭz)], the wide mouth of a tidal river; also, a narrow inlet from the sea.

***et cet-er-a** (ĕt sĕt'ĕr-ȧ), [Lat.], and others of the same kind; and so forth: usually abbreviated to *etc.* Also, ***et cæt'er-a.**

etch (ĕch), *v.t.* **1,** to engrave by biting out with an acid a design previously drawn upon a copper plate or the like with an etching needle; **2,** to subject to a process of incising with a pointed instrument:—*v.i.* to practice the art of etching.—*n.* **etch'ing.**

e-ter-nal (ē-tûr'năl), *adj.* **1,** without beginning or end; everlasting; **2,** incessant; never ceasing:—**the Eternal,** God.—*adv.* **e-ter'nal-ly.**

e-ter-ni-ty (ē-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* eternities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being infinite and everlasting; **2,** indefinite time; time that seems endless; **3,** life after death.

e-ther (ē'thẽr), *n.* **1,** the upper, purer air; **2,** a liquid anæsthetic, the vapor of which, when inhaled, produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain; also, any of various similar substances; **3,** in physics, a fluid medium assumed to fill all space, by which the rays of light and heat are transmitted.

e-the-re-al (ē-thē'rē-ăl), *adj.* **1,** light; exquisite; **2,** heavenly; spiritual.—*adv.* **e-the're-al-ly.**—*n.i.* **e-the're-al-ize.**

e-ther-ize (ē'thẽr-īz), *v.t.* to make unconscious, or insensible, by the application of ether.—*n.* **e"ther-i-za'tion.**

eth-i-cal (ĕth'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the science of ethics; **2,** morally right or good.—*adv.* **eth'i-cal-ly.**

eth-ics (ĕth'ĭks), *n.pl.* **1,** used as *sing.*, the science of right conduct; **2,** used as *pl.*, moral principles or practice.

eth-nic (ĕth'nĭk), *adj.* pertaining to races or peoples. Also, **eth'ni-cal.**—*adv.* **eth'ni-cal-ly.**

eth-nol-o-gy (ĕth-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* the science that treats of races of men, their characteristics, etc.—*adj.* **eth"no-log'i-cal.**—**n. eth-nol'o-gist.**

et-i-quette (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt), *n.* rules of conduct observed in polite society or in official intercourse; the forms of polite behavior demanded by good breeding.

***é-tude** (ā"tūd'), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* études (ā"tūd')], **1,** a study; **2,** in music, an exercise affording practice on some particular point of technique.

et-y-mo-log-i-cal (ĕt"ĭ-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the study of words.—*adv.* **et"y-mo-log'i-cal-ly.**

et-y-mol-o-gy (ĕt"ĭ-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* etymologies (-jĭz)], a statement of the origin of a word and of its history, esp. a history of its successive forms and meanings; also, the science which treats of the origin and history of words.—*n.* **et"y-mol'o-gist.**

eu-ca-lyp-tus (ū"kă-lĭp'tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* eucalypti (-tī)], any of various trees of the evergreen myrtle family; esp., the gum tree, many species of which furnish gum and a medicine. Also, **eu'ca-lypt.**

Eu-cha-rist (ū'kă-rĭst), *n.* **1,** the Holy Communion; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; **2,** the consecrated elements, bread and wine, used in that sacrament.

eu-chre (ū'kẽr), *n.* **1,** a game of cards; **2,** failure to score in this game: —*v.t.* **1,** to prevent (an opponent) in the game from scoring; **2,** *Slang,* to outwit.

eu-gen-ics (ū-jĕn'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of improving the human race through better heredity.

eu-lo-gist (ū'lō-jĭst), *n.* one who speaks in praise of another, esp. excessively.—*adj.* **eu"lo-gis'tic; eu"lo-gis'ti-cal.**

eu-lo-gize (ū'lō-jīz), *v.t.* to praise highly; extol, as a deceased person.

eu-lo-gy (ū'lō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* eulogies (-jĭz)], high praise, either written or spoken, of the life or character of a person, usually deceased. Also, **eu-lo'gi-um** (-jĭ-ŭm).

eu-nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* **1,** a man who has been castrated; **2,** a chamberlain or an attendant in a harem.

eu-phe-mism (ū'fĕ-mĭzm), *n.* **1,** the use of a mild or pleasing expression in place of one that is plainer or

more accurate but which might be offensive or embarrassing, as in *you exaggerate* for *you lie*; **2**, the expression so used.—*adj.* **eu"phe-mis'tic.**—*n.* **eu'phe-mist.**

eu-pho-ni-ous (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* pleasing or sweet in sound or tone; sounding well.—*adv.* **eu-pho'ni-ous-ly.**

eu-pho-ny (ū'fō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* euphonies (-nĭz)], pleasantness of sound or pronunciation.—*adj.* **eu-phon'ic.**

eu-re-ka (ū-rē'kȧ), [Gk.], *interj.* "I have found (it)!" an exclamation of triumph over a discovery or supposed discovery.

Eu-ro-pe-an (ū"rō-pē'ăn), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to Europe:—*n.* a native of Europe.

Eu-sta-chi-an tube (ū-stā'kĭ-ăn), the tube between the middle ear and the pharynx; the syrinx.

e-vac-u-ate (ē-văk'ū-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to make void or empty; **2**, to abandon possession of, or withdraw from; vacate.

e-vac-u-a-tion (ē-văk"ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of withdrawing or of voiding; **2**, that which is voided.

e-vade (ē-vād'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to escape; elude cleverly, or by some trick; as, to *evade* pursuers; **2**, to baffle or foil.

ev-a-nes-cent (ĕv"ă-nĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* disappearing gradually from sight; vanishing; fleeting; as, the joys of life are *evanescent*.—*n.* **ev"a-nes'cence.**

e-van-gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* good news, esp. that of the gospel.

e-van-gel-i-cal (ē"văn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl; ĕv"ăn-), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or consistent with the teachings and ideals of, the four Gospels; **2**, maintaining the doctrines based by some Protestant theologies upon the Gospels, such as original sin, conversion, etc.; **3**, spiritually minded:—*n.* one who holds orthodox Protestant doctrines. Also, **e"van-gel'ic.**—*adv.* **e"van-gel'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **e"van-gel'i-cal-ism.**

e-van-gel-ism (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭzm), *n.* earnest effort for the spread of the gospel of Christ.—*adj.* **e-van'gel-is'tic.**

e-van-gel-ist (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭst), *n.* **1**, one of the four writers of the Gospels; **2**, one who spreads the gospel; esp., a traveling preacher.

e-van-gel-ize (ē-văn'jĕl-īz), *v.t.* to teach the gospel to; convert to Christianity:—*v.i.* to preach the gospel.

e-vap-o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v.i.* **1**, to disperse or pass off in vapor; **2**, to pass away without effort:—*v.t.* **1**, to convert into vapor; as, heat *evaporates* water; **2**, to dry by removing moisture from, as fruit; **3**, to concentrate by the removal of moisture, as milk.—*n.* **e-vap'o-ra'tor.**—*n.* **e-vap"o-ra'tion.**

e-va-sion (ē-vā'zhŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of eluding or getting out of the way; **2**, an artful escape; **3**, an excuse.

e-va-sive (ē-vā'sĭv), *adj.* tending or seeking to evade; elusive.—*adv.* **e-va'sive-ly.**—*n.* **e-va'sive-ness.**

eve (ēv), *n.* **1**, the evening before a church festival or saint's day: often a period of fasting; **2**, the period immediately before some important event; as, on the *eve* of departure; **3**, *Poetic*, evening.

[1]e-ven (ē'vn), *n. Poetic*, **1**, evening; **2**, the eve or time preceding any event.

[2]e-ven (ē'vn), *adj.* **1**, level; smooth, etc.; uniform; **3**, on the same line; parallel; **4**, divisible by two without a remainder; **5**, impartial; fair; **6**, equally balanced; **7**, calm; unruffled; **8**, whole; exact; as, an *even* mile;—*v.t.* to be equal in any way:—*v.t.* **1**, to level or make smooth; **2**, to make equal:—*adv.* **1**, smoothly; regularly; **2**, precisely; just; as, *even* as I spoke; **3**, quite; so much as; as, I never *even* spoke; **4**, used to emphasize or imply comparison; as, clear *even* to a child.—*adv.* **e'ven-ly.**—*n.* **e'ven-ness.**

eve-ning (ēv'nĭng), *n.* **1**, the close of the day and beginning of the night; **2**, the latter part of life:—*adj.* pertaining to the later part of the day; as, the *evening* meal.

e-vent (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* **1**, an occurrence; incident; **2**, the result or outcome of an action; **3**, any single item in a program of sports or games.

e-vent-ful (ē-vĕnt'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of incidents or happenings; momentous.—*adv.* **e-vent'ful-ly.**—*n.* **e-vent'ful-ness.**

e-ven-tide (ē'vn-tīd"), *n. Poetic*, evening; as, the dusk of *eventide*.

e-ven-tu-al (ē-vĕn'tū-ăl), *adj.* happening as a result; depending on events; **2**, ultimate; final.—*adv.* **e-ven'tu-al-ly.**

e-ven-tu-al-i-ty (ē-vĕn"tū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* eventualities (-tĭz)], a possible occurrence or happening.

e-ven-tu-ate (ē-vĕn'tū-āt), *v.i.* to happen; turn out; result.

ev-er (ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* **1**, at any time; as, I do not know that I shall *ever* go; **2**, always; as, the poor are *ever* with us; **3**, in any degree; as, study as hard as *ever* you can.

ev-er-glade (ĕv'ĕr-glād), *n.* a low, swampy tract of land.

ev-er-green (ĕv'ĕr-grēn"), *n.* a tree or plant which remains green throughout the year, as the pine or cedar:—*adj.* always green or fresh.

ev-er-last-ing (ĕv"ĕr-lȧs'tĭng) *adj.* **1**, perpetual; endless; eternal; **2**, incessant; as, the *everlasting* noise:—*n.* **1**, any of various plants whose flowers retain their form and color when dried; **2**, eternity: **the Everlasting**, God.—*adv.* **ev"er-last'ing-ly.**

ev-er-more (ĕv"ĕr-mōr'), *adv.* eternally; always; forever.

ev-er-y (ĕv'ĕr-ĭ; ĕv'rĭ), *adj.* all, taken one at a time; each; as, *every* man will do his duty; all possible; as, *every* kindness.

ev-er-y-bod-y (ĕv'ĕr-ĭ-bŏd"ĭ; ĕv'rĭ-), *n.* every person; everyone.

ev-er-y-day (ĕv'ĕr-ĭ-dā"; ĕv'rĭ-dā"), *adj.* coming on each day; usual; commonplace; as, *everyday* matters.

ev-er-y-one (ĕv'ĕr-ĭ-wŭn"; ĕv'rĭ-wŭn"), *n.* everybody.

ev-er-y-thing (ĕv'ĕr-ĭ-thĭng"; ĕv'rĭ-thĭng"), *n.* all things; all that is concerned in a given matter.

ev-er-y-where (ĕv'ĕr-ĭ-hwâr"; ĕv'rĭ-hwâr"), *adv.* in all places or parts; as, they looked *everywhere*.

e-vict (ē-vĭkt'), *v.t.* to put out by force; expel, or dispossess by legal process; as, to *evict* a tenant.—*n.* **e-vic'tion.**

ev-i-dence (ĕv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* proof; testimony:—*v.t.* to prove; make evident or plain.

ev-i-dent (ĕv'ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* clear to the eyes or mind.—*adv.* **ev'i-dent-ly.**

e-vil (ē'vĭl), *adj.* **1,** morally bad; wicked; sinful; **2,** hurtful; **3,** disastrous; **4,** of ill repute: **evil eye,** an influence for injury, superstitiously thought to be exerted by certain persons who cast hurtful glances:—*adv.* badly; harmfully:—*n.* **1,** conduct showing harmful intention; **2,** something that injures; **3,** sin.—*adv.* **e'vil-ly.**

e-vince (ē-vĭns'), *v.t.* **1,** to manifest or make evident; **2,** to demonstrate, as a quality.—*adj.* **e-vin'ci-ble.**

e-vis-cer-ate (ē-vĭs'ēr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to remove the bowels from; **2,** to deprive of characteristics or vital parts.

e-voke (ē-vōk'), *v.t.* to call forth; as, to *evoke* an answer.

ev-o-lu-tion (ĕv''ō-lū'shŭn; *Br.* ē''vō-), *n.* **1,** the act of unfolding or developing; as, the *evolution* of the plot of a story; **2,** the thing developed or evolved; **3,** ordered movement, as of troops in marching; **4,** a process in which something is set free, as a gas; **5,** in arithmetic or algebra, the process of extracting a root; **6,** the gradual development of higher forms of life from lower; also, the theory concerning this development.—*adj.* **ev''o-lu'tion-al.**—*adj.* **ev''o-lu'tion-a-ry.**—*n.* **ev''o-lu'tion-ist.**

e-volve (ē-vŏlv'), *v.t.* **1,** to develop; unfold; expand; **2,** to work out; **3,** to give forth; throw out;—*v.i.* to become developed or unfolded.

ewe (ū), *n.* a female sheep, or the female of any animal of the sheep family.

ew-er (ū'ĕr), *n.* a large water jug with a wide mouth, used esp. for the toilet.

ex-act (ĕg-zăkt'), *adj.* **1,** correct; precise; **2,** methodical; strict; particular:—*v.t.* **1,** to require or insist upon; as, to *exact* attention; **2,** to compel to be paid; extort.—*adv.* **ex-act'ly.**—*n.* **ex-act'ness.**—*n.* **ex-ac'tor.**

ex-ac-tion (ĕg-zăk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of rigidly demanding; **2,** something demanded, esp. in excess of what is due.

ex-act-i-tude (ĕg-zăk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* the quality of being accurate.

ex-ag-ger-ate (ĕg-zăj'ēr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to enlarge beyond truth or reason; overstate; **2,** to aggravate; **3,** to make of abnormal size, color, or the like, as in a picture.—*n.* **ex-ag'ger-a''tor.**—*adj.* **ex-ag'ger-a-tive.**

ex-ag-ger-a-tion (ĕg-zăj''ēr-ā'shŭn), *n.* extravagant or untruthful representation; overstatement.

ex-alt (ĕg-zôlt'), *v.t.* **1,** to elevate in rank, station, or dignity; **2,** to raise on high; **3,** to glorify or extol; **4,** to inspire; elate.

ex-al-ta-tion (ĕg''zôl-tā'shŭn), *n.* a raising or lifting up; hence, the act or state of being mentally or spiritually uplifted; elation; pride.

ex-am-i-na-tion (ĕg-zăm''ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** an investigation; a careful inquiry or inspection; **2,** a test of knowledge or fitness; esp., a written test; **3,** in law, a questioning, as of a witness.

ex-a-mine (ĕg-zăm'ĭn), *v.t.* **1,** to scrutinize or investigate carefully; **2,** in law, to question, as a witness; **3,** to test, orally or by papers, the knowledge, qualifications, etc., of, as a candidate for a degree or an office; **4,** to analyze; test.—*n.* **ex-am'in-er.**

ex-am-ple (ĕg-zăm'pl; ĕg-zämp'l), *n.* **1,** a pattern; a model or copy; **2,** an illustration of a rule or precept; **3,** a sample; specimen; **4,** a warning; **5,** a problem to be solved, as in arithmetic.

ex-as-per-ate (ĕg-zăs'pĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to irritate exceedingly; enrage; **2,** to embitter; intensify, as bad feeling.

ex-as-per-a-tion (ĕg-zăs''pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* extreme irritation.

ex-ca-vate (ĕks'kȧ-vāt), *v.t.* **1,** to dig or hollow out; scoop or cut into; **2,** to bring to light by digging.—*n.* **ex''ca-va'tion.**—*n.* **ex'ca-va''tor.**

ex-ceed (ĕk-sēd'), *v.t.* **1,** to go beyond the limit or measure of; **2,** to excel:—*v.i.* **1,** to excel others; **2,** to go beyond bounds.

ex-ceed-ing (ĕk-sēd'ĭng), *p.adj.* very great; surpassing; extraordinary.—*adv.* **ex-ceed'ing-ly.**

ex-cel (ĕk-sĕl'), *v.i.* to possess good qualities in a great degree; surpass others:—*v.t.* to surpass; outdo in comparison.

ex-cel-lence (ĕk'sĕ-lĕns), *n.* superior merit: worth; special virtue.

ex-cel-len-cy (ĕk'sĕ-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* excellencies (-sĭz)], superior merit: **Excellency,** a title of honor of various high officials, as ambassadors, governors, etc.

ex-cel-lent (ĕk'sĕ-lĕnt), *adj.* **1,** of unusually high quality; very good of its kind; first-rate; **2,** *Archaic,* excelling; superior.—*adv.* **ex'cel-lent-ly.**

ex-cel-si-or (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ôr), *adj.* ever upward: the motto of New York State:—*n.* a packing material made of long, fine wood shavings.

ex-cept (ĕk-sĕpt'), *v.t.* to leave out:—*v.i.* to object:—*prep.* omitting.

ex-cept-ing (ĕk-sĕpt'ĭng), *prep.* not including; except.

ex-cep-tion (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of omitting; exclusion; **2,** that which is not included; **3,** objection; offense taken: with *to;* as, to take *exception* to what was said; **4,** a formal objection to a ruling of a court made during a trial.

ex-cep-tion-a-ble (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-*ȧ*-bl), *adj.* **1,** objectionable; open to criticism; **2,** liable to omission.

ex-cep-tion-al (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* unusual; uncommon; rare; extraordinary.—*adv.* **ex-cep'tion-al-ly.**

ex-cerpt (ĕk-sûrpt'), *v.t.* to take out or select, as a passage from a book; quote:—*n.* (ĕk'sûrpt; ĕk-sûrpt'), a selection or extract from a book or writing.

ex-cess (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* **1,** an undue amount; is more than another; **3,** intemperance; **4,** an added charge, as for railway fare.

ex-ces-sive (ĕk-sĕs'ĭv), *adj.* extreme; unreasonable; immoderate.—*adv.* **ex-ces'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-ces'sive-ness.**

ex-change (ĕks-chānj'), *v.t.* to give in return for something; barter:—*v.i.* to give one thing for another:—*n.* **1,** the act of giving one thing for another; barter; **2,** reciprocity, or the act of giving and receiving; as, an *exchange* of ideas; **3,** the act of resigning one thing for another; as, the *exchange* of country life for city life; **4,** a place for settling special business accounts; as, a stock *exchange* (often, *'change*); **5,** a central office,

as in a hotel; 6, the act of exchanging the currency of one country for that of another; also, the value of one currency in terms of another. —*adj.* **ex-change'a-ble.**

ex-cheq-uer (ĕks-chĕk'ĕr), *n.* 1, a treasury; 2, cash or funds: **Exchequer,** in Great Britain, the department of state having control of the revenue.

1ex-cise (ĕk-sīz'), *n.* a duty or tax levied on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of articles or commodities within the country, such as tobacco or spirituous liquors.—*adj.* **ex-cis'a-ble.**

2ex-cise (ĕk-sīz'), *v.t.* to cut out; remove by cutting out.

ex-cise-man (ĕk-sīz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* excisemen (-mĕn)], in Great Britain, one who collects certain taxes.

ex-ci-sion (ĕk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of cutting out or off; 2, the state of being cut off; 3, destruction; ruin.

ex-cit-a-ble (ĕk-sīt'ă-bl), *adj.* easily roused; irritable.—*n.* **ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **ex-cit'a-ble-ness.**

ex-cit-ant (ĕk-sīt'ănt), *n.* a stimulant:—*adj.* exciting; stimulating.

ex-ci-ta-tion (ĕk"sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of arousing; 2, the state produced by stirring up or rousing.

ex-cite (ĕk-sīt'), *v.t.* 1, to animate; rouse; 2, to encourage; 3, to arouse mentally or emotionally.—*n.* **ex-cit'er.**

ex-cite-ment (ĕk-sīt'mĕnt), *n.* 1, the condition of being stirred up; commotion; 2, stimulation.

ex-claim (ĕks-klām'), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to cry out abruptly or passionately.

ex-cla-ma-tion (ĕks"klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of crying out suddenly; 2, an expression of surprise, pain, etc.; 3, a mark [!] in writing or printing to denote emotion, surprise, etc.; also called *exclamation point.*—*adj.* **ex-clam'a-to-ry.**

ex-clude (ĕks-klōōd'), *v.t.* 1, to shut out; hinder from entrance or admission; debar; 2, to force out; reject.

ex-clu-sion (ĕks-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* 1, the act of shutting out; 2, the state of being debarred; rejection.

ex-clu-sive (ĕks-klōō'sĭv), *adj.* 1, shutting out; 2, open to, or enjoyed only by, a privileged number; as, the *exclusive* use of a thing; 3, limiting social relations; as, an *exclusive* assembly; 4, including all except what is mentioned.—*adv.* **ex-clu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-clu'sive-ness.**

ex-com-mu-ni-cate (ĕks"kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v.t.* 1, to punish by cutting off from the membership and communion of the church; 2, to expel from membership in any association or club.—*n.* **ex"com-mu'ni-ca'tion.**

ex-co-ri-ate (ĕks-kō'rĭ-āt), *v.t.* to strip the skin from; flay; wear or chafe.—*n.* **ex-co"ri-a'tion.**

ex-cre-ment (ĕks'krē-mĕnt), *n.* waste matter discharged from an animal; dung; feces.—*adj.* **ex"cre-men'tal.**

ex-cres-cence (ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* an unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth, as a wart.

ex-cres-cent (ĕks-krĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* pertaining to an unnatural or useless growth; superfluous.

ex-crete (ĕks-krēt'), *v.t.* to throw off (waste matter) from the body:—*n.* (ĕks'krēt), that which is thrown off.—*n.* **ex-cre'tion.**—*adj.* **ex'cre-to-ry.**

ex-cru-ci-ate (ĕks-krōō'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* to put to torture; torment.—*p.adj.* **ex-cru'ci-at'ing.**—*adv.* **ex-cru'ci-at"ing-ly.**—*n.* **ex-cru"ci-a'tion.**

ex-cul-pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt; ĕks'kŭl-pāt), *v.t.* to clear from the imputation or charge of a fault; free from blame.—*n.* **ex"cul-pa'tion.**—*adj.* **ex-cul'pa-to-ry.**

ex-cur-sion (ĕks-kûr'shŭn; ĕks-kûr'zhŭn), *n.* 1, a pleasure trip; 2, a short or rapid tour; 3, a turning aside from a subject or course.—*n.* **ex-cur'sion-ist.**

ex-cur-sive (ĕks-kûr'sĭv), *adj.* rambling; wandering; disconnected.

ex-cus-a-ble (ĕks-kūz'ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of being freed from blame or excused; pardonable; as, *excusable* delay.—*adv.* **ex-cus'a-bly.**

ex-cuse (ĕks-kūz'), *v.t.* 1, to pardon; 2, to free from blame, obligation, or duty; 3, to make an apology for; 4, to justify:—*n.* (ĕks-kūs'), 1, a plea offered to justify some fault or neglect of duty; an apology; 2, a pretext or pretended reason.

ex-e-cra-ble (ĕk'sĕ-kră-bl), *adj.* 1, accursed; outrageous; 2, very bad; of poor quality.—*adv.* **ex'e-cra-bly.**

ex-e-crate (ĕk'sĕ-krāt), *v.t.* 1, to curse; 2, to detest; abhor; abominate.

ex-e-cra-tion (ĕk"sĕ-krā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of cursing; 2, an expression of utter detestation; a curse; imprecation; 3, the thing cursed.

ex-e-cute (ĕk'sĕ-kūt), *v.t.* 1, to carry into effect; as, to *execute* a purpose or plan; 2, to make valid or legal by signing or sealing; as, to *execute* a deed or lease; 3, to put to death under sentence of the law; 4, to perform, as a musical selection:—*v.i.* 1, to perform any act or office; 2, to play a piece of music.—*n.* **ex'e-cut"er.**

ex-e-cu-tion (ĕk"sĕ-kū'shŭn), *n.* 1, performance; the act or manner of carrying anything into effect; completion; 2, skill in performing a musical instrument; 3, the act of making a legal paper valid or good; 4, punishment by death.

ex-e-cu-tion-er (ĕk"sĕ-kū'shŭn-ĕr), *n.* one who puts to death condemned criminals.

ex-ec-u-tive (ĕg-zĕk'ŭ-tĭv; ĕk-sĕk'ŭ-tĭv), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the carrying out of plans, orders, etc.; 2, pertaining to that branch of government that administers the laws; 3, skilful in carrying out plans:—*n.* 1, an official or a body charged with carrying laws or policies into effect; 2, the administrative branch of a government.—*adj.* **ex-ec'u-to-ry.**

ex-e-cu-tor (ĕk'sĕ-kū"tĕr), *n.* 1, one who carries something into effect; 2, (ĕg-zĕk'ŭ-tĕr; ĕk-sĕk'-), a person appointed to see that the terms of a will are carried out.

ex-ec-u-trix (ĕg-zĕk'ŭ-trĭks; ĕk-sĕk'-), *n.* [*pl.* executrices (-trĭ"sēz); executrixes (-trĭk"sĕz)], a woman appointed to administer a will.

ex-e-ge-sis (ĕk"sĕ-jē'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* exegeses (-sēz)], a critical explanation of a passage of literature, esp. of the Bible.

ex-em-plar (ĕg-zĕm'plär), *n.* **1,** something to be copied, or something serving as a model; **2,** an example or a pattern.

ex-em-pla-ry (ĕg'zĕm-plā-rĭ; ĕg-zĕm'plā-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** serving as a copy or model; commendable; as, the boy's conduct was *exemplary*; **2,** serving as a sample or an illustration.—*adv.* **ex'em-pla-ri-ly.**

ex-em-pli-fi-ca-tion (ĕg-zĕm″plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* the making plain by example; illustration.

ex-em-pli-fy (ĕg-zĕm'plĭ-fī), *v.t.* to show by example; illustrate; as, to *exemplify* honesty.

ex-empt (ĕg-zĕmpt'), *v.t.* to free from an obligation; release, as from military service:—*adj.* free from a duty to which others are subject: with *from.*—*n.* a person thus set free.—*n.* **ex-emp'tion.**

ex-er-cise (ĕk'sĕr-sīz), *v.t.* **1,** to train by use; practice; **2,** to employ actively; **3,** to make anxious:—*v.i.* to undergo training:—*n.* **1,** bodily exertion; activity for the sake of mental or physical development; **2,** a lesson or example for practice; **3,** usually in *pl.*, a ceremony; formal program; **4,** performance, as of a duty or of the functions of an office.—*n.* **ex'er-cis-er.**

ex-ert (ĕg-zûrt'), *v.t.* to put forth, as force or ability; use with an effort.

ex-er-tion (ĕg-zûr'shŭn), *n.* the active use of any power; effort.

***ex-e-unt** (ĕk'sē-ŭnt), [Lat.], [*sing.* *exit], they go out: a direction denoting that actors retire from the stage.

ex-hale (ĕks-hāl'; ĕgz-hāl'), *v.t.* **1,** to breathe forth; **2,** to cause to evaporate:—*v.i.* **1,** to rise in vapor; **2,** to breathe out.—*n.* **ex″ha-la'tion.**

ex-haust (ĕg-zôst'), *v.t.* **1,** to empty by drawing off the contents; drain; **2,** to weaken; wear out by exertion; **3,** to discuss or treat thoroughly; as, to *exhaust* a topic of conversation:—*n.* **1,** that which is drawn off, as steam from an engine; **2,** an apparatus for drawing off, as dust from a room.—*adj.* **ex-haust'i-ble.**—*n.* **ex-haust″i-bil'i-ty.**

ex-haus-tion (ĕg-zôs'chŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of draining; **2,** the state or process of being drained; **3,** utter weariness.

ex-haus-tive (ĕg-zôs'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** tending to drain; **2,** complete; thorough; as, an *exhaustive* treatment of a subject.—*adv.* **ex-haus'tive-ly.**

ex-hib-it (ĕg-zĭb'ĭt), *v.t.* **1,** to present to view; **2,** to manifest publicly; present formally or officially:—*n.* **1,** an object or collection of objects offered for public view; as, an *exhibit* of paintings; **2,** in law, an article, paper, etc., marked to be used as evidence.—*n.* **ex-hib'i-tor; ex-hib'it-er.**

ex-hi-bi-tion (ĕk″sĭ-bish'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of displaying for inspection; **2,** the thing or things displayed; **3,** a public show or demonstration.

ex-hil-a-rant (ĕg-zĭl'ä-rănt), *adj.* causing joy or pleasure; making lively:—*n.* that which enlivens.

ex-hil-a-rate (ĕg-zĭl'ä-rāt), *v.t.* to make joyous; enliven; gladden.—*n.* **ex-hil″a-ra'tion.**

ex-hort (ĕg-zôrt'; ĕgz-hôrt'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to incite or urge, by appeal or argument, to good deeds.—*n.* **ex-hort'er.**

ex-hor-ta-tion (ĕk″sôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* an effort to arouse or incite to that which is good; earnest appeal.—*adj.* **ex-hor'ta-tive.**—*adj.* **ex-hor'ta-to-ry.**

ex-hume (ĕks-hūm'), *v.t.* to disinter or dig up (something buried).—*n.* **ex″hu-ma'tion.**

ex-i-gen-cy (ĕk'sĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* exigencies (-sĭz)], **1,** a time or situation that needs immediate attention; **2,** pressing necessity; urgency. Also, **ex'i-gence.**

ex-i-gent (ĕk'si-jĕnt), *adj.* urgent; exacting; pressing; critical.

ex-ile (ĕk'sĭl), *v.t.* to banish, as from a native place:—*n.* **1,** the state of being thus banished; **2,** the condition of living away from one's home or friends; **3,** a person sent away or expelled from his country.

ex-ist (ĕg-zĭst'), *v.i.* **1,** to have actual being; live; be; **2,** to continue in being.

ex-ist-ence (ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1,** the state of being; **2,** life; **3,** duration; **4,** reality; actuality.—*adj.* **ex-ist'ent.**

ex-it (ĕk'sĭt), *n.* **1,** the act of going out; **2,** a passage out; **3,** the departure of an actor from the stage: used also as a stage direction to indicate that an actor leaves.

ex-o-dus (ĕk'sō-dŭs), *n.* a going out; departure: **Exodus,** the departure of the Jews from Egypt: with *the.*

***ex of-fi-ci-o** (ĕks ō-fish'ĭ-ō), [Lat.], by virtue or right of office and without other special authority.

ex-on-er-ate (ĕg-zŏn'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to free from the imputation or charge of a fault; declare to be free from blame; acquit; justify.—*n.* **ex-on″er-a'tion.**

ex-or-bi-tant (ĕg-zôr'bĭ-tănt), *adj.* going beyond due limits; excessive; as, an *exorbitant* price.—*n.* **ex-or'bi-tance.**—*n.* **ex-or'bi-tan-cy.**

ex-or-cise (ĕk'sôr-sīz; ĕg-zôr'sīz), *v.t.* **1,** to expel, or to conjure up (an evil spirit), as by magic; **2,** to deliver from evil spirits. Also, **ex'or-cize.**—*n.* **ex'or-cis″er.**

ex-or-cism (ĕk'sôr-sĭzm), *n.* the act or process of expelling, or of conjuring up, evil spirits.—*n.* **ex'or-cist.**

ex-or-di-um (ĕg-zôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* exordiums (-ŭmz); exordia (-ä)], the opening part, as of a speech.

ex-o-ter-ic (ĕk″sō-tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* public; popular: opp. of *esoteric.*

ex-ot-ic (ĕg-zŏt'ĭk; ĕk-sŏt'ĭk), *adj.* foreign; strange; belonging to another part of the world:—*n.* anything not native.

ex-pand (ĕks-pănd'), *v.t.* **1,** to spread or stretch out; unfold; **2,** to dilate; extend; as, to *expand* the chest; **3,** to enlarge upon, as a topic:—*v.i.* to increase in size.

ex-panse (ĕks-păns'), *n.* wide extent; uninterrupted stretch or area; as, an *expanse* of ocean or of sky.

ex-pan-si-ble (ĕks-păn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being spread, extended, or diffused.—*n.* **ex-pan″si-bil'i-ty.**

ex-pan-sion (ĕks-păn'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of spreading out; **2,** the state of being stretched out; **3,** increase in size or extent; enlargement.

ex-pan-sive (ĕks-păn'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** capable of being spread or stretched out; **2,** widely extended; large; **3,** effusive.—*adv.* **ex-pan'-sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-pan'sive-ness.**

ex-pa-ti-ate (ĕks-pā′shĭ-āt), *v.i.* to use many words in discussion; talk freely and at length; as, to *expatiate* upon the beauty of a view.—*n.* **ex-pa″ti-a′tion.**

ex-pa-tri-ate (ĕks-pā′trĭ-āt), *v.t.* to banish or drive from one's native country; exile:—*n.* (ĕks-pā′trĭ-ăt), an exile.—*n.* **ex-pa″tri-a′tion.**

ex-pect (ĕks-pĕkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to look for, in thought, as likely to happen; **2,** to look for with confidence.—*n.* **ex″pec-ta′tion.**

ex-pect-an-cy (ĕks-pĕk′tăn-sĭ), *n.* **1,** the act or state of looking forward to something; **2,** that which is looked forward to. Also, **ex-pect′ance.**

ex-pect-ant (ĕks-pĕk′tănt), *adj.* looking forward with confidence; expecting.—*adv.* **ex-pect′ant-ly.**

ex-pec-to-rant (ĕks-pĕk′tō-rănt), *adj.* promoting the discharge of mucus or other fluids from the lungs and throat:—*n.* a drug promoting such discharge.

ex-pec-to-rate (ĕks-pĕk′tō-rāt), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to discharge (matter) from the mouth, throat, and lungs by coughing or spitting.—*n.* **ex-pec″to-ra′tion.**

ex-pe-di-en-cy (ĕks-pē′dĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* expediencies (-sĭz)], **1,** suitableness; fitness for a purpose; **2,** propriety; **3,** advisability. Also, **ex-pe′di-ence.**

ex-pe-di-ent (ĕks-pē′dĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** fit for a special purpose; **2,** proper:—*n.* **1,** that which acts as a means to an end; **2,** a device.—*adv.* **ex-pe′di-ent-ly.**

ex-pe-dite (ĕks′pĕ-dīt), *v.t.* **1,** to hasten; help forward; quicken; **2,** to carry out quickly; as, to *expedite* work.

ex-pe-di-tion (ĕks″pĕ-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** haste; dispatch; promptness; **2,** a march, voyage, etc., by an army or a group of persons for some particular purpose; **3,** the body of persons engaged in such an enterprise.—*adj.* **ex″pe-di′tion-a-ry.**

ex-pe-di-tious (ĕks″pĕ-dĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* effective; speedy.—*adv.* **ex″pe-di′tious-ly.**—*n.* **ex″pe-di′tious-ness.**

ex-pel (ĕks-pĕl′), *v.t.* **1,** to drive away; force out; **2,** to send away by authority.

ex-pend (ĕks-pĕnd′), *v.t.* to lay out; pay out; spend; consume; as, to *expend* strength, time, or money.

ex-pend-i-ture (ĕks-pĕn′dĭ-tūr), *n.* **1,** a laying out, as of money, time, labor, etc.; **2,** that which is spent.

ex-pense (ĕks-pĕns′), *n.* **1,** the paying out of money; **2,** charge on resources; **3,** detriment or injury; as, he did it at the *expense* of his health; **4,** cost.

ex-pen-sive (ĕks-pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* costly; high-priced.—*adv.* **ex-pen′-sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-pen′sive-ness.**

ex-pe-ri-ence (ĕks-pē′rĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1,** personal trial and practice; **2,** knowledge gained by practice and trial; **3,** something lived through:—*v.t.* to come to know by personal trial or feeling; as, to *experience* hardships.—*p.adj.* **ex-pe′ri-enced.**

ex-per-i-ment (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a trial or operation to discover something previously unknown; **2,** a test by which something is confirmed or proved:—*v.i.* to make trials or tests to find out or confirm something.—*n.* **ex-per′i-ment-er.**—*adj.* **ex-per″i-men′tal.**

ex-pert (ĕks-pûrt′), *adj.* skilful; adroit; dexterous:—*n.* (ĕks′pûrt), one who is skilled or thoroughly informed in any particular kind of knowledge or art; a specialist.—*adv.* **ex-pert′ly.**—*n.* **ex-pert′ness.**

ex-pi-ate (ĕks′pĭ-āt), *v.t.* to atone or make amends for.—*n.* **ex″pi-a′tion.**—*adj.* **ex′pi-a-to-ry.**

ex-pire (ĕk-spīr′), *v.t.* to breathe out from the lungs:—*v.i.* **1,** to die; **2,** to come to an end; as, a leave of absence *expires.*—*n.* **ex″pi-ra′tion.**—*adj.* **ex-pir′a-to-ry.**

ex-plain (ĕks-plān′), *v.t.* **1,** to make intelligible or clear; tell the meaning of; **2,** to expound or interpret:—*v.i.* to give an explanation.—*adj.* **ex-plain′a-ble.**

ex-pla-na-tion (ĕks″plā-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making clear; **2,** interpretation; **3,** a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding.

ex-plan-a-to-ry (ĕks-plăn′ā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* serving to make clear.

ex-ple-tive (ĕks′plē-tĭv), *n.* **1,** a word not necessary for the sense, inserted in a sentence for ornament or to fill up a verse; **2,** an oath:—*adj.* filling up; added or inserted for emphasis or the like.

ex-pli-cate (ĕks′plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to make intelligible or clear; explain; tell the meaning of.—*n.* **ex″pli-ca′tion.**—*adj.* **ex′pli-ca-ble.**—*adj.* and *n.* **ex′pli-ca-tive.**

ex-plic-it (ĕks-plĭs′ĭt), *adj.* plain; definite; as, *explicit* instructions.—*adv.* **ex-plic′it-ly.**—*n.* **ex-plic′it-ness.**

ex-plode (ĕks-plōd′), *v.i.* to burst with sudden noise and violence; collapse:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to change violently from a solid to a gaseous state; **2,** to refute or disprove, as a theory.—*n.* **ex-plod′er.**

ex-ploit (ĕks-ploit′), *v.t.* **1,** to make use of for one's own profit; put to use selfishly; **2,** to make use of; work; develop, as natural resources:—*n.* a remarkable deed or heroic act.—*n.* **ex-ploit′er.**—*n.* **ex″ploi-ta′tion.**

ex-plore (ĕks-plōr′), *v.t.* **1,** to search or examine thoroughly; **2,** to travel in or over (a country) to discover its characteristic features, resources, etc.—*adj.* **ex-plor′a-to-ry.**—*n.* **ex-plor′er.**—*n.* **ex″plo-ra′tion.**

ex-plo-sion (ĕks-plō′zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of bursting from a solid to a gaseous state; **2,** a sudden bursting with a loud report; **3,** a sudden and violent outburst.

ex-plo-sive (ĕks-plō′sĭv), *adj.* **1,** likely to burst forth loudly and violently, or to cause to do so; **2,** pronounced with a slight expulsion of the breath, as the consonants *p, t, k,* etc.:—*n.* **1,** any substance that causes a loud and violent bursting forth, as gunpowder; **2,** an explosive consonant.—*adv.* **ex-plo′sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-plo′sive-ness.**

ex-po-nent (ĕks-pō′nĕnt), *n.* **1,** a figure that shows how many times a quantity is to be used as a factor, as the figure 2 in a^2; **2,** one who explains or interprets the principles of something; as, an *exponent* of democracy.—*adj.* **ex″po-nen′tial.**

ex-port (ĕks-pōrt′; ĕks′pōrt), *v.t.* to send or carry out of a country, as merchandise:—*v.i.* to make a business of sending goods to a foreign country:—*n.* (ĕks′pōrt), **1,** usually in *pl.,* goods sold and sent to a foreign country; also, their amount or value; **2,** the act or business of sending goods to a

foreign country to be sold.—*n.* **ex"por-ta'tion.** —*n.* **ex-port'er.**—*adj.* **ex-port'a-ble.**

[1]ex-pose (ĕks-pōz'), *v.t.* **1,** to lay open; reveal; **2,** to put forward for sale; **3,** to leave to the action of any force or circumstance; place in peril; **4,** to lay open to censure or ridicule; **5,** in photography, to subject (a film) to the action of light.

[*2]ex-po-sé (ĕks"pō'zā'), [Fr.], *n.* **1,** a formal recital of the facts of a case; **2,** an undesired or undesirable exposure.

ex-po-si-tion (ĕks"pō-zish'ŭn), *n.* **1,** an explanation or interpretation; **2,** an exhibition on a large scale; as, the San Francisco *Exposition* of 1915.

ex-pos-i-tor (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* one who expounds or interprets.—*adj.* **ex-pos'i-to-ry.**—*adj.* **ex-pos'i-tive.**

ex-pos-tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tū-lāt), *v.t.* to reason earnestly; make friendly remonstrance.—*n.* **ex-pos"tu-la'tion.**

ex-po-sure (ĕks-pō'zhŭr), *n.* **1,** the act of revealing, as a crime; **2,** the state of being open or subject to attack, contamination,or other influence, as that of bad weather; **3,** situation; as, a southern *exposure;* **4,** the act of exposing, esp. in photography.

ex-pound (ĕks-pound'), *v.t.* to set forth, explain, or interpret; make clear.—*n.* **ex-pound'er.**

ex-press (ĕks-prĕs'), *adj.* **1,** plainly stated; definite; precise; **2,** pertaining to quick or direct conveyance; **3,** pertaining to the business of transporting goods rapidly: —*adv.* by express; quickly:—*n.* **1,** a person or vehicle that carries letters or packages rapidly; **2,** a fast railway train stopping only at principal stations; **3,** a parcel or dispatch carried by special messenger; **4,** a regular and systematic method of conveyance for passengers, mails, goods of small bulk, or the like; also, goods so forwarded:—*v.t.* **1,** to squeeze out; press; **2,** to make known in any way, esp. by language; utter; **3,** to show; reveal; **4,** to represent, as by a symbol; **5,** to send by express.—*adj.* **ex-press'i-ble.**—*n.* **ex-press'age.**

ex-pres-sion (ĕks-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or power of representing anything; **2,** a saying; mode of speech; **3,** a change of the countenance; as, a peculiar *expression;* **4,** a modulation of the voice; **5,** the act of pressing or squeezing out.

ex-pres-sive (ĕks-prĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1,** full of significance or importance; forcible; **2,** pertaining to, or displaying, expression; **3,** serving to point out.—*adv.* **ex-pres'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-pres'sive-ness.**

ex-press-ly (ĕks-prĕs'lĭ), *adv.* **1,** particularly; **2,** in direct terms.

ex-pul-sion (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a driving or pressing out or away; **2,** banishment.—*adj.* **ex-pul'sive.**

ex-punge (ĕks-pŭnj'), *v.t.* to blot or rub out; erase; efface.

ex-pur-gate (ĕks'pûr-gāt; ĕks-pûr'gāt), *v.t.* to remove or delete (whatever is offensive to good taste or morality): said of books.—*n.* **ex'pur-ga'tion.**

ex-qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *adj.* **1,** refined; delicate; **2,** nice; accurate; **3,** choice; excellent; **4,** highly finished; **5,** very intensely or sensitively felt; extreme:—*n.* a person very fastidious in dress; a dandy.—*adv.* **ex'qui-site-ly.**—*n.* **ex'qui-site-ness.**

ex-tant (ĕks'tănt), *adj.* in existence; not destroyed or lost; as, old prints or writings that are still *extant.*

ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (ĕks-tĕm"pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** made without previous notes or study; extemporary; as, an *extemporaneous* speech; **2,** offhand; sudden.—*adv.* **ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ness.**

ex-tem-po-ra-ry (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** without notes or previous study; as, an *extemporary* speech; **2,** made on the spur of the moment.—*adv.* **ex-tem"po-ra'ri-ly.**—*n.* **ex-tem"po-ra'ri-ness.**

ex-tem-po-re (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rē), *adv.* extemporaneously.

ex-tem-po-rize (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rīz), *v.t.* to make, do, or compose, on the spur of the moment:—*v.i.* to make a speech without notes or previous study; improvise.—*n.* **ex-tem'po-riz"er.**

ex-tend (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v.t.* **1,** to stretch out; **2,** to enlarge; **3,** to straighten out, as the arm; **4,** to offer, as friendship:—*v.i.* to reach, in time or distance; be prolonged.

ex-ten-si-ble (ĕks-tĕn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being made longer or wider. Also, **ex-ten'sile** (ĕks-tĕn'sĭl).

ex-ten-sion (ĕks-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of reaching or stretching out; **2,** the state of being lengthened; enlargement; **3,** an addition; **4,** in physics, the property of a body by which it occupies space.

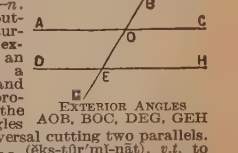
ex-ten-sive (ĕks-tĕn'sĭv), *adj.* wide; comprehensive; far-reaching; as, *extensive* business interests; an *extensive* view.—*adv.* **ex-ten'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-ten'sive-ness.**

ex-ten-sor (ĕks-tĕn'sŏr), *n.* a muscle that serves to straighten any part of the body, as an arm or finger: opp. of *flexor.*

ex-tent (ĕks-tĕnt'), *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is enlarged; size.

ex-ten-u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to offer excuses for; lessen the blame for; as, he sought to *extenuate* his fault. **2,** to diminish; soften.—*n.* **ex-ten'u-a'tion.**

ex-te-ri-or (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *adj.* **1,** outward; external; **2,** coming, or acting, from without:—*n.* **1,** that which is outside; **2,** the outer surface; the outside: **exterior angle,** **1,** an angle formed by a side of a polygon and the adjacent side produced; **2,** one of the four outside angles formed by a transversal cutting two parallels.



EXTERIOR ANGLES AOB, BOC, DEG, GEH

ex-ter-mi-nate (ĕks-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to destroy utterly; root out.—*n.* **ex-ter'mi-na'tor.**—*adj.* **ex-ter'mi-na-tive.**—*n.* **ex-ter'mi-na'tion.**

ex-ter-nal (ĕks-tûr'nāl), *adj.* **1,** outside; exterior; **2,** foreign; **3,** visible; **4,** superficial:—*n.* **1,** an outward part; **2,** an outward form or ceremony.—*adv.* **ex-ter'nal-ly.**

ex-tinct (ĕks-tĭngkt'), *adj.* **1,** put out; inactive, as a volcano; **2,** of families, species, etc., having no surviving representatives; **3,** no longer existing; obsolete.

ex-tinc-tion (ĕks-tĭngk'shŭn), *n.* the act of extinguishing, or putting out, killing off, destroying, etc.

ex-tin-guish (ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to put out, as a light; **2,** to end; destroy; **3,** to eclipse; outshine.—*adj.* **ex-tin'guish-a-ble.**—*n.* **ex-tin'guish-ment.**—*n.* **ex-tin'guish-er.**

ex-tir-pate (ĕks'tĕr-pāt; ĕks-tûr'pāt), *v.t.* to root out; completely destroy.—*n.* **ex'tir-pa'tor.**—*n.* **ex'tir-pa'tion.**

ex-tol (ĕks-tōl'; ĕks-tōl'), *v.t.* to praise highly; laud.—*n.* **ex-tol'ler.**—*n.* **ex-tol'ment; ex-toll'ment.**

ex-tort (ĕks-tôrt'), *v.t.* to obtain wrongfully; exact.—*n.* **ex-tort'er.**

ex-tor-tion (ĕks-tôr'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of obtaining by force or threat; **2,** unjust exaction, as of excessive interest; **3,** that which has been exacted unlawfully.—*adj.* **ex-tor'tion-ate.**—*adv.* **ex-tor'tion-ate-ly.**

ex-tor-tion-er (ĕks-tôr'shŭn-ĕr), *n.* one who demands more than is just or obtains it by unjust means.—*n.* **ex-tor'tion-ist.**

ex-tra (ĕks'trȧ), *adj.* **1,** over and above what is ordinary or required; more than usual; **2,** unusually good; better than usual:—*n.* something specially good, or something additional:—*adv.* exceptionally; as, *extra* fine silk.

ex-tract (ĕks-trăkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to obtain from a substance by some process; as, to *extract* perfume from flowers; **2,** to pull out, as a tooth; **3,** to get by effort; as, to *extract* money from a miser; **4,** to select, as a passage from a book; **5,** in mathematics, to calculate, as the root of a number:—*n.* (ĕks'trăkt), **1,** that which has been extracted, or taken out; as, *extract* of beef; **2,** a quotation.—*adj.* **ex-tract'a-ble.**—*n.* **ex-trac'tion.**

ex-trac-tor (ĕks-trăk'tĕr), *n.* one who or that which takes out.

ex-tra-di-ta-ble (ĕks"trȧ-dī'tȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** liable to surrender to another authority; **2,** making liable to such surrender; as, an *extraditable* offense.

ex-tra-dite (ĕks'trȧ-dīt), *v.t.* **1,** to surrender, as one accused of crime, to another country or state, in which the crime was committed; **2,** to secure such a surrender.

ex-tra-di-tion (ĕks"trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* the surrender by a state of a person accused of a crime in another state.

ex-tra-ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), external; not essential.—*adv.* **ex-tra'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ex-tra'ne-ous-ness.**

ex-traor-di-na-ry (ĕks"trȧ-ôr'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** beyond or out of the usual course; unusual; **2,** remarkable; rare; **3,** special, as an envoy.—*adv.* **ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly.**

ex-trav-a-gant (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gănt), *adj.* **1,** exceeding reasonable limits; **2,** wasteful; needlessly lavish in spending money; **3,** exorbitant, as prices; **4,** visionary; as, *extravagant* ideas.—*adv.* **ex-trav'a-gant-ly.**—*n.* **ex-trav'a-gance; ex-trav'a-gan-cy.**

ex-trav-a-gan-za (ĕks-trăv"ȧ-găn'zȧ), *n.* a wildly irregular piece of music or writing.

ex-treme (ĕks-trēm'), *adj.* **1,** of the highest degree; as, *extreme* old age; **2,** farthest away; **3,** most severe or strict; as, *extreme* measures; **4,** last; final; **5,** excessive; **6,** advanced; radical; as, *extreme* ideas:—*n.* **1,** the extremity; the very end; **2,** the utmost degree of anything; **3,** excess; as, to go to *extremes;* **4,** the first or the last term of a proportion.—*adv.* **ex-treme'ly.**

ex-trem-ist (ĕks-trēm'ĭst), *n.* a supporter of very new and surprising, or very severe, views or measures.

ex-trem-i-ty (ĕks-trĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* extremities (-tĭz)], **1,** the utmost point or degree; remotest part; **2,** the utmost violence, vigor, or necessity; also, end of life; **3,** in *pl.,* the hands and feet.

ex-tri-cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to free from difficulties or perplexity; disentangle.—*adj.* **ex'tri-ca-ble.**—*n.* **ex"tri-ca'tion.**

ex-trin-sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), *adj.* external; not belonging or necessary to a thing; foreign.—*adv.* **ex-trin'si-cal-ly.**

ex-trude (ĕks-trōōd'), *v.t.* to thrust or push out; expel.—*n.* **ex-tru'sion.**

ex-u-ber-ant (ĕgz-ū'bĕr-ănt), *adj.* **1,** copious; abundant; **2,** abounding in good spirits.—*adv.* **ex-u'ber-ant-ly.**—*n.* **ex-u'ber-ance; ex-u'ber-an-cy.**

ex-ude (ĕks-ūd'; ĕgz-ūd'), *v.t.* to discharge gradually, as through pores:—*v.i.* to flow out slowly.—*n.* **ex"u-da'tion.**

ex-ult (ĕg-zŭlt'), *v.i.* to rejoice exceedingly; triumph.—*adv.* **ex-ult'ing-ly.**

ex-ult-ant (ĕg-zŭl'tănt), *adj.* rejoicing exceedingly or triumphantly.—*n.* **ex"ul-ta'tion.**—*adv.* **ex-ult'ant-ly.**

eye (ī), *n.* **1,** the organ of vision; **2,** sight; power of observation or of appreciation; as, an *eye* for beauty; **3,** look; gaze; **4,** watch; oversight; as, to keep an *eye* on someone; **5,** estimation; judgment; as, in the *eye* of the world; **6,** that which resembles an eye, as of a needle, target, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* eyed (īd), *p.pr.* ey'ing or eye'ing], to watch closely; scrutinize.—*adj.* **eye'less.**—*adj.* **eyed.**

eye-ball (ī'bôl"), *n.* the globe or ball of the eye.

eye-brow (ī'brou"), *n.* the ridge above either eye, or the hair on it.

eye-glass (ī'glȧs"), *n.* **1,** a lens for the eyes; a monocle; **2,** the glass of a telescope or microscope nearest the eye; **3,** in *pl.,* a pair of lenses for the eyes, held on the nose by a spring.

eye-lash (ī'lăsh"), *n.* **1,** the fringe of hair that grows on the edge of the eyelid; **2,** one of the hairs of this fringe.

eye-let (ī'lĕt), *n.* **1,** a small hole to receive a lace or cord; **2,** a ring of metal to strengthen such a hole.

eye-lid (ī'lĭd"), *n.* the movable structure which covers over and closes the eye.

eye-piece (ī'pēs"), *n.* the lens or system of lenses nearest the eye in a telescope or other optical instrument.

eye-sight (ī'sīt"), *n.* **1,** ability to see; **2,** range of vision.

eye-sore (ī'sōr"), *n.* anything that offends or is disagreeable to the sight.

eye-tooth (ī'tōōth"; -tĕth"), *n.* [*pl.* eyeteeth (-tēth")], one of the two canine teeth in the upper jaw.

eye-wink-er (ī'wĭngk"ĕr), *n.* in the U. S., one of the eyelashes.

eye-wit-ness (ī'wĭt'nĕs; ī"wĭt'nĕs), *n.* **1,** one who has seen an act; **2,** one who testifies to what he has seen.

ey-rie (ē'rĭ; ā'rĭ), *n.* the nest of a bird of prey, as an eagle or a hawk. Also, **ae'ry; ey'ry.** See **ae'rie,** *Pfd, S.*

F

fa (fä), *n.* the fourth in the series of syllables used in singing a diatonic scale.

fa-ba-ceous (fə-bā'shŭs), *adj.* belonging to the bean family of plants.

fa-ble (fā'bl), *n.* 1, a fictitious story, esp. one with a moral, in which, usually, animals talk and act like human beings; 2, a myth or legend; 3, an untrue statement; a lie: —*v.t.* to pretend; tell of falsely.—*n.* **fab'u-list.**

fab-ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* 1, a framework; 2, texture; 3, woven or knitted cloth.

fab-ri-cate (făb'rĭ-kāt), *v.t.* 1, to construct; form by manufacture or art; 2, to invent, as a tale.—*n.* **fab'ri-ca'tion.**—*n.* **fab'ri-ca'tor.**

fab-u-lous (făb'ū-lŭs) hard to believe; 2, mythical. —*adv.* **fab'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **fab'u-lous-ness.**

fa-çade (fə-säd'), *n.* the front of a building; esp., the main front.

face (fās), *n.* 1, the fore part of the head; countenance; 2, the principal side or surface of anything; front; 3, the value of a bond, note, etc., as specified in the paper itself; 4, appearance; expression; 5, impudence; as, she had the *face* to go, uninvited; 6, a plane surface of a solid:—*v.t.* 1, to turn toward; confront; be situated opposite; 2, to oppose with confidence or boldness; 3, to cover with an additional surface:—*v.i.* to turn the face; stand or front in any given direction.

fac-et (făs'ĕt), *n.* one of the minute planes on the surface of a gem.

fa-ce-tious (fə-sē'shŭs), *adj.* humorous; jocular.—*adv.* **fa-ce'tious-ly.** —*n.* **fa-ce'tious-ness.**

fa-cial (fā'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to the face; as, *facial* expression:—*n. Colloq.*, a treatment of the complexion of the face; a facial massage.

fac-ile (făs'ĭl), *adj.* 1, not hard to do; easily done; 2, ready or quick in doing; fluent.—*adv.* **fac'ile-ly.**—*n.* **fac'ile-ness.**

fa-cil-i-tate (fə-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* to make easy or less difficult.

fa-cil-i-ty (fə-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* facilities (-tĭz)], 1, ease; 2, skill in performance; dexterity; 3, usually in *pl.*, the means of doing something more easily.

fac-ing (făs'ĭng), *n.* 1, a covering in front for ornamental or other purposes; 2, a lining near the edge of a garment.

fac-sim-i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* an exact reproduction or copy.

fact (făkt), *n.* 1, a deed; act; 2, anything that actually happens; 3, actuality; 4, a statement certainly and strictly true.

fac-tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* a group of persons, as in a state, who are working for a special end; as, a quarrel between *factions*; a clique.—*adj.* **fac'tion-al.**

fac-tious (făk'shŭs), *adj.* 1, tending to oppose; 2, quarrelsome.—*adv.* **fac'tious-ly.**—*n.* **fac'tious-ness.**

fac-ti-tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* artificial; sham; not natural.—*adv.* **fac-ti'tious-ly.**—*n.* **fac-ti'tious-ness.**

fac-tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* 1, an agent; one who does business for another; 2, one of two or more quantities which, multiplied together, give a product; as, 2 and 3 are the *factors* of 6; 3, any of the elements or influences which produce a given result or situation:—*v.t.* to resolve into mathematical factors.

fac-to-ry (făk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* factories (-rĭz)], 1, a place where goods are made; a manufactory; 2, a trading station.

fac-to-tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* a person employed for, or in charge of, many small jobs; a handy man.

fac-tu-al (făk'tū-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or of the nature of, fact; 2, real.

fac-ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* faculties (-tĭz)], 1, the power to act, mentally or physically; 2, a power of the mind, as the memory, imagination, etc.; 3, knack; readiness; skill; 4, the professors and instructors, collectively, of a university, college, or school.

fad (făd), *n.* a pet idea or hobby; also, a passing fashion.—*n.* **fad'dist.**

fade (fād), *v.i.* 1, to lose color or distinctness; 2, to wither; droop; grow weak.—*adj.* **fade'less.**

fag (făg), *v.i.* to work hard; drudge for another; used esp. in English schools:—*v.t.* 1, to tire out or exhaust; 2, *Collog.*, in English schools, to compel to drudge for another:—*n. Colloq.*, in England, one who drudges for another, as a schoolboy for one in a higher class.—*n.* **fag'ger.**

fag-end (făg'-ĕnd'), *n.* the end or meaner part of anything; remnant.

fag-ot (făg'ŭt), *n.* a bundle of sticks bound together. Also, **fag'got.**

Fah-ren-heit (fä'rĕn-hīt), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a thermometric scale introduced by G. D. Fahrenheit:—*n.* the Fahrenheit scale, having 32° as the freezing point, and 212° as the boiling point, of water.

fail (fāl), *v.i.* 1, to fall short; be lacking; 2, not to succeed; 3, to prove false, as a prophecy; 4, to become bankrupt; 5, to lose strength:—*v.t.* to be wanting to or insufficient for; desert; as, do not *fail* me:—*n.* failure; as, without *fail*.

fail-ing (fāl'ĭng), *n.* a fault; weakness; imperfection.

fail-ure (fāl'ŭr), *n.* 1, deficiency; lack; 2, nonperformance; 3, lack of success; 4, an unsuccessful person or thing.

fain (fān), *adv.* willingly; as, I would *fain* do it:—*adj.* glad; willing; as, she was *fain* to keep silence.

faint (fānt), *v.i.* 1, to lose consciousness; 2, to lose hope and vigor; 3, to grow dim:—*n.* a swoon:—*adj.* 1, about to swoon; 2, feeble; inadequate; 3, timid; as, a *faint* heart; 4, not bright or vivid in color; not loud or clear.—*n.* **faint'ness.**—*adv.* **faint'ly.** —*adj.* **faint'-heart'ed.**

[1]fair (fâr), *adj.* 1, pleasing to the sight; 2, hence, female; as, the *fair* sex; 3, not dark in color or complexion; blond; 4, without blemish; spotless; clean; as, *fair* fame; 5, not cloudy; fine: said of the weather; 6, moderately satisfactory; pretty good; 7, not partial; just:—*adv.* in a fair manner.—*adv.* **fair'ly.**—*n.* **fair'ness.**

[2]fair (fâr), *n.* 1, a gathering for selling or exhibiting; 2, a sale of useful and fancy goods, as for charity.

fair-spo-ken (fâr'spō'kĕn), *adj.* using graceful, polite speech; courteous; plausible.

fair-y (fâr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fairies (-ĭz)], an imaginary, usually tiny, being of human form, good or evil; fay; sprite:—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, fairies. Also, **fa'ër-y; fa'ër-ie.**

fair-y-land (fâr'ĭ-lănd'), *n.* the supposed abode of fairies.

faith (fāth), *n.* **1,** belief; **2,** trust in the honesty of another; also, trust in God; **3,** fidelity; honesty; **4,** a pledge; **5,** any organized system of belief; a creed.—*adj.* **faith'less.**

faith-ful (fāth'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** believing; **2,** loyal, as a friend; **3,** trustworthy, as a servant; **4,** true; accurate.—*adv.* **faith'ful-ly.**—*n.* **faith'ful-ness.**

fake (fāk), *v.t. Slang,* **1,** to make (an article, act, etc.) appear different from what it really is; falsify; **2,** to do, make, etc., under false appearances; as, to *fake* the part of a benevolent stranger:—*v.i. Slang,* to deceive; cheat:—*n. Slang,* any person, thing, or scheme made to appear different from what it is; a deception.—*n. Slang,* **fak'er-y.**—*n.* **fak'er.**

fa-kir (fä-kēr'; fā'kēr), *n.* a Mohammedan religious beggar, often a wonder worker. Also, **fa-keer'.**

FAKIR

fal-chion (fôl'chŭn; fôl'shŭn), *n.* a short, curved sword, with wide blade.

fal-con (fô'kn; fôl'kn), *n.* any of several hawklike birds of prey, esp. one trained for hunting.—*n.* **fal'con-ry.**

fal-con-er (fô'kn-ẽr) *n.* one who trains, or hunts game with, falcons.

fall (fôl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* fell (fĕl), *p.p.* fall'en (fôl'n), *p.pr.* fall'ing], **1,** to drop freely from a higher to a lower place; **2,** to extend downward; depend; droop, as a cloak; **3,** to be taken captive, as a besieged city; be deposed from power, as a ministry; **4,** to die; perish; as, to *fall* in battle; **5,** to depart from dignified or moral behavior; be degraded; sin; **6,** to decrease; abate; diminish in value, as prices; **7,** to slope, as land; sink; flow; **8,** to come by chance or by inheritance; as, this part *falls* to me; **9,** to pass gradually into some state; as, to *fall* in love:—*n.* **1,** the act or result of dropping from a higher to a lower place; **2,** something which has dropped or descended; as, a heavy *fall* of rain; **3,** autumn; **4,** often in *pl.,* a cascade; **5,** ruin; death; overflow of a city, country, etc.; **6,** the distance through which anything drops; **7,** decrease in price, value, etc.

fal-la-cious (fă-lā'shŭs), *adj.* deceptive; misleading; erroneous.—*adv.* **fal-la'-cious-ly.**—*n.* **fal-la'cious-ness.**

fal-la-cy (făl'ă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fallacies (-sĭz)], **1,** a false appearance; **2,** unsound reasoning; also, a mistaken belief.

fall-en (fôl'n), *p.adj.* dropped; degraded; dead; lessened; decreased.

fal-li-ble (făl'ĭ-bl), *adj.* liable to be wrong.—*n.* **fal'li-bil'i-ty.**

fall-ing star a shooting star; a meteor (which see).

[1]fal-low (făl'ō), *n.* **1,** unseeded plowed land; **2,** untilled land:—*adj.* **1,** plowed but not cultivated; **2,** untilled; also, neglected.—*v.t.* to make or keep fallow.

[2]fal-low (făl'ō), *adj.* of a pale yellow or yellowish brown color: **fallow deer,** a kind of deer, of yellowish brown color.

false (fōls), *adj.* **1,** untrue; **2,** dishonest; disloyal; **3,** artificial; spurious; fictitious.—*adv.* **false'ly.**—*n.* **false'ness.**

false-hood (fōls'ho͝od), *n.* **1,** an untruth; a lie; **2,** inaccuracy.

fal-set-to (fôl-sĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* falsettos (-ōz)], an artificial tone higher than that of the natural voice, esp. of a man:—*adj.* having the quality or range of falsetto.

fal-si-fy (fôl'sĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to make false, as a record; **2,** to disprove; **3,** to counterfeit; forge:—*v.i.* to lie.—*n.* **fal'si-fi'er.**—*adj.* **fal'si-fi'a-ble.**—*n.* **fal'si-fi-ca'tion.**

fal-si-ty (fôl'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* falsities (-tĭz)], **1,** the quality of being untrue or untrustworthy; falseness; **2,** an untruth.

fal-ter (fôl'tẽr), *v.t.* to utter in a weak, trembling manner:—*v.i.* **1,** to show hesitancy; waver; **2,** to stammer; as, his speech *falters*.—*adv.* **fal'ter-ing-ly.**

fame (fām), *n.* **1,** public report; rumor; **2,** celebrity; renown.—*adj.* **famed.**

fa-mil-iar (fă-mĭl'yẽr), *adj.* **1,** well acquainted; intimate; **2,** well known; **3,** taking liberties; bold; impertinent:—*n.* **1,** an intimate friend; **2,** a spirit attending upon a wizard or a person: often called *familiar spirit.*—*adv.* **fa-mil'iar-ly.**

fa-mil-i-ar-i-ty (fă-mĭl'ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; fă-mĭl-yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* familiarities (-tĭz)], **1,** intimacy; **2,** freedom from ceremony or conventionality.

fa-mil-iar-ize (fă-mĭl'yẽr-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to make (a person) well acquainted; **2,** to make well known.

fam-i-ly (făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* families (-lĭz)], **1,** a group of people made up of parents and their children; a household; **2,** a body of persons descended from a common ancestor; tribe; race; clan; **3,** noble lineage; **4,** a group of things with some common characteristics; **5,** in biology, a classification of plants or animals, larger than a genus but smaller than an order; as, the cat *family.*

fam-ine (făm'ĭn), *n.* **1,** extreme scarcity of food; **2,** extreme dearth of some specified article; **3,** starvation.

fam-ish (făm'ĭsh), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to starve; as, the people *famished.*

fa-mous (fā'mŭs), *adj.* renowned; celebrated.—*adv.* **fa'mous-ly.**

fan (făn), *n.* **1,** an object with a handle, intended to cool the face by stirring the air; **2,** any instrument designed to excite a current of air; **3,** anything like a fan in shape:—*v.t.* **1,** to winnow, or separate, as chaff from grain; **2,** to drive a current of air upon; cool the face of; kindle (a flame); **3,** *Slang,* in baseball, to strike out (a batter): used of a pitcher:—*v.i.* to winnow; **2,** to wield a fan for the purpose of cooling the face, etc.; **3,** *Slang,* in baseball, to be struck out.

fa-nat-ic (fă-năt'ĭk), *n.* one who is wildly extravagant in his views, esp. on religious subjects:—*adj.* wildly enthusiastic. Also, **fa-nat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **fa-nat'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **fa-nat'i-cism.**

fan-ci-er (făn′sĭ-ẽr), *n.* one who breeds or sells animals or birds.

fan-ci-ful (făn′sĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** led by imagination; unreal; **2,** whimsical; **3,** curiously decorated or built.—*adv.* **fan′ci-ful-ly.**—*n.* **fan′ci-ful-ness.**

fan-cy (făn′sĭ), *v.t.* **1,** to imagine; **2,** to take a liking to; **3,** to suppose; guess:—*v.i.* to imagine something without proof or grounds for so doing; suppose:—*adj.* **1,** ornamental; not plain; **2,** based on imagination; **3,** fantastic; capricious:—*n.* [*pl.* fancies (-sĭz)], **1,** imagination, esp. as applied to light matters; **2,** a fantastic notion; whim; delusion; **3,** liking, as for a person; **4,** a fad; hobby.

fan-dan-go (făn-dăng′gō), *n.* [*pl.* fandangos (-gōz)], **1,** a lively Spanish dance; **2,** a lively ball.

fane (fān), *n. Poetic,* a temple or church; a sanctuary.

fan-fare (făn′fâr″), *n.* **1,** a flourish of trumpets; **2,** noisy, showy parade.

fang (făng), *n.* **1,** the lower part of a tooth, set in the socket; **2,** any long, sharp tooth, as a poison tooth of a serpent; **3,** a pointed tusk, claw, or talon.—*adj.* **fanged.**

fan-tas-tic (făn-tăs′tĭk), *adj.* **1,** odd; whimsical; **2,** imaginary. Also, **fan-tas′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **fan-tas′ti-cal-ly.**

fan-ta-sy (făn′tə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fantasies (-sĭz)], **1,** imagination; **2,** fanciful ideas or images; **3,** a whimsical contrivance or notion; **4,** a work of literature or music showing extravagant fancy. Also, **phan′ta-sy.**

far (fär), *adj.* [*comp.* far′ther, *superl.* far′thest], **1,** situated at a distance in time or space; **2,** more distant of two; **3,** reaching to great distances:—*adv.* **1,** at a distance more or less remote; **2,** to or from a great distance, position, or time; **3,** to a great extent.

farce (färs), *n.* **1,** a short comedy in which qualities and actions are much exaggerated; **2,** ridiculous or empty parade.—*adj.* **far′ci-cal.**—*adv.* **far′ci-cal-ly.**

fare (fâr), *v.i.* **1,** to be in any state, either good or ill; **2,** to journey; travel:—*n.* **1,** the sum paid for a journey; **2,** a person conveyed for hire in a vehicle; **3,** food.

fare-well (fâr″wĕl′; fâr′wĕl″), *interj.* good-by:—*adj.* accompanying a parting:—*n.* an adieu; the act of departing.

far–fetched (fär′fĕcht″; fär″fĕcht′), *adj.* unnatural; forced.

fa-ri-na (fə-rī′nə; fə-rē′nə), *n.* **1,** flour or meal obtained from cereals, nuts, etc.; **2,** starch.—*adj.* **far′i-na′ceous.**

farm (färm), *n.* a single holding of cultivated land with the buildings belonging to it:—*v.t.* **1,** to cultivate (land); **2,** to lease to another, or take for oneself, the profits of (a business) in return for a fixed payment:—*v.i.* to cultivate land as a farmer.—*n.* **farm′ing.**

farm-er (fär′mẽr), *n.* one who cultivates land; an agriculturist.

farm-house (färm′hous″), *n.* the main dwelling house on a farm.

far-o (fâr′ō; fā′rō), *n.* a certain game at cards, popular in gambling resorts.

far-ri-er (făr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* one who shoes horses.—*n.* **far′ri-er-y.**

[1]far-row (făr′ō), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to give birth to (pigs):—*n.* a litter of pigs.

[2]far-row (făr′ō), *adj.* bearing no calf in a given year: said of a cow.

far-see-ing (fär′sē″ĭng; fär″sē′ĭng), *adj.* seeing far; having foresight.

far-sight-ed (fär′sīt″ĕd), *adj.* **1,** prudent; sagacious; **2,** able to see distant objects.—*n.* **far′sight′ed-ness.**

far-ther (fär′thẽr), *adj.* comparative of *far: further*), additional:—*adv.* **1,** more remotely; **2,** (usually, *further*), moreover.—*adj.* and *adv. superl.* **far′thest.**—*adj. superl.* **far′ther-most.**

far-thing (fär′thĭng), *n.* a British coin equal to one fourth of a penny, worth about half a U. S. cent.

far-thin-gale (fär′thĭng-gāl), *n.* a hoop skirt formed of circles of whalebone, formerly worn by women.

fas-ci-nate (făs′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* **1,** to influence, as if by enchantment; charm; **2,** to allure; captivate.—*adv.* **fas′ci-nat″ing-ly.**—*n.* **fas′ci-na″tor.**—*n.* **fas″ci-na′tion.**

fas-cine (fă-sēn′), *n.* a bundle of sticks bound together, used in building earthworks, dams, jetties, etc.

***Fa-sci-smo** (fä-shĕz′mō), [It.], *n.* a nationalistic movement in Italy after the World War, for curbing radicalism by direct action.—*n.* **Fas′cism** (făs′ĭzm).

***Fa-sci-sta** (fä-shĕ′stä), [It.], *n.* [*pl.* Fascisti (-stē)], a member of the Fascismo in Italy.

fash-ion (făsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the shape or form of anything; **2,** custom or usage, esp. in dress; **3,** the following of the rules of good society; method; general practice:—*v.t.* to mold, shape, or form.—*n.* **fash′ion-er.**

fash-ion-a-ble (făsh′ŭn-ə-bl), *adj.* **1,** according to the prevailing mode; **2,** pertaining to polite society.—*adv.* **fash′ion-a-bly.**—*n.* **fash′ion-a-ble-ness.**

[1]fast (făst), *adj.* **1,** securely fixed; attached; stable; **2,** constant; faithful, as friends; **3,** profound, as sleep; **4,** not fading, as colors; **5,** rapid; able to move swiftly; **6,** more advanced than the standard time: said of timepieces; **7,** dissipated; as, *fast* society:—*adv.* **1,** fixedly; firmly; **2,** rapidly; **3,** dissipatedly; **4,** deeply; as, *fast* asleep.

[2]fast (făst), *v.i.* to take no food or take food sparingly:—*n.* the going without food, or the period of so doing.—*n.* **fast′ing.**

fas-ten (făs′n), *v.t.* **1,** to fix securely; make firm; bolt or bar; **2,** to keep fixed steadily, as the attention; **3,** to attach, as blame:—*v.i.* to take hold; become attached: with *on* or *upon.*—*n.* **fas′ten-er.**

fas-ten-ing (făs′n-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of making secure; **2,** a bolt or clasp.

fas-tid-i-ous (făs-tĭd′ĭ-ŭs) please; daintily particular.—*adv.* **fas-tid′i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **fas-tid′i-ous-ness.**

fast-ness (făst′nĕs), *n.* **1,** the quality of being fast; **2,** a stronghold; fort.

fat (făt), *adj.* **1,** plump; fleshy; **2,** greasy; **3,** unusually thick; broad; **4,** sluggish; stupid; dull; **5,** prosperous; also, profitable; **6,** fertile; abounding in some good quality, as a soil:—*n.* **1,** a semisolid, oily, yellow or white substance forming part of the tissue of animals; **2,** the best or richest of anything:—*v.t.* to cause to gain flesh:—*v.i.* to become fleshy.—*n.* **fat′ness.**

fa-tal (fā′tăl), *adj.* **1,** causing death or destruction; **2,** fixed by fate; destined.—*adv.* **fa′tal-ly.**

fa-tal-ism (fā'tăl-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrine that all things are predetermined by fate and therefore happen regardless of one's efforts.—*n.* **fa'tal-ist.**—*adj.* **fa-tal-is'tic.**

fa-tal-i-ty (fā-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fatalities (-tiz)], **1,** a predetermined order or series of events; destiny; **2,** a calamity.

fate (fāt), *n.* **1,** the power that determines events; destiny; **2,** one's predestined lot; unavoidable fortune, misfortune, or status; **3,** the unalterable future.—*adj.* **fat'ed.**

fate-ful (fāt'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** possessing fatal power or the power to kill; **2,** momentous; significant; **3,** prophetic.—*adv.* **fate'ful-ly.**—*n.* **fate'ful-ness.**

fa-ther (fä'thẽr), *n.* **1,** a male parent or ancestor; **2,** one who stands in the relation of a father; **3,** an originator or founder; **4,** the title of a dignitary, priest, or confessor of the Roman Catholic Church; **5,** a reverend man or clergyman; **6,** any religious writer of the early Christian church:—*v.t.* **1,** to beget or adopt (a child); **2,** to assume authorship of or accept responsibility for.—*n.* **fa'ther-hood.**—*adj.* **fa'ther-less.**—*adj.* **fa'ther-ly.**

fa-ther-in-law (fä'thẽr-ĭn-lô"), *n.* [*pl.* fathers-in-law (fä'thẽrz-)], the father of one's husband or wife.

fa-ther-land (fä'thẽr-lănd"), *n.* one's native country.

fath-om (făth'ŭm), *n.* a measure of length equal to six feet:—*v.t.* **1,** to measure (the depth of water) by sounding; **2,** to get to the bottom of; comprehend.—*adj.* **fath'om-a-ble.**—*adj.* **fath'om-less.**

fa-tigue (fă-tēg'), *n.* **1,** weariness resulting from labor; bodily or mental exhaustion; **2,** in mechanics, weakness resulting from age, strain, etc., as in metals:—*v.t.* **1,** to weary with bodily or mental effort; tire; harass; **2,** in mechanics, to cause a condition of fatigue in (a metal, material, etc.).

fat-ling (făt'lĭng), *n.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.

fat-ten (făt'n), *v.t.* **1,** to make fat, or feed, for slaughter; **2,** to make fertile:—*v.i.* to grow plump.—*n.* **fat'ten-er.**

fat-ty (făt'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** consisting largely of fat; **2,** greasy; oily.—*n.* **fat'ti-ness.**

fa-tu-i-ty (fă-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fatuities (-tiz)], **1,** weakness of intellect; **2,** stupidity; **3,** unconscious and silly dulness.

fat-u-ous (făt'ū-ŭs), *adj.* weak in intellect; vain and silly.—*adv.* **fat'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **fat'u-ous-ness.**

fau-ces (fô'sēz), *n.pl.* the passage from the pharynx to the mouth, between the root of the tongue and the soft palate.

fau-cet (fô'sĕt), *n.* a device at the end of a pipe, for drawing liquids.

faugh (fô), *interj.* usually expressing contempt or disgust.

fault (fôlt), *n.* **1,** a slight offense; blemish; defect in character; **2,** an improper service in lawn tennis; **3,** in geology, a sliding of rock along a fracture:—*v.t.* in geology, to produce a fracture in (rock) by a sliding displacement.—*adj.* **fault'less.**—*adv.* **fault'less-ly.**—*n.* **fault'less-ness.**

fault-y (fôl'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** imperfect; defective; **2,** marked by faults of conduct.—*adv.* **fault'i-ly.**—*n.* **fault'i-ness.**

faun (fôn), *n.* a classic woodland deity or god, represented in human form, but with pointed ears, small horns, a tail, and sometimes with the hind legs of a goat (see illus.).

fau-na (fô'nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* faunas (-nȧz); faunæ (-nē)], the animals belonging to a special region or period.—*adj.* **fau'nal.**

FAUN

fa-vor (fā'vẽr), *n.* **1,** an act of kindness; patronage; **2,** approving regard; **3,** partiality; bias; as, he asked no *favor*; **4,** a small present, as at a party; also, a love token; **5,** *Archaic,* facial expression:—*v.t.* **1,** to regard with good will; approve; **2,** to show partiality to; **3,** to resemble (a person) in appearance; as, she *favors* her mother; **4,** to oblige; as, *favor* me with your attention. Also, **fa'vour.**—*n.* **fa'vor-er.**

fa-vor-a-ble (fā'vẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* convenient; advantageous; friendly; partial. Also, **fa'vour-a-ble.**—*adv.* **fa'vor-a-bly.**—*n.* **fa'vor-a-ble-ness.**

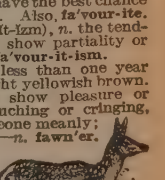
fa-vored (fā'vẽrd), *p.adj.* **1,** treated with partiality; **2,** having a special aspect; as, hard-*favored*. Also, **fa'voured.**

fa-vor-ite (fā'vẽr-ĭt), *n.* **1,** one who or that which is particularly esteemed; **2,** a contestant thought to have the best chance of winning:—*adj.* preferred. Also, **fa'vour-ite.**

fa-vor-it-ism (fā'vẽr-ĭt-ĭzm), *n.* the tendency to show partiality or undue preference. Also, **fa'vour-it-ism.**

1fawn (fôn), *n.* a deer less than one year old:—*adj.* of a light yellowish brown.

2fawn (fôn), *v.i.* **1,** to show pleasure or affection by crouching or cringing, as a dog; **2,** to flatter someone meanly; cringe: with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* **fawn'er.**



1 FAWN (⅓)

fay (fā), *n.* an elf; a fairy; an imaginary being of tiny human form.

fe-al-ty (fē'ăl-tĭ), *n.* **1,** in the feudal period, the pledge of fidelity between vassal and tenant; **2,** loyalty; faithfulness.

fear (fēr), *n.* **1,** expectation of evil or danger; dread; anxiety; solicitude; **2,** reverence; as, the *fear* of God:—*v.t.* **1,** to regard with apprehension; dread; **2,** to revere:—*v.i.* to be in dread; feel anxiety.

fear-ful (fēr'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** affected with dread or anxiety; timorous; **2,** inspiring dread; **3,** filled with awe and reverence.—*adv.* **fear'ful-ly.**—*n.* **fear'ful-ness.**

fear-less (fēr'lĕs), *adj.* without fear; bold; courageous.—*adv.* **fear'less-ly.**—*n.* **fear'less-ness.**

fear-some (fēr'sŭm), *adj.* dreadful; terrible; as, a *fearsome* journey.

fea-si-ble (fē'zĭ-bl), *adj.* practicable; capable of being effected, done, or carried out; practicable.—*adv.* **fea'si-bly.**—*n.* **fea'si-ble-ness.**—*n.* **fea'si-bil'i-ty.**

feast (fēst), *n.* **1,** a costly repast, esp. in commemoration of some event; **2,** a

festival, esp. of a church; **3**, anything affording pleasure to the taste or mind:—*v.t.* **1**, to entertain sumptuously; **2**, to delight:—*v.i.* to eat a sumptuous repast.

feat (fēt), *n.* **1**, a notable achievement; deed of valor; **2**, a difficult or striking act displaying courage, strength, skill, or cunning.

feath-er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* **1**, any of the light outgrowths from the skin that form the outer covering of a bird; a plume; **2**, in mechanics, a flange for stiffening a casting, or a key such as fits into a keyway:—*v.t.* **1**, to ornament with feathers; **2**, to cover with, or as with, feathers; **3**, to turn the blade of (an oar) horizontally when leaving the water:—*v.i.* **1**, to become covered with feathers; **2**, to feather one's oars while rowing.

feath-er-y (fĕth'ẽr-ĭ), *adj.* **1**, covered with, or as with, feathers; **2**, pertaining to feathers.—*n.* **feath'er-i-ness.**

fea-ture (fē'tūr), *n.* **1**, a striking attribute; a trait that arouses interest; **2**, a prominent element, as of a game or performance; **3**, any part of the face, such as the eyes, nose, chin, etc.; **4**, in *pl.*, the face:—*v.t.* **1**, to picture; **2**, to give prominence to.—*adj.* **fea'ture-less.**—*p.adj.* **fea'tured.**

feb-ri-fuge (fĕb'rĭ-fūj), *n.* a medicine that lessens or dispels fever.

fe-brile (fē'brĭl; fĕb'rĭl), *adj.* characteristic of, or indicating, fever.

Feb-ru-a-ry (fĕb'rōō-ā-rĭ), *n.* the second month of the year.

fe-cal (fē'kăl), *adj.* relating to animal excrement, dregs, or refuse. Also, **fæ'cal.**

fe-ces (fē'sēz), *n.pl.* **1**, excrement; that which is expelled from the bowels; **2**, dregs; sediment. Also, **fæ'ces.**

feck-less (fĕk'lĕs), *adj.* weak; without spirit; worthless.

fec-und (fĕk'ŭnd; fē'kŭnd), *adj.* fruitful; fertile.—*n.* **fe-cun'di-ty.**

fec-un-date (fĕk'ŭn-dāt), *v.t.* to make fruitful; also, to fertilize; impregnate.—*n.* **fec"un-da'tion.**

fed (fĕd), past tense and past participle of the verb *feed.*

fed-er-al (fĕd'ẽr-ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, constituting, or founded upon, a league or treaty; **2**, consisting of a union or compact between states; **3**, pertaining to the government of such a union; as, a *federal* constitution; **Federal**, **1**, favoring the establishment of a strong central government; **2**, supporting the Union in the American Civil War; as, the *Federal* army:—**Federal**, *n.* a supporter of the Union cause during the American Civil War.

fed-er-ate (fĕd'ẽr-āt), *adj.* united by compact:—*v.t.* (fĕd'ẽr-āt), to combine into a union:—*v.i.* to come into a union.—*n.* **fed"er-a'tion.**—*adj.* **fed'er-a-tive.**

fee (fē), *n.* **1**, payment for service rendered, esp. professional service; as, the doctor's *fee*; **2**, an inherited estate; **3**, under the feudal system, land held from a superior, or the tenure of such land: also called *fief*; *feoff*; *feod*; *feud*; **4**, a charge for admission or membership; as, a club *fee*; **5**, a legal charge for special privilege; as, a license *fee*; **6**, a tip: **fee simple**, an estate held by a person in his own right, without restrictions:—*v.t.* to pay or give a fee to.

fee-ble (fē'bl), *adj.* **1**, weak; wanting in physical strength; infirm; **2**, lacking in power or effectiveness; as, a *feeble* excuse.—*adv.* **fee'bly.**—*n.* **fee'ble-ness.**

feed (fēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fed (fĕd), *p.pr.* feed'ing], **1**, to give food to; nourish; **2**, to give as food; as, to *feed* oats to horses; **3**, to supply with necessaries; **4**, to furnish with materials; **5**, to satisfy:—*v.i.* **1**, to eat; **2**, to subsist: with *on* or *upon*; **3**, to graze or pasture; **4**, to be nourished or satisfied, as if with food:—*n.* **1**, a certain quantity of food given to animals at one time; **2**, fodder; pasturage; **3**, the mechanism which supplies material to a machine.—*n.* **feed'er.**

feel (fēl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* felt (fĕlt), *p.pr.* feel'ing], **1**, to perceive through the skin, as by touch; hence, to perceive in any other way than by sight, hearing, taste, or smell; as, to *feel* hunger; **2**, to examine by touching; **3**, to be moved by; as, to *feel* her distress; **4**, reflexively, to be conscious of (oneself) as being in a special condition; as, to *feel* oneself about to faint; **5**, to think; be convinced of:—*v.i.* **1**, to have perception by touch; **2**, to be conscious of being (in some special condition); **3**, to be stirred emotionally; **4**, to grope:—*n.* **1**, the sense of touch; **2**, a quality perceived by touch.

feel-er (fēl'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which feels; **2**, that part of an animal which serves as an organ of touch, as the antenna of an insect, etc.; **3**, a remark designed to draw forth the views of others.

feel-ing (fēl'ĭng), *n.* **1**, any of the senses of the skin; **2**, the act or state of perceiving by touch; **3**, a sensation received otherwise than through sight, hearing, taste, or smell; **4**, emotion; **5**, a belief or conviction; **6**, an animating spirit, as of a poem; **7**, in *pl.*, sensitiveness.—*adv.* **feel'ing-ly.**

feet (fēt), *n.* plural of *foot*; as, he is six *feet* tall.—*abbr.* **ft.**

feign (fān), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pretend; simulate; as, to *feign* illness.—*n.* **feign'er.**

feint (fānt), *n.* **1**, a pretense; mock attack, as in boxing or fencing; **2**, stratagem:—*v.i.* to make a sham, offensive movement.

feld-spar (fĕld'spär"), *n.* any of a group of crystalline minerals, found in many common rocks. Also, **fel'spar".**

fe-lic-i-tate (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* to congratulate.—*n.* **fe-lic"i-ta'tion.**

fe-lic-i-tous (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* apt; delightful; neat; as, a *felicitous* compliment.—*adv.* **fe-lic'i-tous-ly.**

fe-lic-i-ty (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* felicities (-tĭz)], **1**, supreme happiness; blissfulness; hence, prosperity; **2**, appropriateness; also, a neat or well-chosen expression.

fe-line (fē'lĭn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, a cat; **2**, sly; treacherous.

[1]fell (fĕl), past tense of the irregular verb *fall*, which see.

[2]fell (fĕl), *n.* an animal's skin or hide; a fleece; also, unkempt hair.

[3]fell (fĕl), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to fall, as trees **2**, to fold over and sew down flat, as seams:—*n.* **1**, the timber cut in a season; **2**, a seam made by felling.—*n.* **fell'er.**

[4]fell (fĕl), *adj.* cruel; destructive; barbarous; powerful.—*n.* **fell'ness.**

fel-loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* the curved, outer wooden rim of a wheel. Also, **fel'ly**, *Pfd.S.*

fel-low (fĕl'ō), *n.* **1**, a companion or associate; **2**, one of the same kind; as, a

fellow in misery; **3**, one of a pair; **4**, an individual: used familiarly; as, a jovial *fellow*; **5**, a member of a society, esp. of a learned body:—*adj.* associated or joined with others; as, *fellow* members.

fel-low-ship (fĕl'ō-shĭp), *n.* **1**, association, esp. of a friendly kind; **2**, common interest, as in a society; **3**, in colleges and universities, an endowment for the support of a graduate student.

fel-ly (fĕl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fellies (-ĭz)], the outer, wooden rim of a wheel. Also, **fel'loe.**

1fel-on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* **1**, one guilty of a serious crime; a wicked person; **2**, in law, one who has committed a felony (which see).—*adj.* **fe-lo'ni-ous.**—*adv.* **fe-lo'ni-ous-ly.**

2fel-on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* a very painful abscess on a finger or toe, usually near the nail.

fel-o-ny (fĕl'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* felonies (-nĭz)], a serious crime, as treason, murder, etc., punishable by death or imprisonment.

1felt (fĕlt), past tense and perfect participle of the irregular verb *feel*.

2felt (fĕlt), *n.* **1**, a fabric made of wool, or of wool, hair, and fur, not woven but matted or forced together by pressure or by heat; **2**, material resembling felt:—*adj.* made of felt; as, a *felt* hat:—*v.t.* **1**, to mat together into felt; **2**, to cover with felt or the like.

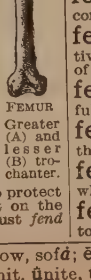
felt-ing (fĕlt'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the material of which felt is made; **2**, the process of making felt.

fe-male (fē'māl), *n.* **1**, an animal of the sex which produces eggs or bears young; **2**, a woman; **3**, the plant or flower which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, that sex which brings forth young.

fem-i-nine (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, women: used in a favorable sense; **2**, delicate; tender; sensitive; **3**, wanting in manly traits; effeminate; **4**, in grammar, designating, or pertaining to the gender to which primarily belong nouns denoting females.—*adv.* **fem'i-nine-ly.**—*n.* **fem'i-nine-ness.**—*n.* **fem'i-nin'i-ty.**

fem-o-ral (fĕm'ō-răl), *adj.* relating to the thigh; as, the *femoral* artery.

fe-mur (fē'mŭr), *n.* [*pl.* femurs (-mŭrz); femora (fĕm'ō-rà)], the long bone from the hip to the knee.



FEMUR
Greater (A) and lesser (B) trochanter.

fen (fĕn), *n.* **1**, low, flat, marshy land, covered with grass, etc.; **2**, a kind of mold or moss causing disease in hops.—*adj.* **fen'ny.**

fence (fĕns), *v.t.* **1**, to guard or protect; defend; **2**, to inclose or surround with a fence; fortify:—*v.i.* **1**, to practice the art of using swords or foils; **2**, to avoid making a direct reply:—*n.* **1**, the art of using the sword; **2**, defense; guard; **3**, a boundary consisting of boards, wire, etc.; inclosure; **4**, skill in debate or repartee.—*n.* **fenc'er.**

fenc-ing (fĕn'sĭng), *n.* **1**, the art of using skilfully a foil or sword; **2**, materials used for making a fence; **3**, a collection of fences; **4**, defence; guard; **5**, skilful debating.

fend (fĕnd), *v.t.* **1**, to ward off; **2**, to protect with a fender:—*v.i.* **1**, to act on the defensive; **2**, to provide; as, he must *fend* for himself.

fend-er (fĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1**, a cushion of rope or a piece of wood hung over the side of a vessel to prevent injury by contact with a landing, wharf, etc.; **2**, a metal guard in front of a fireplace; **3**, a device attached to the front of a street car, locomotive, or the like, to prevent injury to people; **4**, on an automobile, a guard over a wheel; a mud guard.

fen-nel (fĕn'ĕl), *n.* a fragrant plant of the carrot family, with yellow flowers.

fer-ment (fûr'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a substance that causes fermentation, as yeast, mold, etc.; **2**, fermentation; **3**, a commotion; agitation:—*v.t.* **1**, to produce fermentation in; **2**, to excite:—*v.i.* **1**, to effervesce or bubble; **2**, to be in a state of fermentation; **3**, to be excited.—*n.* **fer'men-ta'tion.**

fern (fûrn), *n.* any of many flowerless plants with broad and feathery fronds or leaves.—*adj.* **fern'y.**—*n.* **fern'er-y.**

fe-ro-cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *adj.* savage; fierce; cruel.—*adv.* **fe-ro'cious-ly.**—*n.* **fe-ro'cious-ness.**

fe-roc-i-ty (fē-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ferocities (-tĭz)], savageness; cruelty.

fer-ret (fĕr'ĕt), *n.* a kind of weasel used to hunt rats and rabbits:—*v.t.* **1**, to drive out from a hiding place; search for with ferrets; **2**, to search perseveringly for; generally with *out*:—*v.i.* to hunt with ferrets; search.—*n.* **fer'ret-er.**—*adj.* **fer'ret-y.**

fer-ri-age (fĕr'ĭ-ăj), *n.* the act of conveying, or the money paid for conveyance, in a boat across a body of water.

fer-ru-gi-nous (fĕ-rōō'jĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1**, of the nature of, or containing, iron; **2**, resembling iron rust in color; brownish red; **3**, having an iron taste.

fer-rule (fĕr'ōōl; fĕr'ŭl), *n.* a metal ring or cap placed at the end of a stick, tool handle, etc., to strengthen it.

fer-ry (fĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ferries (-ĭz)], **1**, a passage, as across a river; **2**, a boat to

FERRYBOAT

carry passengers across a river; **3**, the place where such a boat lands its load:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to convey or go, as across water, in a boat.

fer-ry-boat (fĕr'ĭ-bōt″), *n.* a boat used for transportation across a comparatively narrow body of water.

fer-tile (fûr'tĭl; *Br.* -tīl), *adj.* **1**, producing abundantly; fruitful; reproductive; rich in resources or invention; **2**, capable of developing or reproducing.—*adv.* **fer'tile-ly.**

fer-til-i-ty (fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fertilities (-tĭz)], the state of being fruitful; productiveness; also, inventiveness.

fer-ti-lize (fûr'tĭ-līz), *v.t.* to make or render fruitful; as, to *fertilize* the soil.—*n.* **fer'ti-li-za'tion.**

fer-ti-liz-er (fûr'tĭ-lī″zẽr), *n.* any material put in or on the ground, which contains plant food.

fer-ule (fĕr'ōōl; fĕr'ŭl), *n.* a rod or flat stick used in punishment:—*v.t.* to punish with such a stick.

fer-vent (fûr'vĕnt), *adj.* **1,** zealous; earnest; vehement; **2,** hot; glowing.—*adv.* **fer'vent-ly.**—*n.* **fer'ven-cy.**

fer-vid (fûr'vĭd), *adj.* **1,** burning; fiery; **2,** intense; eager; vehement.—*adv.* **fer'vid-ly.**—*n.* **fer'vid-ness.**

fer-vor (fûr'vẽr), *n.* **1,** intensity of feeling; zeal; as, patriotic *fervor;* **2,** heat.

fes-tal (fĕs'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a feast or holiday; joyous; festive; hilarious; happy.—*adv.* **fes'tal-ly.**

fes-ter (fĕs'tẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to ulcerate; **2,** to cause to rankle:—*v.i.* **1,** to become ulcerated or sore; generate pus; **2,** to rankle, as an insult:—*n.* **1,** a pus-forming sore; **2,** a rankling or festering.

fes-ti-val (fĕs'tĭ-văl), *n.* **1,** a joyful celebration in commemoration of some event, religious or civil; **2,** an entertainment of a special kind; celebration.

fes-tive (fĕs'tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; gay; merry.—*adv.* **fes'tive-ly.**

fes-tiv-i-ty (fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* festivities (-tĭz)], **1,** social gaiety at an entertainment or feast; merrymaking; joyfulness; **2,** a celebration.

fes-toon (fĕs-tōōn'), *n.* **1,** a wreath or garland hung between two points; **2,** an architectural ornament of such form:—*v.t.* to decorate with, or form into, garlands.

fetch (fĕch), *v.t.* **1,** to go after and bring; get; **2,** to attain by exertion; draw forth; heave, as a sigh; **3,** to be sold for; **4,** to cause to come; **5,** to reach; arrive at by sailing:—*n.* the act of going and bringing.—*n.* **fetch'er.**

fetch-ing (fĕch'ĭng), *adj. Colloq.,* pleasing; attractive; as, a *fetching* hat.

fête (fāt; *Fr.* fât), *n.* **1,** a festival or holiday; usually, an outdoor celebration; **2,** in France, the celebration of the day of the saint whose name one bears: observed like a birthday:—*v.t.* to entertain or honor with festivities.

fet-id (fĕt'ĭd; fē'tĭd), *adj.* giving forth an offensive smell; stinking.

fe-tish (fē'tĭsh; fĕt'ĭsh), *n.* **1,** among primitive peoples, any material object, as a stone, weapon, feather, etc., supposed to have magic power or to contain a spirit, and to give to its possessor power over such a deity; **2,** any object of unreasoning devotion.

FETISHES

Also, **fe'tich.**—*n.* **fe'tish-ism.**—*n.* **fe'tish-ist.**

fet-lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* on a horse or similar animal, the tuft of hair just above the hoof, at the back of the foot.

fet-ter (fĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a chain for the feet; **2,** a restraint; hindrance:—*v.t.* **1,** to place in bonds; **2,** to hinder; restrain.

fet-tle (fĕt'l), *n.* condition; repair; as, in fine *fettle.*

feud (fūd), *n.* a quarrel, generally hereditary or of long standing, between clans or families.

feu-dal (fū'dăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a method of landholding in Europe during the Middle Ages, by which tenure of land was granted in return for service rendered: **feudal system,** a political and social system of the Middle Ages, whereby land was held by a vassal as long as he rendered certain services to his superior lord, who might himself be a vassal, either of a higher nobleman or of the king.—*adv.* **feu'dal-ly.**

feu-dal-ism (fū'dăl-ĭzm), *n.* the feudal system; also, its laws and usages.—*n.* **feu'dal-ist.**—*adj.* **feu"dal-is'tic.**

fe-ver (fē'vẽr), *n.* **1,** any disease characterized by high temperature, quickened pulse, great weakness, etc.; specif., a temperature of the human body above 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit; **2,** great nervous excitement; as, a *fever* of anxiety:—*v.t.* to put into a fever.

fe-ver-few (fē'vẽr-fū), *n.* a perennial plant bearing small white flowers.

fe-ver-ish (fē'vẽr-ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** affected with, indicating, or causing, fever; **2,** restless; **3,** impatient; eager.—*adv.* **fe'ver-ish-ly.**—*n.* **fe'ver-ish-ness.**

few (fū), *adj.* not many; small in number.—*n.* **few'ness.**

fez (fĕz), *n.* [*pl.* fezzes (-ĕz)], a brimless felt hat, usually red, with a black tassel: worn esp. by Mohammedan men.

FEZ

***fi-an-cé** (fē"ăn'sā'), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* fiancés (-sā')], a man engaged to be married.—*n.fem.* **fi"an"cée'** (-ăn"sā').

fi-as-co (fē-ăs'kō), *n.* [*pl.* fiascoes; fiascos (-kōz)], a complete or ludicrous failure; as, the play was a *fiasco.*

fi-at (fī'ăt), *n.* an authoritative command or proclamation; a decree.

fib (fĭb), *n.* a petty falsehood:—*v.i.* to tell fibs.—*n.* **fib'ber.**

fi-ber (fī'bẽr), *n.* **1,** a slender, threadlike filament; **2,** raw material which can be separated into threads for making up textile or woven fabrics; **3,** fibrous structure; hence, quality of character; as, a man of tough *fiber.* Also, **fi'bre.**—*adj.* **fi'brous.**

fi-brin (fī'brĭn), *n.* a white, fibrous, insoluble substance formed when the blood is clotted.—*adj.* **fi'brin-ous.**

fib-u-la (fĭb'ū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* fibulæ (-lē)], the outer and smaller of the two bones of the lower leg (see *tibia,* illus.).—*adj.* **fib'u-lar.**

fick-le (fĭk'l), *adj.* inconstant; changeable.—*n.* **fick'le-ness.**

fic-tile (fĭk'tĭl), *adj.* readily molded; plastic: used of pottery.

fic-tion (fĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of feigning or inventing; **2,** that which is imagined, feigned, or invented; **3,** a literary production of the imagination in prose form, as a novel, romance, etc.—*adj.* **fic'tion-al.**

fic-ti-tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or of the nature of, fiction; **2,** false; unreal.—*adv.* **fic-ti'tious-ly.**

fid-dle (fĭd'l), *n.* **1,** *Colloq.,* a violin; **2,** a frame used on board ship to prevent

articles from rolling off the table in stormy weather:—*v.i.* **1**, to play the violin; **2**, to trifle; as, to *fiddle* at writing:—*v.t.* *Colloq.*, to play (a tune) on a violin.

fid-dler (fĭd'lẽr), *n.* **1**, a violinist; one who fiddles; **2**, a European sandpiper; **3**, a kind of burrowing crab of the Atlantic coast, having one claw much larger than the other: also called *fiddler crab*.

fid-dle-stick (fĭd'l-stĭk"), *n.* a bow for playing upon the violin: —**fiddlesticks!** *interj.* nonsense!

fi-del-i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ; fī-), *n.* [*pl.* fidelities (-tĭz)], integrity; faithfulness; honesty; loyalty; reliability.

fidg-et (fĭj'ĕt), *n.* **1**, one who is uneasy and restless; **2**, in *pl.*, nervous restlessness:—*v.t.* to make uneasy; worry:—*v.i.* to move about uneasily or restlessly.—*adj.* **fidg'et-y.**—*n.* **fidg'et-i-ness.**

fi-du-ci-a-ry (fĭ-dū'shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fiduciaries (-rĭz)], a trustee:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a trust; **2**, confident; unwavering.

fie (fī), *interj.* for shame! shame! as, out upon you! *fie* upon you!

fief (fēf), *n.* under the feudal system, land held in return for service to a superior; also, the tenure of such land; as, lands held in *fief*; also called *fee*; *feod*; *feoff*; *feud*.

field (fēld), *n.* **1**, a piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture; **2**, a plot of ground set aside for a special use; as, a cricket *field*; **3**, a region yielding some natural product; as, the oil *fields*; **4**, the site of a battle; **5**, in physics, the space through which some influence is extended; as, the magnetic *field*; **6**, in sports, those who take part in a contest, considered together:—*v.t.* to catch or stop, and return from the field, as a ball at cricket or baseball: —*v.i.* to return such balls in baseball or cricket; act as fielder.

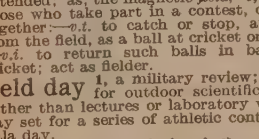
field day **1**, a military review; **2**, a day for outdoor scientific research, rather than lectures or laboratory work; **3**, a day set for a series of athletic contests; **4**, a gala day.

field-er (fēl'dẽr), in baseball or cricket, a player in the field on the side not at the bat, supposed to stop or catch balls.

field glass a small portable telescope; a spyglass.

field mar-shal in some European countries, a military officer of the highest rank.

field-piece (fēld'pēs"), *n.* a cannon mounted on wheels.



FIELDPIECE

fiend (fēnd), *n.* **1**, an evil spirit; a demon; one who is intensely malicious, wicked, or cruel; **2**, one who is the victim of a harmful practice; as, a drug *fiend*.

fiend-ish (fēnd'ĭsh), *adj.* savage; wicked; malicious; cruel.—*adv.* **fiend'-ish-ly.**—*n.* **fiend'ish-ness.**

fierce (fērs), *adj.* **1**, furious; intense; violent, as a storm; **2**, uncontrolled in anger; merciless, as a man; **3**, eager; passionate.—*adv.* **fierce'ly.**—*n.* **fierce'ness.**

fi-er-y (fī'ẽr-ĭ; fīr'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, like or pertaining to fire; **2**, passionate; easily roused; **3**, fervent; ardent.—*adv.* **fī'er-i-ly.**

fife (fīf), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument of the flute class:—*v.t.* to play (a tune) on a fife:—*v.i.* to play the fife.—*n.* **fif'er.**

fif-teen (fĭf'tēn"; fĭf"tēn'), *adj.* consisting of five plus ten:—*n.* the number made up of ten and five.—*adj.* and *n.* **fif'teenth".**

fifth (fĭfth), *adj.* **1**, next in order after the fourth: the ordinal of *five*; **2**, designating one of the five equal parts composing anything:—*n.* **1**, the quotient of one divided by five; **2**, one of the five equal parts composing anything.—*adv.* **fifth'ly.**

fif-ty (fĭf'tĭ), *adj.* consisting of five times ten:—*n.* [*pl.* fifties (-tĭz)], the number which amounts to five times ten, or forty-nine plus one.—*adj.* and *n.* **fif'ti-eth.**

fig (fĭg), *n.* **1**, a small fruit tree native to southwestern Asia; **2**, the pear-shaped fruit of this tree; **3**, *Colloq.*, a trifle.

fight (fīt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fought (fôt), *p.pr.* fight'ing], **1**, to contend in battle or in arms; **2**, to strive for success against difficulty; as, to *fight* for a bill:—*v.t.* **1**, to war against; **2**, to strive for the mastery of; **3**, to manage in battle, as ships:—*n.* **1**, a combat; battle or engagement; contest; **2**, any strife or conflict.—*n.* **fight'er.**

fig-ment (fĭg'mĕnt), *n.* an invention; fiction; something imagined.

fig-u-ra-tion (fĭg"ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of marking with figures; emblematical representation; **2**, shape.

fig-ur-a-tive (fĭg'ŭr-ā-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, representing by figures, resemblances, or types; **2**, ornate; flowery; as, a *figurative* description; **3**, symbolical; unreal. —*adv.* **fig'ur-a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **fig'ur-a-tive-ness.**

fig-ure (fĭg'ŭr; *Br.* fĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1**, outline; shape; appearance; **2**, a celebrated person; **3**, an image or a representation of anything by painting, carving, or the like; **4**, a drawing made to illustrate a statement; **5**, a cut; **6**, a design or pattern in fabrics or the like; **6**, a symbol, esp. one denoting a number; **7**, a specific movement in a dance; **8**, the price or value of a thing; **9**, in rhetoric, the expression of ideas or thoughts in a fanciful manner; as, a *figure* of speech:—*v.t.* **1**, to form in any shape; **2**, to represent; **3**, to adorn with a pattern or design; **4**, to imagine; **5**, to compute:—*v.i.* **1**, to be prominent; as, to *figure* in politics; **2**, *Colloq.*, to calculate.

fig-ure-head (fĭg'ŭr-hĕd"), *n.* **1**, a carved image of a human or other shape placed at the prow of a ship; **2**, a person who is important in name only.

fil-a-ment (fĭl'ă-mĕnt), *n.* a fine thread or threadlike fiber; specif., the threadlike stalk of a stamen, supporting the anther (see *flower*, ²*style*, illus.).—*adj.* **fil"a-men'ta-ry.**—*adj.* **fil"a-men'tous.**

fil-bert (fĭl'bẽrt), *n.* **1**, the hazel, a small tree bearing an edible nut; **2**, the nut.

filch (fĭlch), *v.t.* to pilfer or steal in a small way; steal (trifles).—*n.* **filch'er.**

¹file (fīl), *n.* **1**, a pointed wire, or any of various other devices, on or in which papers may be kept; **2**, any collection of papers kept together and classified in some orderly

way; as, a *file* of letters; **3**, a line of persons or things arranged one behind the other: opp. of *rank*:—*v.t.* to arrange or put away, as papers or the like, in orderly fashion; place on file:—*v.i.* to march in line, one person behind another.

²file (fil), *n.* a roughened, hard steel tool for smoothing or abrading (see *tool*, illus.):—*v.t.* to smooth or cut with a file.

fil-ial (fil'yăl; fil'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a son or daughter; as, *filial* obedience.—*adv.* **fil'ial-ly.**

fil-i-bus-ter (fil'i-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1**, a free-booter or pirate; **2**, a lawless military adventurer who invades a foreign country to aid a revolution; **3**, a member of a lawmaking body who intentionally delays its action, esp. by much talking; also, an instance of such delay:—*v.i.* **1**, to act as a pirate; **2**, to delay legislation with a filibuster.

fil-i-gree (fil'i-grẽ), *n.* ornamental work, resembling lace, in gold or silver wire; also, any similar delicate work:—*adj.* made of, or like, filigree.—*adj.* **fil'i-greed.**

fil-ing (fil'ing), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, a fragment cut off by the action of a file.

Fil-i-pi-no (fil'i-pē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* Filipinos (-nōz)], a native of the Philippine Islands.—*n.fem.* **Fil'i-pi'na.**

fill (fil), *v.t.* **1**, to make full; add or put into until level or complete, as a dish, crevice, cavity, etc.; **2**, to satisfy, as with food; **3**, to occupy completely; pervade; as, smoke *filled* the room; **4**, to supply with an incumbent, as an office; **5**, to carry out, as a business order; **6**, to compound; as, the druggist *fills* a prescription:—*v.i.* **1**, to become full; **2**, to pour a glass or vessel full:—*n.* **1**, enough for complete satisfaction; a full supply; **2**, that which is used to fill a depression, cavity, blank-book cover, etc.; also, a place to be filled.—*n.* **fill'er.**

fil-let (fil'ĕt), *n.* **1**, a narrow band of metal, linen, silk, etc., worn around the forehead, for holding the hair; **2**, in cooking, a boneless lump of meat or fish served flat or rolled together and tied; **3**, a raised rim; a narrow ornament or molding; a plain line or band:—*v.t.* **1**, to bind with a narrow band; **2**, to ornament with a rim or molding; **3**, to make into fillets, as meat or fish.

fill-ing (fil'ing), *n.* **1**, something that serves to fill up a vacant space or supplies a deficiency; **2**, in weaving, the woof.

fil-lip (fil'ip), *n.* **1**, a sudden, sharp jerk or stroke with the finger; **2**, some slight, sharp stimulus which reminds or arouses:—*v.t.* **1**, to snap with the finger; **2**, to arouse.

fil-li-peen (fil'i-pēn'), *n.*, a forfeit in a game. See **phil'o-pe'na**, *Pfd. S.*

fil-ly (fil'i), *n.* [*pl.* fillies (-iz)], **1**, a young female horse; **2**, *Colloq.*, a lively girl.

film (film), *n.* **1**, a thin skin or filament; **2**, a haze or blur; **3**, a thin coating of chemicals, as upon a roll of celluloid, for receiving a photographic impression; also, the coated celluloid itself:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with, or as with, a film; **2**, to make a motion picture of.—*adj.* **film'y.**—*n.* **film'i-ness.**

fil-ter (fil'tẽr), *n.* **1**, any porous material, as sand, cloth, etc., used for clearing or purifying liquids by straining; **2**, an apparatus so used; a strainer:—*v.t.* to purify, as a liquid:—*v.i.* to pass or be strained through a filter.

filth (filth), *n.* **1**, foul matter; dirt; **2**, anything dirty or morally impure; nastiness.

filth-y (fil'thĭ), *adj.* **1**, foul; dirty; unclean morally or physically; **2**, low; contemptible.—*adv.* **filth'i-ly.**—*n.* **filth'i-ness.**

fil-trate (fil'trāt), *n.* a liquid which has been strained through a filter:—*v.t.* to purify, as a liquid, by passing through a filter or strainer.—*n.* **fil-tra'tion.**

fin (fin), *n.* **1**, a winglike extension from the body of a fish that helps to move, balance, or steer it in the water; **2**, a similar vertical or horizontal plane (see *airplane*, illus.).—*adj.* **fin'less.**

fi-nal (fi'năl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the end; last; **2**, decisive; as, a *final* judgment:—*n.* **1**, that which is last, or which makes an end; **2**, the deciding heat of an athletic contest.—*adv.* **fi'nal-ly.**—*n.* **fi-nal'i-ty.**

fi-na-le (fē-nä'lā), *n.* an end; concluding part, as in a scene or symphony.

fi-nance (fi-nănsʹ; fi-năns'), *n.* **1**, the science of money credit, or of government budgets; **2**, in *pl.*, the income of a government, society, or individual; as, the city *finances*:—*v.t.* **1**, to manage the financial arrangement of; **2**, to provide the capital for.

fi-nan-cial (fi-năn'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to money.—*adv.* **fi-nan'cial-ly.**

fin-an-cier (fin'ăn-sērʹ; fi-năn'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one skilled in banking or money matters; **2**, one who conducts private or public money affairs.

fin-back (fin'băk'), *n.* a kind of whale with large dorsal fin; a razorback.

finch (finch), *n.* any of various small song birds, as the chaffinch, canary, etc.

find (find), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* found (found), *p.pr.* find'ing], **1**, to discover, esp. by chance; **2**, to obtain by searching; **3**, to learn by experiment; as, to *find* a principle in physics; **4**, to regain, as something lost:—*n.* the discovery of something valuable.

find-er (fin'dẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which discovers; **2**, an extra lens on a camera to show the position of the picture to be taken; **3**, a small telescope attached to a larger one to locate something, as a star, to be examined by the larger instrument.

find-ing (find'ing), *n.* **1**, discovery; **2**, the verdict of a jury, or court.

¹fine (fin), *n.* money paid in settlement or as a penalty; forfeiture: **in fine**, in conclusion:—*v.t.* to punish by imposing a fine.

²fine (fin), *adj.* **1**, pure; refined; as, *fine* gold; **2**, thin; as, a *fine* wire; **3**, keen; as, a *fine* edge; **4**, delicate; as, *fine* linen; **5**, excellent; as, a *fine* man; a *fine* day, etc.: **fine arts**, those arts which appeal chiefly to a sense of beauty, esp. painting, sculpture, and architecture:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become finer, thinner, less coarse, etc.—*adv.* **fine'ly.**

fine-ness (fin'nĕs), *n.* **1**, the proportion of pure metal contained in an alloy; **2**, freedom from foreign matter; purity.

fin-er-y (fin'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fineries (-iz)], personal adornment, as showy clothes, jewelry, etc.; outward show.

fi-nesse (fi-nĕs'), *n.* **1**, artifice or trick; **2**, skill; dexterity; **3**, in whist, an endeavor to take a trick with a lower card than that held by an opponent, while holding a higher card:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to play (a card), or attempt to take a trick, in this way.

fin-ger (fing'gẽr), *n.* **1**, one of the five separate, movable divisions or

members of the hand; esp., any one of the four not the thumb; **2**, a finger's breadth or length; an eighth of a yard; **3**, any mechanical contrivance resembling a finger, as the pointer of a clock; **4**, a part of a glove into which a finger is inserted:—*v.t.* to handle; meddle with; steal:—*v.i.* to use the fingers in performing upon an instrument.—*n.* **fin'ger-er.**

fin-i-cal (fĭn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* fastidious; too particular.—*adv.* **fin'i-cal-ly.**

fi-nis (fī'nĭs), *n.* the end: a word formerly placed at the end of a book.

fin-ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v.t.* **1**, to bring to an end; complete; conclude; **2**, to make perfect; polish, as furniture; **3**, *Colloq.*, to kill or render powerless:—*v.i.* to come to an end; stop:—*n.* **1**, the completion; end; **2**, the final touches given to a work; **3**, polish, as on furniture.—*n.* **fin'ish-er.**

fin-ished (fĭn'ĭsht), *p.adj.* **1**, completed; **2**, done with minute care.

fi-nite (fī'nīt), *adj.* having limits; as, the *finite* mind of man: opp. of *infinite*:—*n.* that which is limited: with *the*.—*adv.* **fi'nite-ly.**—*n.* **fi'nite-ness.**

fin-nan had-die (fĭn'ăn hăd'ĭ), a smoked haddock, a kind of food fish. Also, **fin'nan had'dock.**

fin-ny (fĭn'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, having fins; **2**, resembling, containing, or abounding in, fish.—*adj.* **finned.**

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* a long, narrow inlet or arm of the sea between high banks.

fir (fûr), *n.* any of various cone-bearing evergreen trees, prized for resin and timber, as the balsam fir (see *tree*, illus.), the red fir, etc.; also, the timber.—*adj.* **fir'ry.**

fire (fīr), *n.* **1**, heat and light developed by combustion or burning; a spark; flash; **2**, wood, coal, etc., burning; as, a hot *fire* in the stove; **3**, a destructive burning; conflagration; **4**, a discharge of firearms; **5**, intensity of feeling; spirit; **6**, light; brilliancy, as of a star or diamond; **7**, severe trial and affliction, as if by burning:—*v.t.* **1**, to set on fire; inflame; kindle; **2**, to bake, as porcelain; **3**, to cause to explode; discharge, as a gun; **4**, to illuminate; **5**, to animate; excite; **6**, to stoke, as a locomotive:—*v.i.* **1**, to become ignited or inflamed; **2**, to discharge, as a gun.—*adj.* **fire'less.**

fire-arm (fīr'ärm"), *n.* a weapon, as a rifle, revolver, etc., from which a charge is expelled by an explosive.

fire-brand (fīr'brănd"), *n.* **1**, a piece of burning wood; **2**, an incendiary, or one who fires buildings; **3**, one who inflames the passions of others, as of a crowd.

fire-crack-er (fīr'krăk"ẽr), *n.* a small paper cylinder filled with gunpowder and ignited by a fuse: used to make a noise in times of celebration.

fire damp a dangerous, explosive gas formed in coal mines.

fire-dog (fīr'dôg"), *n.* an andiron or support for wood in a fireplace.

fire en-gine a hand or steam engine for forcing water through a hose to put out a fire.

fire es-cape a kind of ladder, stairway, or other device for escaping from the upper parts of a burning building.

fire-fly (fīr'flī"), *n.* [*pl.* fireflies (-flīz")], any of various small beetles which emit light at night when flying.

fire-man (fīr'măn), *n.* [*pl.* firemen (-mĕn)], **1**, one trained to put out fires; **2**, one who tends fires; a stoker.

fire-place (fīr'plās"), *n.* the open recess under a chimney, in which a fire may be built; a hearth.

fire-proof (fīr'prōōf"), *adj.* made of material that resists fire; incapable of destruction by fire, as concrete structures:—*v.t.* to make proof against burning.

fire ship a ship filled with explosives, set afire and floated among the vessels of an enemy.

fire-side (fīr'sīd"), *n.* **1**, the hearth; **2**, the place of domestic comfort; the home:—*adj.* pertaining to the home.

fire-weed (fīr'wēd"), *n.* any of various plants, as the Jimson weed and willow-herb, found in burned clearings.

fire-wood (fīr'wŏŏd"), *n.* wood suitable for, or prepared for, fuel.

fire-works (fīr'wûrks"), *n.pl.* **1**, devices made from a great variety of materials, which, when set on fire, produce figures in fire or a brilliant display of light, often in colors; **2**, signals used at night.

fir-kin (fûr'kĭn), *n.* **1**, a small wooden vessel for holding butter, lard, etc.; **2**, a measure of capacity equal to nine gallons.

[1]firm (fûrm), *adj.* **1**, hard; compact; solid; **2**, stable; rigid; unyielding; immovable, as a foundation; **3**, steady and vigorous; as, a *firm* step; **4**, enduring; steadfast; loyal; **5**, resolute; positive; confident:—*v.t.* to compact; fix firmly.—*adv.* **firm'ly.**—*n.* **firm'ness.**

[2]firm (fûrm), *n.* a partnership or association of two or more persons, not a corporation, for doing business, each member being liable for all its debts.

fir-ma-ment (fûr'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* the sky; the arch of the heavens.

first (fûrst), *adj.* **1**, the ordinal of one; **2**, foremost in place, rank, dignity, time, excellence, etc.; earliest; **3**, most important; chief:—*adv.* **1**, before all others; **2**, sooner:—*n.* the beginning.

first-class (fûrst'-klăs"), *adj.* of the highest excellence, rank, or quality; as, *first-class* accommodations.

first-hand (fûrst'-hănd"), *adj.* obtained directly from the source, as from the producer or grower.

first-ling (fûrst'lĭng), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, the first-born; the first produced.

first-ly (fûrst'lĭ), *adv.* in the first place: occasionally used for the adverb *first*, as in numbering topics.

first-rate (fûrst'-rāt"), *adj.* of the highest excellence; having the highest quality or character:—*n.* a warship of the first class:—*adv. Colloq.*, excellently.

firth (fûrth), *n.* **1**, the mouth of a tidal river; **2**, an arm of the sea. Also, **frith.**

fis-cal (fĭs'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the public treasury or revenue; financial:—*n.* in some countries, an attorney-general.

fish (fĭsh), *n.* [*pl.* fish; fishes (-ĕz)], **1**, an animal, usually scaly, living in water, breathing through gills instead of lungs; **2**, the flesh of fish used for food:—*v.t.* **1**, to search in quest of fish; **2**, to catch (fish); **3**, to seek for and bring to light; draw up:—*v.i.* **1**, to try to catch fish; **2**, to seek to gain or obtain something by trickery or indirect methods.

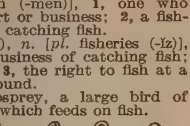
fish-er (fish'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who fishes; **2,** an animal of the weasel family.

fish-er-man (fish'ẽr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* fishermen (-mĕn)], **1,** one who catches fish as a sport or business; **2,** a fishing smack or ship for catching fish.

fish-er-y (fish'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fisheries (-ĭz)], **1,** the business of catching fish; **2,** a fishing ground; **3,** the right to fish at a particular time or ground.

fish hawk the osprey, a large bird of prey which feeds on fish.

fish-hook (fĭsh'-hŏŏk'), *n.* a hook used for catching fish.



Fishhooks

fish-ing (fish'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the art, sport, or business of catching fish; **2,** a fishing ground; **3,** the operation of raising an anchor up to the gunwale of a vessel.

fish-mon-ger (fish'mŭng"gẽr), *n.* one who sells fish.

fish-wife (fish'wīf"), (-wĭvz"), *n.* [*pl.* fishwives], a woman who retails fish: also called *fishwoman.*

fish-y (fish'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, consisting of, abounding in, or like, fish; **2,** dull; vacant; **3,** *Colloq.,* incredible or extravagant, as a story.—*n.* **fish'i-ness.**

fis-sion (fish'ŭn), *n.* the act of splitting or breaking up into parts.

fis-sure (fish'ŭr), *n.* **1,** a narrow opening; crack; **2,** a cleft; as, a *fissure* in the earth:—*v.t.* to break or crack:—*v.i.* to cleave; separate in cracks.

fist (fĭst), *n.* the hand when closed or clenched; as, he struck him with his *fist.*

fist-ic (fĭs'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism or boxing; as, a *fistic* battle.

fist-i-cuffs (fĭs'tĭ-kŭfs"), *n.pl.* a combat with the fists; boxing.

fis-tu-la (fĭs'tū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* fistulas (-lȧz); fistulæ (-lē)], **1,** a reed; pipe; **2,** a musical wind instrument; **3,** an abnormal opening into one of the passages of the body, often accompanied by an ulcer.—*adj.* **fis'tu-lar.**

[1]fit (fĭt), *n.* **1,** a convulsion; a sudden, violent attack, as of epilepsy, indigestion, etc.: usually attended by unconsciousness; **2,** a sudden impulse; as, a *fit* of ambition; an impulsive show of emotion; as, a *fit* of laughter.

fit, *adj.* **1,** adapted or qualified; suitable; **2,** convenient; proper; meet; **3,** ready; prepared; properly trained; as, a *fit* baseball team; **4,** *Colloq.,* in good condition:—*v.t.* **1,** to make suitable; adapt; **2,** to accommodate with respect to size and shape; as, to *fit* a child with shoes; **3,** to qualify; equip; prepare; **4,** to be properly suited or adjusted to; as, the shoes *fit* the child:—*v.i.* **1,** to be adapted to one; as, his gloves *fit* well; **2,** to be proper or suitable; be properly adjusted:—*n.* the adaptation of one thing to another; suitability.—*adv.* **fit'ly.**—*n.* **fit'ness.**

fit-ful (fĭt'fo͝ol), *adj.* capricious; spasmodic, or occurring by fits and starts; changeable.—*adv.* **fit'ful-ly.**—*n.* **fit'ful-ness.**

fit-ter (fĭt'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who adjusts pipes, or puts the parts of a machine together; **2,** one who tries on, adjusts, and shapes, as clothes.

fit-ting (fĭt'ĭng), *p.adj.* suitable; appropriate:—*n.,* in *pl.,* the necessary fixtures, equipment, etc., of a house or shop.

five (fīv), *adj.* composed of four plus one:—*n.* the number consisting of five units.

fix (fĭks), *v.t.* **1,** to make fast, secure, or stable; set or place permanently; adjust; **2,** *Colloq.,* to put to rights or repair; **3,** to hold firmly:—*v.i.* to become solid or firm; become stable:—*n. Colloq.,* an awkward situation.—*adj.* **fix'a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **fixed.**—*adv.* **fix'ed-ly.**

fix-a-tion (fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or process of making permanent; **2,** the state of being permanent; **3,** in chemistry, the process by which an element is combined in a stable compound so as to become available for commercial use; **4,** in photography, the process of rendering permanent a negative or print.

fix-i-ty (fĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fixities (-tĭz)], stability; permanence; a state of being fastened.

fix-ture (fĭks'tūr), *n.* **1,** that which is firmly fastened; **2,** an article of furniture attached to a house and regarded as part of it; **3,** *Colloq.,* one who is permanent in his position.

fizz (fĭz), *n.* **1,** a hissing noise; **2,** an effervescent or bubbling liquid, as soda water:—*v.i.* to make a hissing noise. Also, **fiz.**

fiz-zle (fĭz'l), *v.i.* **1,** to make a hissing noise; **2,** to fail miserably:—*n.* **1,** a sputtering; hence, a state of restlessness; worry; **2,** a humiliating failure.

fjord (fyôrd), *n.* a narrow arm of the sea, with high rocky banks. Also, **fiord,** *Pfd. S.*

flab-ber-gast (flăb'ẽr-găst), *v.t. Colloq.,* to confound; astonish.

flab-by (flăb'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** easily shaking or yielding to the touch; lacking muscle; **2,** mentally or physically feeble.—*adv.* **flab'bi-ly.**—*n.* **flab'bi-ness.**

flac-cid (flăk'sĭd), *adj.* flabby; weak; limber; lacking firmness.—*adv.* **flac'cid-ly.**—*n.* **flac'cid-ness.**

flac-cid-i-ty (flăk-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* flabby weakness; lack of stiffness.

[1]flag (flăg), *n.* a piece of light cloth, usually bunting or silk, bearing some symbolic design, and chiefly used as an emblem or standard indicating nationality:—*v.t.* **1,** to signal to, esp. with a flag or light; **2,** to deck with flags.—*adj.* **[1]flag'gy.**—*n.* **flag'pole".**

[2]flag (flăg), *v.i.* **1,** to hang loose; **2,** to become languid; move or act slowly.

[3]flag (flăg), *n.* any of various plants having long, narrow leaves, and growing in swampy ground, esp. the iris and the sweet flag.—*adj.* **[3]flag'gy.**

[4]flag (flăg), *n.* **1,** a large, flat slab of stone suitable for pavements; a flagstone; also, any hard stone used for flags; **2,** in *pl.,* a pavement made of such slabs:—*v.t.* to pave with flat slabs of stone.

flag-el-lant (flăj'ĕ-lănt; flȧ-jĕl'ănt), *adj.* using a whip or scourge:—*n.* one who scourges himself as a religious duty.

flag-el-late (flăj'ĕ-lāt), *v.t.* to whip:—*adj.* like a whiplash.—*n.* **flag"el-la'tion.**

Flageolet

flag-eo-let (flăj"ĕ-lĕt'; flăj'ō-lĕt), *n.* a small musical wind instrument of wood, resembling a flute.

flag-ging (flăg'ĭng), *n.* a pavement or walk of flagstones; also, flagstones collectively.

fla-gi-tious (flă-jĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* 1, atrocious; wicked; 2, highly criminal. —*adv.* **fla-gi'tious-ly.**—*n.* **fla-gi'tious-ness.**

flag of-fi-cer an officer commanding a fleet, as an admiral.

flag-on (flăg'ŭn), *n.* a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth and a handle.

fla-grant (flā'grănt), *adj.* openly wicked; heinous; notorious; as, a *flagrant* crime.—*n.* **fla'gran-cy.**—*adv.* **fla'grant-ly.**

flag-ship (flăg'shĭp"), *n.* the ship that leads a fleet, carries the commander, and flies his flag.

flag-staff (flăg'stăf"), (-stäfs"); flagstaves (-stāvz")], a pole or staff on which a flag is hoisted. *n.* [*pl.* flagstaffs

flag-stone (flăg'stōn"), *n.* a large, flat paving stone, used esp. for paving walks.

flail (flāl), *n.* a wooden instrument like a jointed pole, formerly used for threshing grain, as wheat, by hand.

FLAIL

flake (flāk), *n.* 1, a small, thin, flat, scalelike fragment; as, a *flake* of ice; 2, a flash of fire or light:—*v.i.* to break off or separate into layers or thin fragments; scale or peel off.—*adj.* **flak'y.**—*n.* **flak'i-ness.**

flam-beau (flăm'bō), *n.* [*pl.* flambeaux or flambeaus (-bōz)], 1, a flaming torch; 2, a large, ornamental candlestick.

flam-boy-ant (flăm-boi'ănt), *adj.* 1, showy, esp. when wanting in good taste; 2, characterized by waving curves, as the tracery of certain windows.—*adv.* **flam-boy'ant-ly.**

flame (flām), *n.* 1, a burning gas or vapor; 2, ardor of temper or passion; glow of imagination; 3, *Colloq.*, a sweetheart:—*v.i.* 1, to burn; singe; 2, to excite:—*v.t.* to burst into flame; flare up, as in anger.—*adj.* **flam'y.**

fla-min-go (flă-mĭng'gō), *n.* [*pl.* flamingos; flamingoes (-gōz)], a long-legged, web-footed, brightly colored, tropical wading bird.

flange (flănj), *n.* a raised or projecting rim, as on a wheel to keep it in place upon a track, or on a pipe to give a place for attachment.

flank (flăngk), *n.* 1, the fleshy part of an animal, between the ribs and hip (see *beef*, illus.); 2, the side of an army, regiment, or building; 3, a part of a fortification built to defend another part:—*v.t.* 1, to attack or go around the side of (an army); 2, to guard on the flank:—*v.i.* to border or touch the side of a thing:—*adj.* pertaining to the flank.

FLAMINGO ($\frac{1}{25}$)

flan-nel (flăn'ĕl), *n.* 1, a soft, loosely woven cloth, usually made of wool; 2, in *pl.*, garments made of this material.

flap (flăp), *n.* 1, anything broad and flat hanging loosely, as the tail of a coat; 2, the motion or noise of anything broad and flat; 3, a slap:—*v.t.* 1, to strike with, or as with, a flap; 2, to move to and fro:—*v.i.* to move, as wings, with noise.

flap-jack (flăp'jăk'), *n.* a pancake or griddlecake: so called because of the way in which it is turned on the griddle.

flap-per (flăp'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which waves loosely to and fro; 2, *Colloq.*, a young girl in her teens.

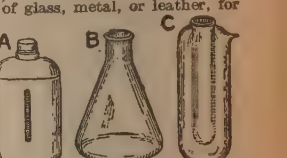
flare (flâr), *n.* 1, a large, unsteady, glaring light; 2, a spreading outward or upward; 3, a signal; 4, gaudiness; showiness:—*v.i.* 1, to burn with a broad, unsteady light; 2, to spread outward or upward.—*adv.* **flar'ing-ly.**

flash (flăsh), *n.* 1, a sudden, quick, fleeting blaze or light; as, a *flash* of lightning, or of a gun; 2, a sudden outburst, as of merriment, wit, or passion; 3, a very short period; an instant:—*v.t.* to cause to act, burst, or appear suddenly; as, to *flash* a light; to *flash* a look:—*v.i.* 1, to shine with a sudden, quick, fleeting blaze or light; 2, to appear suddenly, or to pass at great speed; as, the train *flashed* by:—*adj.* pertaining to thieves or their language; hence, cheap and gaudy.

flash light 1, a sudden brilliant light for taking photographs; also, the photograph so taken; 2, a light that comes and goes in flashes, as a signal; 3, a small electric lamp with a storage battery, to carry in the hand.—*adj.* **flash'-light".**

flash-y (flăsh'ĭ), *adj.* brilliant, but empty; gaudy; showy, but cheap, in appearance; as, *flashy* clothes.—*adv.* **flash'i-ly.**—*n.* **flash'i-ness.**

flask (flăsk), *n.* a narrow-necked bottle, made of glass, metal, or leather, for holding liquids, powder, etc.



FLASKS: A, pocket; B, shaped for lateral shaking without spilling; C, vacuum, for holding liquid air.

1flat (flăt) *adj.* 1, having a plane, horizontal surface; level; 2, prostrate; ruined; 3, having breadth and smoothness, but little thickness; 4, unvarying; without discount; as, a *flat* rate; 5, monotonous; uninteresting; 6, deflated: said of pneumatic tires; 7, in music: a, below the true pitch; as, a *flat* note; b, lowered by a half step; as, B *flat*:—*adv.* 1, in a level or prostrate position; 2, exactly: said of numbers; as, his time was ten seconds *flat*:—*n.* 1, a surface free from unevenness; 2, a level or extended plain; a shallow or shoal; 3, the smooth, wide part of a thing; as, the *flat* of a sword; 4, in music, a sign [♭] indicating a lowering of pitch by a half step; also, the note so lowered:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become flat; esp., to lower or become lower in pitch, usually by a half step.—*adv.* **flat'ly.**—*n.* **flat'ness.**

2flat (flăt), *n.* a suite of rooms on one floor, usually planned for a single family and forming a complete residence; an apartment.

flat-fish (flăt′fish″), *n.* a fish having a broad, flat, but thin, body, and both eyes on one side, as the flounder.

flat-i-ron (flăt′ī-ûrn), *n.* a heavy, usually wedge-shaped, iron utensil with a polished surface on its under side, used, when heated, for pressing or smoothing cloth.

flat-ten (flăt′n), *v.t.* **1,** to make level or smooth; **2,** to beat down; prostrate; **3,** to sadden; depress; **4,** to make dull, insipid, or tasteless; **5,** in music, to lower in tone; make flat:—*v.i.* **1,** to become even or level; **2,** to become insipid.—*n.* **flat′ten-er.**

flat-ter (flăt′ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to please, or seek to please, by complimentary speech, usually insincere; **2,** to praise too highly; **3,** to encourage with false hopes or expectations:—*v.i.* to give false praise.—*n.* **flat′ter-er.**—*p.adj.* **flat′ter-ing.**—*adv.* **flat′ter-ing-ly.**

flat-ter-y (flăt′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* flatteries (-ĭz)], insincere complimentary speech; **2,** the act of one who flatters.

flat-u-lence (flăt′ū-lĕns), *n.* **1,** a condition of wind, or gas, in the stomach or intestines; **2,** emptiness; pretentiousness; conceit. Also, **flat′u-len-cy.**—*adj.* **flat′u-lent.**—*adv.* **flat′u-lent-ly.**

flat-ways (flăt′wāz″), *adv.* with the flat side up or foremost; not edgewise. Also, **flat′wise″.**

flaunt (flânt; flŏnt), *v.t.* to display with unnecessary show:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a gaudy display in dress; **2,** to behave in a forward manner.—*adv.* **flaunt′ing-ly.**

flau-tist (flô′tĭst), *n.* one who plays the flute: also called *flutist.*

fla-vor (flā′vĕr), *n.* **1,** that quality which affects the sense of taste; as, a spicy *flavor* in a cake; **2,** that quality which affects the sense of smell; as, the *flavor* of a perfume; **3,** a flavoring substance, as vanilla; **4,** a pervasive characteristic, as of a literary work:—*v.t.* to give a flavor or characteristic to; as, to *flavor* an ice. Also, **fla′vour.**

fla-vor-ing (flā′vĕr-ĭng), *n.* an essence or extract for giving flavor. Also, **fla′vour-ing.**

¹flaw (flô), *n.* a blemish; a weak spot; crack:—*v.t.* to make a flaw in; crack.—*adj.* **flaw′less.**—*adv.* **flaw′less-ly.**

²flaw (flô) *n.* a sudden, sharp puff of wind.

flax (flăks), *n.* **1,** a slender plant with blue flowers, from the fiber of which linen is made; **2,** the fiber ready to be spun.

flax-en (flăk′sn), *adj.* resembling or made of flax; of a pale yellow color.

flax-seed (flăks′sēd″; flăk′sēd″), *n.* the seed of the flax, much used in medicine and for making linseed oil.

flay (flā), *v.t.* **1,** to strip off; skin; **2,** to torture.

flea (flē), *n.* any of various small, wingless, blood-sucking, jumping insects.

fleck (flĕk), *n.* a streak or spot:—*v.t.* to streak or spot.

flec-tion (flĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or process of bending; **2,** a curved or bent part; **3,** a grammatical variation for reasons of syntax; inflection; **4,** in anatomy, the bending of a limb toward the body: opp. of *extension.* Also, **flex′ion.**—*adj.* **flec′tion-al.**

fled (flĕd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *flee.*

fledge (flĕj), *v.i.* to have the full plumage or feathers necessary for flight:—*v.t.* to furnish with feathers ready for flight; as, the birds were *fledged.*

fledg-ling (flĕj′lĭng), *n.* a young bird just feathered out and able to fly. Also, **fledge′ling.**

flee (flē), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fled (flĕd), *p.pr.* flee′ing], to run away from; avoid:—*v.i.* **1,** to run away; **2,** to disappear; vanish.

fleece (flēs), *n.* **1,** the woolly coat of a sheep at one time; **2,** anything resembling this coat of wool:—*v.t.* **1,** to shear (a sheep) of the wool; **2,** to rob; strip.—*n.* **fleec′er.**

fleec-y (flēs′ĭ), *adj.* like, or made of, a sheep's coat of wool; white and fluffy; as, *fleecy* clouds; a *fleecy* lining.

fleer (flēr), *n.* mockery or derision:—*v.i.* to mock or sneer.—*adv.* **fleer′ing-ly.**

¹fleet (flēt), *adj.* swift; nimble:—*v.i.* to pass or fly quickly.—*adv.* **fleet′ly.**—*n.* **fleet′ness.**—*p.adj.* **fleet′ing.**—*adv.* **fleet′ing-ly.**

²fleet (flēt), *n.* **1,** a number of vessels in a group, under one commander; **2,** the combined naval equipment of a nation.

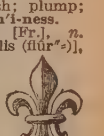
flesh (flĕsh), *n.* **1,** that part of an animal body beneath the skin, composed of soft, muscular tissue; **2,** animal food; **3,** pulp, as of fruit; **4,** the body: opp. of *soul*; **5,** present life; as, in the *flesh*; **6,** near relatives; kindred; as, his own *flesh* and blood.

flesh-ly (flĕsh′lĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the body; corporeal; carnal:—*adv.* carnally.—*n.* **flesh′li-ness.**

flesh-pot (flĕsh′pŏt″), *n.* **1,** a vessel used for cooking meat; **2,** in *pl.*, plenty; physical ease and comfort.

flesh-y (flĕsh′ĭ), *adj.* full of flesh; plump; corpulent; fat.—*n.* **flesh′i-ness.**

***fleur-de-lis** (flûr″dē-lē′), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* fleurs-de-lis (flûr″z-)], **1,** the emblem of French royalty; **2,** the iris. Also, ***fleur′ de lys′** (lĭs′); **flow′er-de-luce′** (=dē-lūs′).


FLEUR-DE-LIS

flew (flōō), past tense of the irregular verb *fly.*

flex (flĕks), *v.t.* to bend or curve by the muscles, as an arm.

flex-i-bil-i-ty (flĕk″sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being pliant.

flex-i-ble (flĕk′sĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** easily bent; pliant; **2,** yielding to persuasion; **3,** adaptable.—*adv.* **flex′i-bly.**

flex-or (flĕk′sŏr), *n.* a muscle that acts in bending a limb: opp. of *extensor.*

flex-ure (flĕk′shŭr; flĕks′ûr), *n.* **1,** the act of bending; **2,** the part bent; **3,** a curve or fold.

flick (flĭk), *n.* a light, quick stroke, as with a whip:—*v.t.* to whip lightly.

¹flick-er (flĭk′ĕr), *v.i.* **1,** to move with an unsteady and quick motion, as a flame; **2,** to flutter, as with the wings:—*n.* an unsteady light or movement; flutter.—*p.adj.* and *n.* **flick′er-ing.**—*adv.* **flick′er-ing-ly.**

²flick-er (flĭk′ĕr), *n.* the golden-winged woodpecker of North America also called *yellow-hammer.*

fli-er (flī′ĕr), *n.* one that flies or moves rapidly. See **fly′er,** *Pfd. S.*

flight (flīt), *n.* **1,** the act, process, manner, or power of flying; **2,** the distance

traveled by anything that flies; **3**, a hasty departure; **4**, birds flying together, or produced in the same season; **5**, a soaring forth; as, a *flight* of imagination; **6**, a shower or volley; as, a *flight* of arrows; **7**, a series of steps.

flight-y (flīt'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, changeful; capricious; extravagant in fancy; **2**, wild; mildly insane.—*adv.* **flight'i-ly.**—*n.* **flight'i-ness.**

flim-sy (flĭm'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* flimsies (-zĭz)], a thin paper; also, reporters' copy: —*adj.* **1**, thin; weak; **2**, ineffective; as, a *flimsy* argument.—*adv.* **flim'si-ly.**—*n.* **flim'si-ness.**

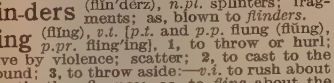
flinch (flĭnch), *v.i.* to shrink or draw back, as from pain, danger, etc.:—*n.* the act of drawing back from pain.

flin-ders (flĭn'dẽrz), *n.pl.* splinters; fragments; as, blown to *flinders.*

fling (flĭng), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flung (flŭng), *p.pr.* fling'ing], **1**, to throw or hurl; drive by violence; scatter; **2**, to cast to the ground; **3**, to throw aside:—*v.i.* to rush about impatiently; flounce; as, to *fling* about the room:—*n.* **1**, the act of throwing or casting; **2**, a sneer or gibe; **3**, a period, usually brief, of unrestrained pleasure; **4**, a kind of dance.

flint (flĭnt), *n.* **1**, a very hard kind of quartz or rock which strikes sparks with steel; **2**, anything hard like flint.

flint-lock (flĭnt'lŏk"), *n.* an old form of gun in which the powder was



FLINTLOCK
1, hammer with flint; 2, steel and powder pan.

ignited, or set on fire, by a spark from a stroke of flint on steel.

flint-y (flĭn'tĭ), *adj.* **1**, composed of, or like, flint; hard; **2**, obdurate; cruel; as, a *flinty* heart.—*n.* **flint'i-ness.**

[1]flip (flĭp), *n.* a short, quick stroke; a flick: —*v.t.* to flick with the fingers; strike with a short, quick blow:—*v.i.* to move jerkily.

[2]flip (flĭp), *n.* a drink composed of ale, beer, or cider, sweetened, spiced, and heated.

flip-pan-cy (flĭp'ăn-sĭ), *n.* a trifling manner; pertness.

flip-pant (flĭp'ănt), *adj.* **1**, impertinent; disrespectful; as, a *flippant* child; **2**, trifling, as an answer.—*adv.* **flip'-pant-ly.**—*n.* **flip'pant-ness.**

flip-per (flĭp'ẽr), *n.* a broad fin, arm, or paddle used in swimming.

flirt (flûrt), *v.t.* **1**, to move to and fro with a short, rapid action; **2**, to throw with a quick, elastic motion:—*v.i.* **1**, to move nimbly; **2**, to make love frivolously or for mere amusement:—*n.* **1**, a coquette; one who plays at making love; **2**, a sudden jerk or toss.

flir-ta-tion (flẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* a playing at love; a light love affair; as, merely a summer *flirtation.*—*adj.* **flir-ta'tious.**

flit (flĭt), *v.i.* **1**, to pass lightly along; fly away; **2**, to move suddenly about.

flitch (flĭch), *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured; as, a *flitch* of bacon.

float (flōt), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to be supported at the surface of a liquid or suspended in a volume of gas; **2**, to launch or start, as a rumor, business, or scheme:—*v.i.* **1**, to be held up at the surface of a liquid or within a volume of gas; **2**, to move quietly or lightly; glide without apparent effort:—*n.* **1**, anything that rests on the surface of a liquid, or supports something on a liquid, as a raft, a cork on a fishing line, or the like; **2**, a dray used for transporting heavy objects; **3**, a plasterer's tool for spreading and smoothing; **4**, a low cart or platform on wheels, or a single group of objects or persons, exhibited in a parade. —*n.* **float'age.**—*n.* and *p.adj.* **float'ing.**

float-er (flōt'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which floats; **2**, *Slang*, one who moves from place to place to repeat his vote.

floc-cu-lent (flŏk'û-lĕnt), *adj.* **1**, like or pertaining to wool, or soft, woolly flakes; **2**, resembling flakes or puffs.

[1]flock (flŏk), *n.* **1**, a number of animals or birds of one kind keeping together; **2**, a large number of persons together; a congregation:—*v.i.* to come together in crowds; congregate.

[2]flock (flŏk), *n.* **1**, a tuft of wool; **2**, the fiberlike refuse of wool or rags, used for stuffing in upholstery.

floe (flō), *n.* a large mass of drifting ice from the polar ocean.

flog (flŏg), *v.t.* to whip; punish; strike with a rod.

flood (flŭd), *n.* **1**, a great flow of water; inundation; **2**, the rising, or inflowing, tide; **3**, *Poetic*, the sea; **4**, an abundant supply or outpouring of anything: **the Flood**, the great deluge in the time of Noah (Genesis 7, 8):—*v.t.* to deluge; inundate; overflow.

flood-gate (flŭd'gāt"), *n.* a gate in a waterway, which when opened allows the water to escape; hence, any opportunity for a great outpouring.

floor (flōr), *n.* **1**, the bottom surface of a room or house; **2**, any similar surface; **3**, all the rooms on one level in a building; a story; **4**, the right to address an assembly; as, he has the *floor*:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with a floor; **2**, to strike down; **3**, to put to silence.

floor-ing (flōr'ĭng), *n.* **1**, materials for floors; **2**, floors collectively.

floor-walk-er (flōr'wŏk"ẽr), *n.* in the U. S., an overseer in the aisles of a large department store.

flop (flŏp), *v.t.* to strike or drop heavily or with a jerk:—*v.i.* **1**, to throw oneself about; as, the fish *flops* in the boat; to flap, as the brim of a hat; **2**, to change over quickly, as from one group to another:—*n.* **1**, the act or sound of dropping suddenly and heavily; **2**, a sudden change of allegiance, as to another party.—*adj. Colloq.*, **flop'py.**

flo-ral (flō'răl), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, flowers.

flo-ret (flō'rĕt), *n.* **1**, a little flower; **2**, one of the small flowers that form the head of a composite flower such as the daisy.

flo-ri-cul-ture (flō'rĭ-kŭl"tûr; flōr'ĭ-kŭl"-tûr), *n.* the production and cultivation of flowers.—*adj.* **flo'ri-cul'-tur-al.**—*n.* **flo'ri-cul'tur-ist.**

flor-id (flōr'ĭd), *adj.* **1**, bright in color; flushed; **2**, brilliant with decorations; **3**, covered with flowers.—*adv.* **flor'id-ly.** —*n.* **flo-rid'i-ty.**—*n.* **flor'id-ness.**

flor-in (flōr'ĭn), *n.* **1**, orig., a gold coin of Florence; **2**, any of various European silver coins.

flor-ist (flō'rĭst; flŏr'ĭst), *n.* one who raises flowers for pleasure or profit.

floss (flŏs), *n.* **1,** waste silk fibers; **2,** the soft, downy, silken substance in certain husks.—*adj.* **floss'y.**

flo-tage (flō'tăj), *n.* **1,** things that rest on the surface of a liquid, as drift-wood; **2,** the ability of anything to float; buoyancy. Also, **float'age.**

flo-ta-tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of floating or causing to float; **2,** the process of financing a business, as by selling stock or bonds.

flo-til-la (flō-tĭl'ä), *n.* **1,** a fleet of small vessels; **2,** a small fleet.

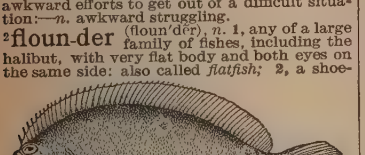
flot-sam (flŏt'săm), *n.* goods lost in shipwreck and found floating.

[1]flounce (flouns), *n.* a piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat or the skirt of the dress, with the lower border loose and spreading; a deep ruffle:—*v.t.* to furnish or trim with deep ruffles.—*n.* **flounc'ing.**

[2]flounce (flouns), *n.* a sudden jerk or movement of the body, denoting impatience:—*v.i.* to move impatiently.

[1]floun-der (floun'dĕr), *v.i.* to struggle awkwardly; proceed with difficulty, as if hampered; figuratively, to make awkward efforts to get out of a difficult situation:—*n.* awkward struggling.

[2]floun-der (floun'dĕr), *n.* **1,** any of a large family of fishes, including the halibut, with very flat body and both eyes on the same side: also called *flatfish;* **2,** a shoe-



FLOUNDER
($\frac{1}{6}$)

maker's tool used in molding boot fronts.

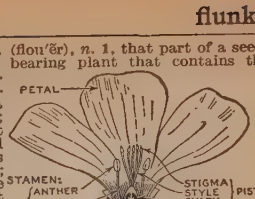
flour (flour) *n.* **1,** the fine meal of ground wheat or other grain; **2,** any fine, soft powder:—*v.t.* **1,** to grind into flour; **2,** to sprinkle flour upon.—*adj.* **flour'y.**

flour-ish (flûr'ĭsh), *v.i.* **1,** to prosper or thrive; be vigorous; **2,** to wave about in a showy manner; **3,** to be flowery in language; **4,** to make ornamental lines with a pen:—*v.t.* to swing about or brandish:—*n.* **1,** a figure formed by lines or strokes fancifully drawn; **2,** decoration; **3,** a musical passage intended for display; **4,** an elaborate trumpet call; **5,** ostentatious, showy parade; **6,** a waving about, as of a flag.—*n.* **flour'ish-er.**

flout (flout), *v.t.* to insult; treat contemptuously:—*n.* an insult; contemptuous remark.—*adv.* **flout'ing-ly.**—*n.* **flout'er.**

flow (flō), *v.i.* **1,** to run or spread; as, the river *flows* south; **2,** to glide; be uttered smoothly; **3,** to rise, as the tide; **4,** to melt; **5,** to issue forth; **6,** to hang freely, or sway; **7,** to abound; run over:—*n.* **1,** a current or stream; **2,** the quantity of fluid passing, as through a pipe, under given conditions; **3,** the rise of the tide; **4,** a marshy area which is inundated if the water is slightly raised.

flow-er (flou'ĕr), *n.* **1,** that part of a seed-bearing plant that contains the reproductive organs; a blossom; **2,** a plant cultivated for its blossoms; **3,** the choicest part of anything; as, the *flower* of a country's youth; **4,** an ornamental expression:—*v.i.* to blossom:—*v.t.* to adorn with flowers or a floral design.—*adj.* **flow'er-less.**—*adj.* **flow'er-y.**—*n.* **flow'er-i-ness.**



A COMPLETE FLOWER
Cut to show the floral parts

flow-er-et (flou'ĕr-ĕt), *n.* a little flower; a floret. Also, **flow'ret.**

flow-er-pot (flou'ĕr-pŏt'), *n.* a vessel containing earth in which to grow plants and flowers.

flown (flōn), past participle of the transitive and intransitive verb *fly.*

flu (flōō), *n. Colloq.,* an infectious disease, often epidemic, characterized by inflammation of the air passages, muscular pains, headache, digestive disturbances, and prostration: a popular term for *influenza.*

fluc-tu-ate (flŭk'tū-āt), *v.i.* **1,** to roll to and fro, as a wave; **2,** to rise and fall, as the stock market; **3,** to be undecided or wavering.—*n.* **fluc'tu-a'tion.**

flue (flōō), *n.* **1,** a pipe or passage to convey away smoke, hot air, etc.; **2,** the opening in an organ pipe.

flu-ent (flōō'ĕnt) *adj.* **1,** possessing readiness of speech; eloquent; **2,** moving freely.—*adv.* **flu'ent-ly.**—*n.* **flu'en-cy.**

fluff (flŭf), *n.* light down or fur nap:—*v.t.* to spread out, as feathers.—*adj.* **fluff'y.**—*n.* **fluff'i-ness.**

fluid (flōō'ĭd), *adj.* capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous: opp. of *solid:* **fluid dram,** a measure of capacity, equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fluid ounce; about a teaspoonful: also written *fluidrachm* (flōō'ĭ-drăm"); *fluid drachm:* **fluid ounce,** a liquid measure of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pint:—*n.* a substance which flows.—*n.* **flu-id'i-ty.**

[1]fluke (flōōk), *n.* **1,** a flatfish: also called *flounder;* **2,** a parasitic, flattened worm causing a disease, esp. in sheep.

[2]fluke (flōōk), *n.* **1,** the flattened end of an arm of an anchor (see *anchor,* illus.); **2,** one of the broad lobes on the tail of a whale; **3,** the broad head of a harpoon.

[3]fluke (flōōk), *n. Slang,* a lucky stroke, as in some game.—*adj.* **fluk'y.**

flume (flōōm), *n.* **1,** an artificial channel for carrying water; **2,** a gap through which a torrent passes.

flum-mer-y (flŭm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* flummeries (-ĭz)], **1,** a dish made of water-soaked oatmeal; **2,** a custard or blancmange; **3,** nonsense.

flung (flŭng), past tense and past participle of the verb *fling.*

flunk-y (flŭngk'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* flunkies (-ĭz)], **1,** a liveried servant: used contemptuously; **2,** a toady; snob. Also, **flunk'ey.**

flu-or (flōō'ŏr), *n.* calcium fluoride, a mineral occurring in crystalline form: also called *fluorite*, which see, and *fluor spar*.

flu-o-res-cence (flōō"ō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1,** the quality existing in certain substances of giving off, under the action of light, a color differing from their own; the property possessed by certain substances of becoming luminous under X rays or other forms of radiation; **2,** the light thus produced. —*v.i.* **flu"o-resce',**—*adj.* **flu"o-res'cent.**

flu-or-ine (flōō'ŏr-ĭn; flōō'ŏr-ēn), *n.* a pale, greenish yellow, gaseous element, similar to chlorine. Also, **flu'or-in.**

flu-or-ite (flōō'ŏr-īt), *n.* a common mineral, calcium fluoride, used as a flux in the preparation of hydrofluoric acid, and for making lenses for scientific instruments: also called *fluor; fluor spar*.

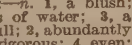
flur-ry (flŭr'ĭ), *v.t.* to agitate, confuse, or bewilder:—*n.* [*pl.* flurries (-ĭz)], **1,** a sudden commotion or excitement; hurry; **2,** a sudden gust; as, a *flurry* of rain.

[1]flush (flŭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to redden; cause to blush; **2,** to encourage; excite; thrill; **3,** to wash or cleanse by means of a strong flow of water:—*v.i.* **1,** to blush; glow; **2,** to become full of water:—*n.* **1,** a blush; glow; **2,** a sudden rush, as of water; **3,** a thrill; excitement:—*adj.* **1,** full; **2,** abundantly supplied, as with money; **3,** vigorous; **4,** even; level; as, nail the board *flush* with the corner: —*adv.* evenly (with the edge, as of a container).

[2]flush (flŭsh), *v.t.* to drive or startle from cover, as birds:—*v.i.* to rise or be startled from cover.

flus-ter (flŭs'tẽr), *v.t.* to confuse or agitate: —*n.* agitation or confusion.

flute (flōōt), *n.* **1,** a musical wind instrument furnished with finger holes and keys; **2,** a long channel or groove, as in the shaft of a column:—*v.i.* to play on, or as on, a flute:—*v.t.* to form parallel grooves in; decorate (wood, cloth, etc.) with grooves; as, to *flute* a ruffle.—*p.adj.* **flut'ed.**—*adj.* **flut'y.**—*n.* **flut'ing.**



FLUTE

flut-ist (flōōt'ĭst), *n.* a performer on the flute: also called *fluter; flautist*.

flut-ter (flŭt'ẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to flap the wings rapidly; **2,** to move rapidly and irregularly; **3,** to be in agitation or uncertainty:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to move rapidly and irregularly; **2,** to throw into confusion:—*n.* **1,** a quick and irregular motion; vibration; **2,** a state of excitement or anxiety.—*n.* **flut'ter-er.**—*adv.* **flut'ter-ing-ly.**

flu-vi-al (flōō'vĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, growing or living in, or caused by, rivers.—*adj.* **flu'vi-a-tile** (flōō'vĭ-ă-tĭl).

flux (flŭks), *n.* **1,** any flow or issue of matter; **2,** the flow of the tide; **3,** a substance used to promote melting, as in working ores: —*v.t.* **1,** to fuse; melt; make fluid; **2,** to purge.

fly (flī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* flew (flōō), *p.p.* flown (flōn), *p.pr.* fly'ing], **1,** to move through, or rise in, the air with wings; **2,** to pass swiftly; move rapidly; **3,** to go quickly through the air as if propelled by some driving impulse; **4,** to float in the air, as a flag; **5,** to run away; attempt to escape:—*v.t.* **1,** to avoid or shun; **2,** to cause to float in the air:—*n.* [*pl.* flies (flīz)], **1,** a two-winged insect of any of many kinds, including the common house fly; **2,** a hook decorated in imitation of an insect: used in fishing; **3,** a piece of cloth stretched over a tent, forming an extra roof; **4,** in baseball, a ball batted so as to rise high in the air; also, the flight of a ball before it hits the ground.

fly-a-way (flī'ă-wā"), *adj.* flighty; not dependable:—*n.* a flighty person.

fly-catch-er (flī'kăch"ẽr), *n.* any of the small birds that catch insects while in the air, as the kingbird.

fly-er (flī'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which flies; specif., an aviator; **2,** one who flees; a fugitive; **3,** a swiftly moving part of a mechanism; **4,** one of a straight flight of steps; **5,** in *pl.*, a straight flight of steps; **6,** *Colloq.*: **a,** a speculative venture; as, a *flyer* in stocks; **b,** anything swiftly moving, as an express train; **c,** a handbill. Also, **fli'er.**

fly-ing (flī'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** capable of moving through the air with, or as if with, wings; as, a *flying* machine; **2,** moving rapidly and widely; as, a *flying* army; **3,** waving, as a flag; **4,** attached but projecting; as, a *flying* jib; a *flying* buttress; **5,** brief; as, a *flying* visit.

fly-leaf (flī'lēf"), *n.* [*pl.* flyleaves (-lēvz")], a blank sheet at the beginning or at the end of a book.

fly-speck (flī'spĕk"), *n.* the spot made by the excrement of a house fly: —*v.t.* to soil with flyspecks.

fly-wheel (flī'hwēl"), *n.* a heavy wheel in a machine to steady its motion.

foal (fōl), *n.* the young of a horse, ass, or camel:—*v.i.* to bring forth a foal.

foam (fōm), *n.* the white substance formed on a liquid by shaking or fermentation; froth:—*v.i.* **1,** to gather foam; **2,** to be enraged.—*adj.* **foam'less.**—*adj.* **foam'ing.**

fob (fŏb), *n.* **1,** a small pocket, esp. for a watch; **2,** a short watch chain or ribbon.

fo-cal (fō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed at, a focus or central point.

fo-cal-ize (fō'kăl-īz), *v.t.* to bring to a center or central point, as light rays; focus.—*n.* **fo"cal-i-za'tion.**

fo-cus (fō'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* focuses (-ĕz); foci (-sī)], **1,** a point where rays, as of light, meet, esp. from a lens or mirror: called *principal focus* if the rays are orig. parallel; **2,** the distance of the principal focus from the lens or mirror; **3,** a central point; also, a point the position of which determines a curve, as in a parabola or ellipse (see *parabola, ellipse*, illus.):—*v.t.* to centralize; concentrate.

fod-der (fŏd'ẽr), *n.* coarse food, as for cattle:—*v.t.* to feed with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* **1,** a personal enemy; **2,** an enemy in war; **3,** an opposing or harmful factor.

foe-man (fō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* foemen (-mĕn)], an adversary or enemy in war.

fog (fŏg), *n.* **1,** a cloud of condensed water vapor near the surface of the sea or land; **2,** bewilderment; **3,** in photography, a haze obscuring a developed plate: **fog bank,** a dense mass of fog, resting on the surface of the sea:—*v.i.* to become clouded:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with mist; **2,** to puzzle; **3,** to cloud (a photographic plate) by wrong exposure to light.

fog-gy (fŏg'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** abounding in, or filled with, mist and vapor; **2,** bewildered; **3,** obscure.—*adv.* **fog'gi-ly.**—*n.* **fog'gi-ness.**

fog-horn (fŏg'hôrn"), *n.* a siren or horn for warning ships in a fog.

fo-gy (fō'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fogies (-gĭz)], a person of old-fashioned or eccentric habits and ideas.—*n.* **fo'gy-ism.**—*adj.* **fo'gy-ish.**

foi-ble (foi'bl), *n.* **1,** a failing or minor defect in character; **2,** the weakest part of the blade in a sword.

1foil (foil), *n.* **1,** a lobe or leaflike space between cusps, as in a carved panel or in window tracery; **2,** a thin plate or sheet of metal, as on the back of a mirror; also, a paperlike sheet of metal used for wrapping; as, tin *foil*, **3,** anything that enhances by contrast.

2foil (foil) *n.* a long, slender fencing weapon with a blunt point.

FOILS (def. 1)

3foil (foil), *v.t.* **1,** to baffle or frustrate; defeat; **2,** in hunting, to run across and thus spoil (a scent) so as to baffle hounds:—*n.* the trail of an animal.

foist (foist), *v.t.* **1,** to insert slyly; **2,** to pass off as genuine: with *on* or *upon*.

1fold (fōld), *v.t.* **1,** to double; bend over (part of something); **2,** to inclose; wrap up; clasp:—*v.i.* to become closed by doubling up:—*n.* a part doubled over another; also, the hollow or crease made by folding.

2fold (fōld), *v.t.* to shut up in a pen or fold:—*n.* **1,** a pen for sheep; **2,** a flock of sheep; **3,** hence, the membership of a church.

fold-er (fōl'dẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which folds; **2,** a circular, map, or time-table on a folded sheet of paper.

fo-li-a-ceous (fō"lĭ-ā'shŭs), *adj.* **1,** resembling or having leaves; **2,** in mining, having thin, leaflike layers.

fo-li-age (fō'lĭ-ĭj), *n.* **1,** leaves collectively; **2,** the artistic representation of leaves and flowers in decoration.

fo-li-ate (fō'lĭ-āt), *adj.* **1,** leafy; **2,** in the shape of a leaf; **3,** beaten into a very thin sheet, as metal.—*adj.* **fo'li-at"ed.**—*n.* **fo"li-a'tion.**

fo-li-o (fō'lĭ-ō; fōl'yō), *n.* [*pl.* folios (-ōz; -yōz)], **1,** a book of the largest size, formed of sheets of paper folded once; **2,** a page of manuscript or printed matter; **3,** the right- and left-hand pages of a ledger, etc.; **4,** in legal documents, a fixed number of words of manuscript; **5,** a case for music, etc.; **6,** in printing, a page number:—*adj.* consisting of a sheet of paper folded once:—*v.t.* to number the pages of (a book).

folk (fōk), *n.* **1,** a kindred tribe, race, or nation; **2,** in *pl.*, *Colloq.*: **a,** people in general; **b,** one's relatives.

folk-lore (fōk'lōr"), *n.* popular traditions, customs, etc. Also, **folk lore.**

fol-li-cle (fŏl'ĭ-kl), *n.* **1,** a seed vessel; **2,** a very small, simple gland.

fol-low (fŏl'ō), *v.t.* **1,** to go or come after; pursue; **2,** to succeed in order; **3,** to support the opinions or cause of; **4,** to imitate or conform to; **5,** to watch or attend to closely; **6,** to practice, as a profession:—*v.t.* **1,** to go or come after another; **2,** to result.—*n.* **fol'low-er.**

fol-low-ing (fŏl'ō-ĭng), *p.adj.* succeeding:—*n.* one's adherents.

fol-ly (fŏl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* follies (-ĭz)], **1,** want of understanding; foolishness; **2,** unbecoming conduct; **3,** criminal weakness; **sin**; **4,** any foolish undertaking.

fo-ment (fō-mĕnt'), *v.t.* **1,** to bathe with warm or medicated liquids; **2,** to foster; excite; instigate.—*n.* **fo-ment'er.**—*n.* **fo"men-ta'tion.**

fond (fŏnd), *adj.* **1,** affectionate; loving; **2,** cherished; **3,** partial; foolishly indulgent.—*adv.* **fond'ly.**—*n.* **fond'ness.**

fon-dant (fŏn'dănt; *Fr.* fôn"dän'), *n.* a creamy preparation of sugar, used as a basis in some candies.

fon-dle (fŏn'dl), *v.t.* to caress; treat with tenderness; as, to *fondle* a pet.

fond-ling (fŏnd'lĭng), *n.* one who or that which is handled tenderly.

1font (fŏnt), *n.* **1,** a vessel to hold holy water, esp. that used in baptizing; **2,** a fountain or spring.

2font (fŏnt), *n.* a full assortment of one size and style of type. Also, *Br.*, **fount.**

BAPTISMAL FONT

food (fōod), *n.* **1,** nutriment; **2,** material for eating.—*n.* **food'stuff.**

fool (fōol), *n.* **1,** a person lacking in intelligence; an idiot; **2,** in old times, a court jester; **3,** one who acts in an unwise manner; **4,** a victim or butt; as, to make a *fool* of him:—*v.t.* **1,** to make a butt of; treat with contempt; **2,** to deceive:—*v.i.* to trifle.—*adj.* and *n.* **fool'ing.**

fool-er-y (fōol'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fooleries (-ĭz)], habitual folly; absurd conduct.

fool-har-dy (fōol'här"dĭ), *adj.* unwisely bold; regardless of consequences or results.—*adv.* **fool'har"di-ly.**—*n.* **fool'har"di-ness.**

fool-ish (fōol'ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** acting without reason or judgment; **2,** weak-minded; silly; **3,** ridiculous; trifling; contemptible.—*adv.* **fool'ish-ly.**—*n.* **fool'ish-ness.**

fools-cap (fōolz'kăp"), *n.* **1,** a hat adorned with bells and worn by court jesters; **2,** a size of paper about seventeen inches by fourteen inches: orig. watermarked with the jester's cap and bells.

foot (fŏŏt), *n.* [*pl.* feet (fēt)], **1,** that part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands; **2,** the lower part, base, foundation, or end of anything; **3,** that part of a boot or stocking which receives the foot: **4,** a measure equal to twelve inches; **5,** unmounted soldiers; **6,** a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse:—*v.t.* **1,** to add a foot to, as a stocking; **2,** to add figures in (a column) and place the total at the bottom; **3,** *Colloq.*, to pay; as, to *foot* the bill.—*adj.* **foot'ed.**

foot-ball (fŏŏt'bôl"), *n.* **1,** any of various outdoor games in which two teams try to carry or kick an inflated ball to or across the opponents' goal; **2,** the ball used.

foot-board (fŏŏt'bōrd"), *n.* **1,** a board across the lower end of a bedstead; **2,** a board on which to stand.

foot-bridge (fŏŏt'brĭj"), *n.* a bridge for pedestrians.

foot-fall (fo͝ot′fôl″), *n.* a footstep; the sound of a footstep.

foot-hill (fo͝ot′hĭl″), *n.* one of a range of low hills near the base of mountains; as, the *foothills* of the Rockies.

foot-hold (fo͝ot′hōld″), *n.* secure position; firm footing.

foot-ing (fo͝ot′ĭng), *n.* **1**, ground or support for the feet; **2**, tread; act of moving on foot, as in dancing or walking; **3**, state or conditon; as, a friendly *footing*.

foot-lights (fo͝ot′līts″), *n.pl.* **1**, the floor lights at the front of a theater stage; **2**, the stage; the theater.

foot-man (fo͝ot′măn), *n.* [*pl.* footmen (-mĕn)], a servant who attends a carriage, waits on table, etc.

foot-note (fo͝ot′nōt″), *n.* an explanatory or illustrative statement placed at the bottom of a page.

foot-pad (fo͝ot′păd″), *n.* a highwayman who robs on foot.

foot-path (fo͝ot′păth″), *n.* a path for the use of persons who are walking.

foot pound the unit of work equivalent to the raising of one pound vertically through a space of one foot.

foot-print (fo͝ot′prĭnt″), *n.* the mark made by a foot.

foot-sore (fo͝ot′sōr″), *adj.* having sore feet, as from walking.

foot-step (fo͝ot′stĕp″), *n.* **1**, a footfall; **2**, the action of the foot in stepping; **3**, the sound of a step; **4**, the imprint or mark of a foot; track.

foot-stool (fo͝ot′sto͞ol″), *n.* a stool to rest the feet on.

fop (fŏp), *n.* a man who is devoted to fine dress; a dandy.—*n.* **fop′per-y.**

fop-pish (fŏp′ĭsh), *adj.* like a dandy in dress and manners.—*adv.* **fop′-pish-ly.**—*n.* **fop′pish-ness.**

for (fôr), *prep.* **1**, in place of; **2**, as being; as, I took him *for* an honest man; **3**, in exchange against; as, two pencils *for* five cents; **4**, because of; as, he could not walk *for* weakness; **5**, because of lack of; as, we are pressed *for* time; **6**, for the sake of; as, *for* the love of God; **7**, in support of; as, he who is not *for* me is against me; **8**, in spite of; as, *for* all his money, he has no influence; **9**, to the number or amount of; as, a bill *for* five dollars; **10**, during; as, to stand *for* an hour; **11**, as regards; in consideration of; **12**, introducing the subject of an infinitive noun clause; as, it is right *for* me to do this:—*conj.* because; since; seeing that; owing to the fact that.

for-age (fŏr′ăj), *n.* **1**, food for horses and cattle; **2**, a search for food or provisions for an army:—*v.i.* to go in search of provisions:—*v.t.* **1**, to supply with provisions; **2**, to strip of provisions; ravage, as a land in war time.—*n.* **for′ag-er.**

for-as-much as (fŏr″ăz-mŭch′), because; since; seeing that. Also, **for as much as.**

for-ay (fŏr′ā), *n.* in border warfare, a raid:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to plunder or ravage.

for-bade (fŏr-băd′), past tense of the irregular verb *forbid*. Also, **for-bad′.**

[1]for-bear (fŏr-bâr′; fōr′bâr), *n.* an ancestor. Also, **fore′bear** (fōr′bâr).

[2]for-bear (fŏr-bâr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -bore′ (-bōr′), *p.p.* -borne′ (-bōrn′), *p.pr.* -bear′ing], to abstain from; give up:—*v.i.* to restrain oneself; be patient.—*n.* **for-bear′ance.**

for-bid (fŏr-bĭd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -bade′ or -bad′ (-băd′), *p.p.* -bid′den (-bĭd′n) or, *Archaic*, -bid′, *p.pr.* -bid′ding], **1**, to prohibit (an act); **2**, to command (a person) not to do something; **3**, to oppose.—*p.adj.* **for-bid′ding.**

for-bore (fŏr-bōr′), the past tense of [2]*forbear*: **forborne**, the past participle of [2]*forbear*.

force (fōrs), *n.* **1**, active power; vigor; strength; energy; violence; **2**, power to produce conviction; persuasive power; **3**, meaning; special significance, as of a word or expression; **4**, troops; armament; a trained or organized body; **5**, unlawful violence to property or person; **6**, in physics, that which tends to produce motion, or a change of motion, in a body: **force pump**, a pump that delivers liquid through valves under pressure: distinguished from *lift pump* (see [1]*pump*, illus.):—*v.t.* **1**, to compel; overpower by strength; **2**, to impel; push; **3**, to produce by unnatural or excessive effort; strain; **4**, to stimulate (plants) by artificial means.—*adj.* **force′less.**

forced (fōrst), *p.adj.* **1**, compulsory; strained; as, a *forced* march; **2**, affected; as, a *forced* smile.—*adv.* **forc′ed-ly.**

force-ful (fōrs′fo͝ol), *adj.* having vigor; strong; powerful; as, a *forceful* speech.—*adv.* **force′ful-ly.**—*n.* **force′ful-ness.**

force-meat (fōrs′mēt″), *n.* meat finely chopped and seasoned.

for-ceps (fōr′sĕps), *n.* [*pl.* forceps], pincers or pliers for seizing and extracting.

for-ci-ble (fōr′sĭ-bl), *adj.* **1**, having great mental or physical power; as, *forcible* speech; **2**, attained or done by compulsion; as, a *forcible* entry.—*adv.* **for′ci-bly.**

ford (fōrd), *n.* a shallow part of a stream, etc., which can be crossed on foot by men or animals:—*v.t.* to wade through, or pass over without swimming.—*adj.* **ford′a-ble.**

fore (fōr), *n.* the forward part:—*adj.* and *adv.* at or near the forward part.

fore—and—aft (fōr″ănd-ăft′), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a sail which pivots at one edge about the mast, as in the dinghy and catboat: distinguished from *square-rigged* (see *ship*, illus.).

[1]fore-arm (fōr′ärm″), *n.* the arm between the wrist and the elbow.

[2]fore-arm (fōr-ärm′), *v.t.* to prepare beforehand for conflict.

fore-bode (fōr-bōd′), *v.i.* to presage evil; foresee:—*v.t.* to foretell (evil).—*n.* **fore-bod′er.**—*adj.* and *n.* **fore-bod′ing.**

fore-cast (fōr′kăst″), *n.* **1**, foresight; **2**, prediction, as of the weather:—*v.t.* (fōr-kăst′), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cast′ or -cast′ed, *p.pr.* -cast′ing], to plan or calculate beforehand; foresee; predict, as the weather:—*v.i.* to plan in advance.—*n.* **fore-cast′er.**

fore-cas-tle (fōr′kăs-l; fōk′sl), *n.* the part of a vessel forward of the foremast, where the seamen eat and sleep.

fore-close (fōr-klōz′), *v.t.* to cut off from the right of redemption: said of a mortgage.—*n.* **fore-clo′sure.**

fore-fa-ther (fōr′fä″thẽr), *n.* a male ancestor, usually remote.

fore-fin-ger (fōr′fĭng″gẽr), *n.* the finger next to the thumb; the first or index finger.

fore-foot (fōr′fo͝ot″), *n.* [*pl.* forefeet (-fēt″)], on a quadruped, a front foot.

fore-front (fōr′frŭnt″), *n.* the place farthest front; foremost place.

fore-go (fōr-gō″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -went′ (-wĕnt′), *p.p.* -gone′ (-gŏn′), *p.pr.* -go′ing], to go before; precede.—*n.* **fore-go′er.**

fore-gone (fōr-gŏn′), *p.adj.* **1,** former; previous; **2,** determined in advance; as, a *foregone* conclusion.

fore-ground (fōr′ground″), *n.* that part of a landscape, picture, or scene near to the observer.

fore-hand-ed (fōr′hănd″ĕd), *adj.* **1,** done beforehand; **2,** prudent; thrifty.—*n.* **fore″hand′ed-ness.**

fore-head (fŏr′ĕd), *n.* the part of the face above the eyes; brow.

for-eign (fŏr′ĭn), *adj.* **1,** belonging to another nation or country; alien; **2,** belonging to other persons or things; **3,** inappropriate; as, those remarks are *foreign* to the spirit of the meeting.—*n.* **for′eign-ness.**

for-eign-er (fŏr′ĭn-ẽr), *n.* **1,** a citizen of a foreign country; **2,** an immigrant not admitted to citizenship.

fore-know (fōr-nō″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -knew′ (-nū′), *p.p.* -known′ (-nōn′), *p.pr.* -know′ing], to be aware of in advance; know beforehand; as, we cannot *foreknow* the future.—*n.* **fore-know′l-edge.**

fore-land (fōr′lănd), *n.* a point of land projecting into the sea; headland.

fore-lock (fōr′lŏk″), *n.* a lock of hair growing on the forehead.

fore-man (fōr′măn), *n.* [*pl.* foremen (-mĕn)], **1,** the spokesman of a jury; **2,** an overseer.—*n.fem.* **fore′wom″an.**—*n.* **fore′man-ship.**

fore-mast (fōr′măst), *n.* the mast nearest the bow or front of a vessel.

fore-most (fōr′mōst), *adj.* chief; first; as, a matter of *foremost* interest.

fore-noon (fōr″nōōn′), *n.* the time between sunrise and midday; the morning; early part of the day.

fo-ren-sic (fō-rĕn′sĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, courts of justice or public debate; as, a *forensic* term.

fore-or-dain (fōr″ōr-dān′), *v.t.* to appoint beforehand; predestine; decree beforehand.—*n.* **fore″or-di-na′tion.**

fore-run (fōr-rŭn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -ran′ (-răn′), *p.p.* -run′, *p.pr.* -run′ning], **1,** to go before; precede; **2,** to announce.—*n.* **fore-run′ner.**

fore-sail (fōr′sāl″; fōr′sl; fō′sl), *n.* on a square-rigged vessel or a schooner, the largest sail on the foremast.

fore-see (fōr-sē″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -saw′ (-sô′), *p.p.* -seen′ (-sēn′), *p.pr.* -see′ing], to know or see beforehand; anticipate.

fore-shad-ow (fōr-shăd′ō), *v.t.* to suggest beforehand.

fore-short-en (fōr-shôr′tn), *v.t.* in drawing or painting, to shorten or make smaller, as objects, so that they will appear as they look when viewed from the front or obliquely; draw in perspective.

fore-sight (fōr′sīt″), *n.* **1,** the power of seeing in advance; **2,** heedful thought for the future; prudence.

for-est (fŏr′ĕst), *n.* a large extent of ground covered with trees; woodland:—*adj.* pertaining to woodland; rustic; sylvan:—*v.t.* to cover with trees or woods.

fore-stall (fōr-stôl′), *v.t.* **1,** to hinder; prevent; frustrate; **2,** to get ahead of; anticipate.—*n.* **fore-stall′er.**

for-est-a-tion (fŏr″ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the practical application of the science of caring for and cultivating trees; **2,** the extension of forest area by planting trees.

for-est-er (fŏr′ĕs-tẽr), *n.* **1,** one skilled in knowledge of trees and timber; **2,** an officer who has charge of a forest; **3,** an inhabitant of a forest or wild region.

for-est-ry (fŏr′ĕst-rĭ), *n.* the science of caring for and cultivating trees in woodland, or of managing forests.

fore-taste (fōr-tāst′), *v.t.* to enjoy before possessing:—*n.* (fōr′tāst″), a brief experience beforehand; anticipation.

fore-tell (fōr-tĕl′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -told′ (-tōld′), *p.pr.* -tell′ing], to predict or prophesy.—*n.* **fore-tell′er.**

fore-thought (fōr′thôt″), *n.* **1,** a planning out beforehand; deliberate intention; **2,** heed for the future.

fore-to-ken (fōr′tō″kn), *n.* an omen:—*v.t.* (fōr-tō′kn), to give a sign of beforehand; foretell; forebode; portend.

for-ev-er (fōr-ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* **1,** at all times; **2,** through eternity; perpetually.

for-ev-er-more (fōr-ĕv′ẽr-mōr), *adv.* for all eternity.

fore-warn (fōr-wôrn′), *v.t.* to caution in advance.—*n.* **fore-warn′ing.**

fore-word (fōr′wûrd″), *n.* a preface; introductory remark.

for-feit (fôr′fĭt), *n.* **1,** a fine or penalty; **2,** in *pl.*, a game in which losers perform some ludicrous task:—*v.t.* to lose, as a right or advantage, by neglect:—*adj.* alienated or lost.—*adj.* **for′feit-a-ble.**—*n.* **for′feit-er.**

for-fei-ture (fôr′fĭ-tûr), *n.* **1,** the act of losing possession or a right; **2,** a fine; penalty; that which is forfeited.

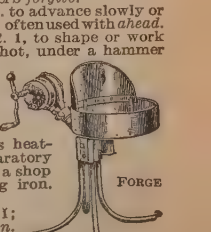
for-fend (fôr-fĕnd′), *v.t.* to ward off; avert; prevent. Also, **fore-fend′.**

for-gath-er (fôr-găth′ẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to assemble; **2,** to associate.

for-gave (fôr-gāv′), past tense of the irregular verb *forgive.*

[1]forge (fôrj; fŏrj), *v.t.* to advance slowly or with difficulty: often used with *ahead.*

[2]forge (fôrj; fŏrj), *v.t.* **1,** to shape or work (metal) while hot, under a hammer or press; **2,** to shape; form; invent; **3,** to counterfeit with intent to defraud, as a signature on a check, or the check itself:—*n.* **1,** an open fire in which iron is heated by forced draft preparatory to shaping; a smithy; **2,** a shop for heating and working iron.—*n.* **forg′er.**


FORGE

for-ger-y (fōr′jẽr-ĭ; fôr′jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* forgeries (-ĭz)], **1,** the act of counterfeiting the handwriting of another with intent to defraud; also, *Rare,* the act of making false coin; **2,** a fraudulent article.

for-get (fôr-gĕt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -got′ (-gŏt′), *p.p.* -got′ten (-gŏt′n) or -got′, *p.pr.*

for-get'ful (fôr-gĕt'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, apt not to remember; 2, negligent.—*adv.* **for-get'ful-ly.**—*n.* **for-get'ful-ness.**

for-get–me–not (fôr-gĕt'=mē=nŏt'), *n.* any of various small plants with small, pale blue flowers.

forg-ing (fôr'jĭng), *n.* metal shaped while hot by hammering.

for-give (fôr-gĭv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -gave' (-gāv'), *p.p.* -giv'en (-gĭv'n), *p.pr.* -giv'ing], 1, to pardon, as a sin or an offense committed; remit, as a debt; 2, to give up resentment toward (a person) for a wrong committed; absolve; pardon.—*p.adj.* **for-giv'ing.**—*adv.* **for-giv'ing-ly.**

for-give-ness (fôr-gĭv'nĕs), *n.* 1, pardon; remission; as, *forgiveness* of sin; 2, readiness to pardon.

for-go (fôr-gō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -went' (-wĕnt'), *p.p.* -gone' (-gôn'), *p.pr.* -go'ing], to give up; deny oneself; renounce; abstain from. Also, **fore-go'.**—*n.* **for-go'er.**

for-got (fôr-gŏt'), past tense and past participle of *forget:* **forgotten,** past participle of *forget.*

fork (fôrk), *n.* 1, an instrument with two or more prongs intended for picking up or holding something; 2, anything resembling, or branching like, a fork;—*v.t.* 1, to make in the shape of a fork; 2, to raise, throw, or dig with a fork;—*v.i.* to branch off.

for-lorn (fôr-lôrn'), *adj.* 1, abandoned; deserted; destitute; 2, miserable; hopeless.—*adv.* **for-lorn'ly.**—*n.* **for-lorn'ness.**

for-lorn hope 1, lit., a lost troop; a body of men detached for some service of great danger: from Dutch *hoop,* a band; 2, hence, by a misunderstanding, a hopeless enterprise or undertaking.

form (fôrm), *n.* 1, the external or outward appearance or shape of anything; 2, orderly arrangement; symmetry; 3, pleasing appearance; beauty; 4, determinate shape or structure; 5, established practice or ritual; 6, a mold or pattern; 7, a state of high condition or fitness; as, he was playing in good *form;* 8, types, plates, etc., locked in a frame ready for printing;—*v.t.* 1, to give shape to; create; 2, to mold to a particular pattern; 3, to imagine; 4, to constitute; 5, to devise; adjust;—*v.i.* to take shape.—*n.* **1form'er.**

for-mal (fôr'măl), *adj.* 1, according to custom or established rules; precise; ceremonious; conventional; essential; 2, having the outward shape without the inward reality.—*adv.* **for'mal-ly.**—*n.* **for'mal-ism.**

form-al-de-hyde (fôr-măl'dē-hīd), *n.* a gas used, in solution, as a preservative and as an antiseptic.

for-mal-i-ty (fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* formalities (-tĭz)], 1, strict adherence to external customs; ceremoniousness; 2, any conventionally required act.

for-ma-tion (fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of molding or shaping; 2, that which is shaped; 3, a structure.

form-a-tive (fôr'mā-tĭv), *adj.* 1, giving shape to; tending to mold; 2, plastic or pliable:—*n.* 1, a prefix or suffix; 2, a word made by adding a prefix or suffix.

2for-mer (fôr'mẽr), *adj.* preceding in time or order; prior; earlier.

for-mer-ly (fôr'mẽr-lĭ), *adv.* in past time; some time ago.

for-mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-dă-bl), *adj.* 1, exciting dread; fearful; powerful; 2, hard to overcome or accomplish.—*adv.* **for'mi-da-bly.**—*n.* **for'mi-da-ble-ness.**

for-mu-la (fôr'mū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* formulas (-lăz); formulæ (-lē)], 1, a prescribed rule or model; 2, a group of symbols, expressing the composition of a chemical compound; 3, an orderly statement of faith or doctrine; 4, a prescription; a recipe; 5, the expression of a rule by algebraic symbols.

for-mu-la-ry (fôr'mū-lă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* formularies (-rĭz)], 1, a set form; 2, a book of forms, as of prayers; ritual.

for-mu-late (fôr'mū-lāt), *v.t.* to put into the terms of a rule; state in definite terms.—*n.* **for'mu-la'tion.**

for-sake (fôr-sāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -sook' (-so͝ok'), *p.p.* -sak'en (-sāk'n), *p.pr.* -sak'ing], to leave; desert; abandon; depart from.

for-sooth (fôr-so͞oth'), *adv.* verily; in truth: usually ironical.

for-swear (fôr-swâr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* -swore' (-swōr'), *p.p.* -sworn' (-swôrn'), *p.pr.* -swear'ing], to take an oath falsely;—*v.t.* 1, to deny on oath; 2, to renounce earnestly.

for-syth-i-a (fôr-sĭth'ĭ-ă; fôr-sī'thĭ-ă), *n.* any of several ornamental shrubs bearing bright yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

fort (fôrt), *n.* an inclosed fortified place; a castle; fortress.

1forte (fôrt), *n.* one's strong point, or special talent; as, his *forte* was music.

***2for-te** (fôr'tā), [It.], *adj.* and *adv.* loud; loudly: a term used in music.

forth (fôrth), *adv.* 1, onward in time, place, or order; forward; 2, out; outward.

forth-com-ing (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng; fôrth'=kŭm'ĭng), *adj.* ready or about to appear:—*n.* (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng), a coming forth; an approach.

forth-with (fôrth'wĭth'; fôrth'wĭth'), *adv.* immediately; directly; at once.

for-ti-fy (fôr'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* 1, to strengthen by military works; 2, to make strong; 3, to encourage or confirm.—*v.i.* to erect works of defense.—*n.* **for'ti-fi'er.**—*n.* **for'ti-fi-ca'tion.**

***for-tis-si-mo** (fôr-tĭs'ĭ-mō), [It.], *adj.* and *adv.* very loud; very loudly: a term used in music.

for-ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* spiritual firmness; courage.

fort-night (fôrt'nīt; fôrt'nĭt), *n.* a period of two weeks.

fort-night-ly (fôrt'nīt-lĭ), *adv.* once every fourteen days:—*adj.* occurring or issued every fortnight.

for-tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* a fortified castle; fort; stronghold.

for-tu-i-tous (fôr-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental.—*adv.* **for-tu'i-tous-ly.**—*n.* **for-tu'i-tous-ness.**

for-tu-i-ty (fôr-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fortuities (-tĭz)], 1, an accidental occurrence; 2, chance.

for-tu-nate (fôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* 1, happening by good fortune; 2, lucky; successful; as, a *fortunate* investment.—*adv.* **for'tu-nate-ly.**—*n.* **for'tu-nate-ness.**

for-tune (fôr'tūn), *n.* **1**, the good or ill that happens to mankind; chance; fate; **2**, wealth; amount of one's possessions; **3**, future destiny; as, to tell one's *fortune*.

for-ty (fôr'tĭ), *adj.* four times ten:—*n.* [*pl.* forties (-tĭz)], the sum of four tens.—*n.* and *adj.* **for'ti-eth.**

fo-rum (fō'rŭm), *n.*; [*pl.* forums (-rŭmz); fora (-rȧ)], **1**, the public place of meeting in ancient Rome where the law courts, public offices, etc., were situated; **2**, a place or gathering for public discussion.

for-ward (fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* onward; in advance; toward the fore part:—*adj.* **1**, situated near the front; **2**, early in season or preparation; **3**, ready; prompt; **4**, eager; earnest; **5**, pert; bold; impertinent:—*interj.* on!—*v.t.* **1**, to help forward; hasten; **2**, to transmit. Also, *adv.* **for'wards.**—*adv.* **for'ward-ly.**—*n.* **for'ward-er.**—*n.* **for'ward-ness.**

fos-sil (fŏs'ĭl), *n.* **1**, an animal or plant, or any trace or impression of any animal or plant, of prehistoric times, imbedded or preserved in a rock deposit or in caves; **2**, an old-fashioned person:—*adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or converted into, a fossil.

fos-sil-if-er-ous (fŏs"ĭl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* containing fossils.

fos-sil-ize (fŏs'ĭl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to petrify or turn to stone; **2**, to render antiquated or old-fashioned:—*v.i.* **1**, to become petrified; **2**, to become old-fashioned; **3**, to collect fossils.—*n.* **fos"sil-i-za'tion.**

fos-ter (fŏs'tĕr) *v.t.* **1**, to nourish; nurse; rear up; **2**, to support; cherish:—*adj.* giving, receiving, or sharing nurture or care, though not related by blood; as, *foster* mother; *foster* brother —*n.* **fos'ter-er.**

fought (fôt), past tense and past participle of the verb *fight*.

foul (foul), *adj.* **1**, offensive, morally or physically; dirty; impure; filthy; **2**, hateful; loathsome; disgraceful; **3**, of language, obscene; **4**, of sports, unfair; as, a *foul* blow; a *foul* ball; **5**, obstructed or impeded; as, to fall *foul* of the law:—*n.* **1**, an unfair play in football or other games; **2**, a wilful collision; **3**, in baseball, a ball struck by the batter which first strikes the ground outside of the base lines:—*v.t.* **1**, to make dirty; sully or defile; **2**, to collide with.—*adv.* **foul'ly.**—*n.* **foul'ness.**

fou-lard (fōō-lärd'; *Fr.* fōō"lȧr'), *n.* **1**, a light silk, or silk and cotton, washable dress fabric; **2**, a silk handkerchief for wear around the neck or head.

[1]found (found), past tense and past participle of the verb *find*.

[2]found (found), *v.t.* **1**, to lay the basis of; build; **2**, to originate; establish, as a city, religion, or institution:—*v.i.* to be based; depend.—*n.* **[1]found'er.**

[3]found (found), *v.t.* to form, as a metal, by melting and then pouring into a mold; cast.—*n.* **[3]found'er.**

foun-da-tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork; **2**, the principles or origin of anything; **3**, an endowment or gift of money to support an institution.

[3]foun-der (foun'dĕr), *v.t.* **1**, to cause (a ship) to fill with water and sink; **2**, to disable or make lame: said of a horse:—*v.i.* **1**, to fill and sink; **2**, to go lame; **3**, to fall down; collapse.

found-ling (found'lĭng), *n.* a child found after having been deserted by its unknown parents.

found-ry (-drĭ), *n.* [*pl.* foundries (-drĭz)], **1**, the place where metal casting is carried on; as, an iron *foundry*; **2**, the act or process of casting metals.

fount (fount), *n.* **1**, a spring of water; **2**, original source; origin.

foun-tain (foun'tĭn), *n.* **1**, a natural spring of water; **2**, the head or source of a river; **3**, an artificial jet or spout of water; **4**, a reservoir, as in a pen, containing a liquid to be drawn off as needed.

foun-tain-head (foun'tĭn-hĕd"), *n.* a first source.

four (fōr), *adj.* consisting of one more than three:—*n.* the sum of three plus one.

four-fold (fōr'fōld"), *adj.* taken four times:—*adv.* four times.

four–in–hand (fōr'-ĭn-hănd"), *n.* **1**, a coach drawn by four horses and driven by one person; **2**, a necktie worn tied in a knot so as to leave the ends hanging down in front:—*adj.* pertaining to such a coach or necktie.

four-square (fōr'skwâr"), *adj.* **1**, having four equal sides and four right angles; **2**, honest:—*adv.* squarely.

four-teen (fōr'tēn"; fōr"tēn'), *adj.* consisting of four more than ten:—*n.* the number consisting of thirteen plus one.—*adj.* and *n.* **four'teenth".**

fourth (fōrth), *adj.* **1**, next in order after the third; the ordinal of *four*; **2**, designating one of the four equal parts of anything:—*n.* **1**, the quotient of one divided by four; **2**, one of four equal parts of anything; a quarter.—*adv.* **fourth'ly.**

fowl (foul), *n.* a bird, esp. the common rooster or hen; poultry; also, birds collectively:—*v.i.* to catch or kill wild birds.

fowl-er (foul'ĕr), *n.* one who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.

fowl-ing (foul'ĭng), *n.* the act or practice of catching or shooting wild birds.

fox (fŏks), *n.* **1**, any of several carnivorous animals of the dog family, noted for cunning; **2**, a sly, crafty person:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to discolor; turn reddish brown, as the leaves of a book.—*n.fem.* **vix'en.**

fox-glove (fŏks'glŭv), *n.* any of various plants of the figwort family, having showy, upright spikes of flowers.

fox trot a modern dance in two-four or four-four time.

fox-y (fŏk'sĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, a fox; **2**, cunning; crafty; **3**, reddish brown; **4**, discolored or stained.—*n.* **fox'i-ness.**

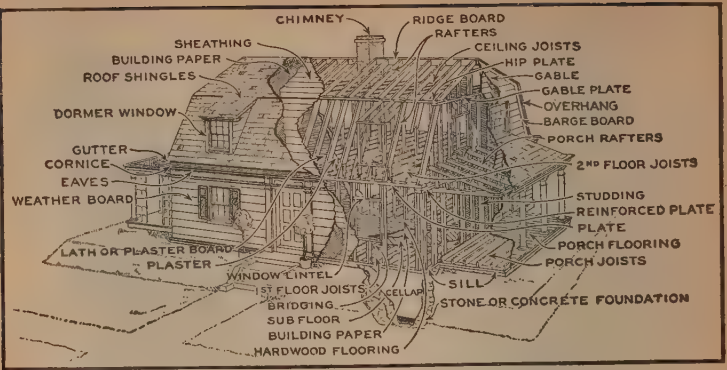
***foy-er** (fwȧ"yā'; foi'ĕr), [Fr.], *n.* the lobby or entrance hall of a theater, etc.

fra-cas (frā'kȧs; *Fr.* frȧ"kȧ'), *n.* a noisy quarrel; an uproar.

frac-tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a fragment; a part; **2**, in mathematics: **a**, a part, or an indicated number of equal parts, of unity, as ¼ or ⅔; **b**, an indicated quotient of one quantity divided by another.—*adj.* **frac'tion-al.**—*adv.* **frac'tion-al-ly.**

frac-tious (frăk'shŭs), *adj.* unruly; cross; rebellious; as, a *fractious* child.—*adv.* **frac'tious-ly.**—*n.* **frac'tious-ness.**

frac-ture (frăk'tūr), *n.* **1**, the act of breaking; also, a break; **2**, a break



FRAME HOUSE, SHOWING DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

of a part of the body, esp. a bone; **3**, the texture, as of a mineral, or of glass shown by a fresh break:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to break or crack.

frag-ile (frăj'ĭl; *Br.* frăj'īl), *adj.* easily broken; delicate.—*n.* **fra-gil'i-ty.**

frag-ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* a part broken off from a whole; hence, something unfinished; as, a *fragment* of the story.—*adv.* **frag'men-ta-ry.**

fra-grant (frā'grănt), *adj.* sweet-smelling; having a pleasing odor.—*adv.* **fra'grant-ly.**—*n.* **fra'grance; fra'gran-cy.**

frail (frāl), *adj.* **1**, fragile or easily broken; brittle; **2**, weak, physically or morally; infirm; as, a *frail* little old lady.—*adv.* **frail'ly.**—*n.* **frail'ness.**

frail-ty (frāl'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* frailties (-tĭz)], **1**, weakness, physical, mental, or moral; liability to be deceived or misled; **2**, a failing; a sin due to moral weakness.

frame (frām), *v.t.* **1**, to fit (one thing) into another; put together; **2**, to invent; work up into form, as a constitution, or a fitting reply; **3**, to adjust; adapt; **4**, to surround or inclose, as a picture, with a stiff rim or edging; **5**, *Slang*, to accuse falsely of guilt, usually by forging evidence or corrupting officials, or both:—*n.* **1**, something constructed or made of parts fitted and joined together; **2**, that on which anything is held or stretched; **3**, any contrivance for inclosing or supporting something: **frame house**, a house built largely of wood, or around a wooden frame.—*n.* **fram'er.**—*n.* **frame'work.**

franc (frăngk), *n.* a French coin, formerly equivalent to 19.3 cents, the unit of monetary value in all countries in the Latin Union: now, in France, equivalent to 3.92 cents.

fran-chise (frăn'chīz; frăn'chĭz), *n.* **1**, liberty; freedom; **2**, the constitutional right of suffrage, or right to vote; **3**, a particular privilege or right granted by a lawmaking body to a person or company, as the right to use streets for street cars.

fran-gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-bl), *adj.* easily broken; brittle; as, *frangible* bones.—*n.* **fran"gi-bil'i-ty.**

[1]**frank** (frăngk), *adj.* open or ingenuous; candid: outspoken.—*adv.* **frank'ly.**—*n.* **frank'ness.**

[2]**frank** (frăngk), *n.* **1**, a signature that exempts mail matter from payment of postage; **2**, mail matter privileged to go post-free:—*v.t.* **1**, to send post-free through the use of one's signature; **2**, to exempt.

frank-in-cense (frăngk'ĭn-sĕns), *n.* a fragrant resin from balsam trees, burned as incense.

fran-tic (frăn'tĭk), *adj.* violently distracted; wild.—*adv.* **fran'ti-cal-ly.**

fra-ter-nal (frȧ-tûr'năl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, brothers; **2**, pertaining to a fraternity.—*adv.* **fra-ter'nal-ly.**

fra-ter-ni-ty (frȧ-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fraternities (-tĭz)], **1**, brotherly relationship; **2**, a body of men joined by a common interest, as the members of a learned society; **3**, a college secret society.

frat-er-nize (frăt'ẽr-nīz; frā'tẽr-), *v.i.* to associate or hold fellowship as brothers.—*n.* **frat'er-niz"er.**

frat-ri-cide (frăt'rĭ-sīd; frā'trĭ-sīd), *n.* **1**, the crime of killing a brother or sister; **2**, one who kills a brother or sister.—*adj.* **frat'ri-cid"al.**

fraud (frôd), *n.* **1**, deceit; artifice; trick; **2**, a cheat; humbug.

fraud-u-lent (frôd'ū-lĕnt), *adj.* **1**, guilty of trickery; deceitful; dishonest; **2**, characterized by, or obtained by, unfair methods.—*adv.* **fraud'u-lent-ly.**—*n.* **fraud'u-lence; fraud'u-len-cy.**

fraught (frôt), *p.adj.* laden; full; as, the voyage was *fraught* with danger.

[1]**fray** (frā), *n.* a riot; quarrel; as, in the midst of the *fray*.

[2]**fray** (frā), *v.t.* to chafe or wear away:—*v.i.* to become chafed or raveled out.

freak (frēk), *n.* **1,** a capricious change of mind; whim; **2,** an abnormal person, animal, or plant.—*adj.* **freak'y.**—*adj.* **freak'ish.**—*adv.* **freak'ish-ly.**—*n.* **freak'ish-ness.**

freck-le (frĕk'l), *n.* a brownish spot in the skin:—*v.t.* to mark with freckles:—*v.i.* to become freckled.—*adj.* **freck'ly.**

free (frē), *adj.* **1,** loose; at liberty; as, the prisoner may go *free;* **2,** not attached or fixed; **3,** not hampered; as, a *free* choice; **4,** of literary style, versification, or the like, not according to the conventional rules of composition; **5,** of conduct, spirited; also, familiar: often in the phrase *free and easy;* **6,** lavish; generous; as, he was *free* with his praises; also, abundant; as, a *free* flow of blood; **7,** willing; voluntary; as, a *free* gift; **8,** clear of obstructions; open; as, *free* access; a *free* field; **9,** devoid; deprived: followed by *of;* as, *free* of impurities; **10,** released: followed by *from;* as, *free* from restraint; **11,** given without cost; as, a *free* ticket; **12,** in chemistry, of an element, not combined:—*v.t.* **1,** to set at liberty; **2,** to rid or exempt; clear: often with *of:*—*adv.* **1,** without money payment; **2,** without restraint.—*adv.* **free'ly.**

free-board (frē'bōrd″), *n.* that part of the side of a ship between the upper edge, or gunwale, and the water line.

free-boot-er (frē'bo͞ot″ẽr), *n.* one who roves about for plunder or pillage; a buccaneer; pirate.—*v.i.* **free'boot″.**

freed-man (frēd'măn), *n.* [*pl.* freedmen (-mĕn)], a slave who has been legally set free.—*n.fem.* **freed'wom″an.**

free-dom (frē'dŭm), *n.* **1,** the state of being free; liberty; independence; **2,** ease in performance; **3,** absence of conventionality; **4,** undue familiarity.

free—hand (frē'-hănd″), *adj.* drawn by hand without artificial aid.

free-hold (frē'hōld″), *n.* **1,** the holding of land for life, or so that it is given to one's heirs; **2,** the land or estate so held.—*n.* **free'hold″er.**

free-man (frē'măn), *n.* [*pl.* freemen (-mĕn)], **1,** one who enjoys liberty; one not a vassal; **2,** a citizen.

free-stone (frē'stōn″), *n.* **1,** a sandstone suitable for working or cutting without splitting; **2,** a kind of peach.

free-think-er (frē'thĭngk″ẽr), *n.* one who forms his opinions independently, esp. in religious matters.—*adj.* and *n.* **free'think″ing.**

free trade trade with other countries not restricted by tariffs or customs duties.—**free trad'er.**

freeze (frēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* froze (frōz), *p.p.* fro'zen (frō'zŭ), *p.pr.* freez'ing], **1,** to harden with cold; **2,** to kill by cold:—*v.i.* **1,** to be hardened with cold; **2,** to be killed by cold; **3,** to be very cold; **4,** to adhere through cold; as, my hand *freezes* to the iron handle.

freez-er (frēz'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which freezes; esp., a machine that freezes cream or custard into ice cream.

freight (frāt), *n.* **1,** the goods with which a vessel or car is loaded; cargo; **2,** a method of transporting bulky goods by common carriers, often slowly; **3,** the sum paid or charged for hauling goods:—*adj.* used for hauling goods:—*v.t.* **1,** to load with goods for hauling; **2,** to send (goods) by freight.

freight-age (frāt'ăj), *n.* **1,** transportation of goods, or the charge for it; **2,** cargo; lading.

freight-er (frāt'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who loads a ship or car; shipper; **2,** a vessel for carrying a cargo, but no passengers.

French (frĕnch), *adj.* pertaining to France:—*n.* **1,** the language of France; **2,** used as *pl.,* the people of France.

French-man (frĕnch'măn), *n.* [*pl.* Frenchmen (-mĕn)], a native or inhabitant of France.—*n.fem.* **French'wom″an.**

fren-zy (frĕn'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* frenzies (-zĭz)], violent agitation; temporary madness:—*v.t.* to infuriate.—*p.adj.* **fren'zied.**

fre-quent (frē'kwĕnt), *adj.* **1,** occurring often; **2,** habitual; as, a *frequent* visitor:—*v.t.* (frē-kwĕnt′), to resort to, or visit often or habitually.—*n.* **fre-quent'er.**—*n.* **fre'quen-cy; fre'quence.**—*adv.* **fre'quent-ly.**

fres-co (frĕs'kō), *n.* [*pl.* frescoes; frescos (-kōz)], **1,** a method of wall painting in water colors on fresh plaster; **2,** a picture made on plaster:—*v.t.* to decorate or paint in fresco.—*n.* **fres'co-er.**

fresh (frĕsh), *adj.* **1,** new; recent; unfaded; uninjured by time; **2,** in good condition; **3,** not forgotten; **4,** healthy; strong and active; lively; brisk; **5,** pure and cool; refreshing; **6,** not salt, as water; **7,** *Slang,* forward; pert; **8,** inexperienced:—*n.* **1,** a spring; freshet; **2,** the union of fresh and salt water in a river.—*adv.* **fresh'ly.**—*n.* **fresh'ness.**

fresh-en (frĕsh'n), *v.t.* **1,** to make like new; also, to revive; **2,** to render less salt; **3,** to slacken (a rope) to relieve the part exposed to friction:—*v.i.* **1,** to become vigorous or strong, as a breeze; **2,** to brighten; **3,** to lose saltness.—*n.* **fresh'en-er.**

fresh-et (frĕsh'ĕt), *n.* a flood caused by melting snow or heavy rain.

fresh-man (frĕsh'măn), *n.* [*pl.* freshmen (-mĕn)], a college or high-school student in his first year.

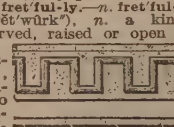
[1]fret (frĕt), *v.t.* **1,** to wear away or injure by friction or by rubbing; **2,** to agitate; vex; irritate:—*v.i.* **1,** to be worn away by friction or corrosion; **2,** to be agitated; utter peevish complaints:—*n.* **1,** the act or process of fretting; erosion; **2,** irritation.

[2]fret (frĕt), *n.* **1,** an ornament formed by small bands crossing or meeting one another at right angles; **2,** perforated or interlaced ornamental work:—*v.t.* **1,** to adorn with perforated or interlaced work; **2,** to ornament.

[3]fret (frĕt), *n.* one of a set of small ridges or bars on the finger board of certain stringed instruments, as the mandolin.

fret-ful (frĕt'fo͝ol), *adj.* peevish; irritable.—*adv.* **fret'ful-ly.**—*n.* **fret'ful-ness.**

fret-work (frĕt'wûrk″), *n.* a kind of carved, raised or open ornamental work.



FRETWORK

fri-a-ble (frī'ə-b'l), *adj.* readily crumbled or reduced to powder.—*n.* **fri'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **fri'a-bil'i-ty.**

fri-ar (frī'ẽr), *n.* a brother, or member of any of certain religious orders.—*n.* **fri'ar-y.**

fric-as-see (frĭk″ə-sē′), *n.* a dish of chicken, rabbit, or other meat cut into small pieces, stewed and fried with gravy or sauce:—*v.t.* to make into, or dress like, a fricassee.

fric-tion (frĭk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of rubbing; **2,** in machinery, the resistance to be overcome when two or more surfaces move one upon the other; **3,** irritation caused by difference of opinion.—*adj.* **fric′tion-al.**—*adv.* **fric′tion-al-ly.**

Fri-day (frī′dā), *n.* the sixth day of the week.

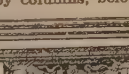
fried (frīd), past tense and past participle of the verb *fry.*

friend (frĕnd), *n.* **1,** one attached to another by affection, regard, or esteem; an intimate acquaintance; **2,** a supporter of a cause; **3,** an ally; **Friend,** a member of the religious Society of Friends, or Quakers.—*adj.* **friend′less.**—*n.* **friend′less-ness.**

friend-ly (frĕnd′lĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a friend; **2,** having the qualities of a friend; **3,** ready to become acquainted; **4,** not hostile; amicable; affable; genial; **5,** convenient; favorable.—*n.* **friend′li-ness.**

friend-ship (frĕnd′shĭp), *n.* **1,** intimacy united with affection or esteem; mutual attachment; **2,** good will.

1frieze (frēz), *n.* **1,** the part of an entablature supported by columns, below the cornice and above the architrave, usually ornamented (see *entablature,* illus.): **2,** any ornamental or sculptured band around a wall.



FRIEZE

2frieze (frēz), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth with a shaggy nap on one side: used for coats.

frig-ate (frĭg′ăt), *n.* formerly, a fast, three-masted, square-rigged war vessel.

fright (frīt), *n.* **1,** a sudden and violent fear; alarm; **2,** a person whose dress or appearance is ridiculous.

fright-en (frīt′n), *v.t.* to terrify; alarm suddenly; startle.—*p.adj.* **fright′ened.**—*n.* **fright′en-er.**

fright-ful (frīt′fo͝ol), *adj.* terrible; dreadful; alarming; shocking; grotesque.—*adv.* **fright′ful-ly.**—*n.* **fright′ful-ness.**

frig-id (frĭj′ĭd), *adj.* **1,** without warmth; wintry; **2,** stiff; formal; unresponsive.—*ads.* **frig′id-ly.**—*n.* **frig′id-ness.**—*n.* **fri-gid′i-ty.**

frill (frĭl), *n.* **1,** a plaited or crimped edging of fine linen on a garment, as a shirt front, etc.; ruffle; **2,** in *pl., Colloq.,* affectation of manner; ornamentation of dress, etc.: —*v.t.* to make into, or ornament with, a ruffle.

fringe (frĭnj), *n.* **1,** an ornamental border of hanging cords, etc.; **2,** any border or edging like a fringe:—*v.t.* **1,** to border with, or as with, a fringe; **2,** to ravel, as cloth, to make a fringe.

frip-per-y (frĭp′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fripperies (-iz)], **1,** old clothes or furniture; **2,** tawdry finery.

frisk (frĭsk), *v.i.* to gambol or dance in frolic.—*n.* **frisk′er.**

frisk-y (frĭs′kĭ), *adj.* lively in action; sprightly; gay; frolicsome.—*adv.* **frisk′i-ly.**—*n.* **frisk′i-ness.**

frith (frĭth), *n.* **1,** an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; **2,** a kind of weir or dam for capturing fish. Also, **firth.**

1frit-ter (frĭt′ĕr), *n.* a small cake made of batter, sometimes inclosing meat or fruit, and fried in deep fat.

2frit-ter (frĭt′ĕr), *n.* a small piece:—*v.t.* **1,** to cut or break into small pieces; **2,** to waste by degrees.

fri-vol-i-ty (frĭ-vŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* frivolities (-tiz)], **1,** a trifling thought or act; **2,** lightness of thought, speech, or act.

friv-o-lous (frĭv′ō-lŭs), *adj.* trifling; trivial; petty; of little importance. —*adv.* **friv′o-lous-ly.**—*n.* **friv′o-lous-ness.**

friz (frĭz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to curl, as hair; form into little hard burs; **2,** to fry:—*n.* that which is curled. Also, **frizz.**—*adj.* **friz′zy.**

1friz-zle (frĭz′l), *v.t.* to curl or friz:—*v.i.* to become curled:—*n.* a crisped or curled lock of hair.—*adj.* **friz′zly.**—*n.* **friz′zler.**

2friz-zle (frĭz′l), *v.t.* to cook on hot coals: —*v.i.* to splutter in cooking.

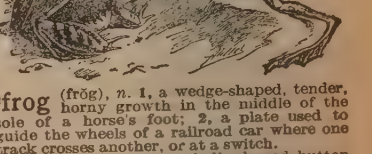
fro (frō), *adv.* away from: backward or back: used only in the phrase *to and fro.*

frock (frŏk), *n.* **1,** a loose upper garment worn by children and women; dress; **2,** a monk's habit; **3,** a coarse outer garment worn by laborers, etc.; **4,** a coat worn by soldiers off duty; **5,** a frock coat:—*v.t.* to invest with the office of a monk or priest.

frock coat a close-fitting, double-breasted, straight-bodied coat for men, with wide skirts.

1frog (frŏg), *n.* a small, tailless amphibian with a smooth skin and webbed feet, notable for its swimming and jumping ability.

FROGS (¼)



2frog (frŏg), *n.* **1,** a wedge-shaped, tender, horny growth in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; **2,** a plate used to guide the wheels of a railroad car where one track crosses another, or at a switch.

3frog (frŏg), *n.* **1,** a spindle-shaped button that fits into a loop, used as a fastening for cloaks, mantles, etc.: also called *toggle;* **2,** an attachment at the belt for supporting a sword or bayonet.

frol-ic (frŏl′ĭk), *n.* **1,** a scene of merry-making or gaiety; **2,** a sportive outburst; wild prank:—*adj.* sportive; merry or gay:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-icked** (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* **-ick-ing**], to make merry; gambol.—*n.* **frol′ick-er.**—*adj.* **frol′ic-some.**—*adv.* **frol′ic-some-ly.**—*n.* **frol′ic-some-ness.**

from (frŏm), *prep.* meaning primarily out, out of, forth, away: used with words indicating source or starting point, a reason or cause, etc.

frond (frŏnd), *n.* the leaf of a fern, palm, or seaweed.—*adj.* **frond′ed.**

FRUIT: 1, gooseberry; 2, strawberry; 3, peach; 4, grape; 5, raspberry; 6, cherry; 7, pineapple; 8, banana; 9, orange; 10, lemon; 11, prune; 12, fig; 13, currant; 14, seckel pear; 15, mandarin orange; 16, Bartlett pear.

front (frŭnt), *n.* **1,** the forehead; **2,** the fore or foremost part of anything; **3,** position directly before something; **4,** in warfare, the scene of the actual fighting:—*adj.* situated at the front:—*v.t.* **1,** to stand, or be situated, opposite to; **2,** to confront; meet: —*v.i.* to have the front turned in a particular direction.—*n.* **front'age.**

fron-tal (frŭn'tăl; frŏn'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the front or forehead:—*n.* the thin, dome-shaped bone forming the forehead.

fron-tier (frŏn'tēr; frŭn'tēr), *n.* **1,** the boundary or limit of a country; **2,** the most remote settled part of a country, facing an unexplored region:—*adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the boundary of a country.—*n.* **fron'tiers-man.**

fron-tis-piece (frŭn'tĭs-pēs; frŏn'-), *n.* an illustration facing the front page or title-page of a book.

front-let (frŭnt'lĕt), *n.* a fillet or band worn on the forehead.

frost (frôst), *n.* **1,** minute frozen particles of moisture; **2,** the temperature of the atmosphere which causes the freezing of water; **3,** *Slang,* an undertaking ending in failure:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with hoarfrost; **2,** to injure by frost; **3,** to cover (a cake) with icing; **4,** to sharpen (horses' shoes in cold weather).—*n.* **frost'work.**—*p.adj.* **frost'ed.**

frost-bite (frôst'bīt"), *n.* a partially frozen condition of a part of the body: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* -bit" (-bĭt"), *p.p.* -bit"ten (-bĭt'n), *p.pr.* -bit"ing], to nip with frost; freeze partially.—*p.adj.* **frost'bit"ten.**

frost-ing (frôst'ĭng), *n.* **1,** a preparation of fine sugar for covering cakes, etc.; **2,** rough, powdered glass used in decorative work; **3,** a dull finish, as for metal.

frost-y (frôs'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** producing or accompanied with frost; **2,** frozen; hoary; **3,** cold or distant in manner.—*adv.* **frost'i-ly.** —*n.* **frost'i-ness.**

froth (frôth), *n.* the mass of bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation or fermentation; foam:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to foam or cause to foam.—*adj.* **froth'y.**—*adv.* **froth'i-ly.**—*n.* **froth'i-ness.**

fro-ward (frō'wĕrd), *adj.* wilful; disobedient; peevish; wayward.—*adv.* **fro'ward-ly.**—*n.* **fro'ward-ness.**

frown (froun), *n.* a scowl; stern look; an expression showing dislike or disapproval:—*v.t.* **1,** to contract the brows as a result of displeasure, etc.; scowl; lower; **2,** to show disapproval by one's expression: with *upon.*—*adv.* **frown'ing-ly.**

frow-zy (frou'zĭ), *adj.* unkempt; offensive to sight or smell.

froze (frōz), past tense of *freeze:* **frozen,** past participle of *freeze.*

fruc-ti-fy (frŭk'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* to make productive; fertilize:—*v.i.* to bear fruit.—*n.* **fruc"ti-fi-ca'tion.**

fru-gal (frōō'găl), *adj.* **1,** thrifty; economical, as a person; **2,** sparingly used or supplied.—*adv.* **fru'gal-ly.**—*n.* **fru'gal-ness.**

—*n.* **fru-gal'i-ty.**

fruit (frōōt), *n.* **1,** in general, a seed and all its enveloping parts; **2,** the product of a tree or plant containing the seed and used for food; esp., any of certain such products, as the apple, peach, pear, etc., often eaten raw; **3,** product; offspring; **4,** result or profit:—*v.i.* to produce fruit: **fruited,** laden with fruit.—*n.* **fruit'age.**—*adj.* **fruit'less.**

fruit-er-er (frōōt'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who deals in fruits of all kinds.

fruit-ful (frōōt'fo͝ol), *adj.* yielding fruit; productive; fertile; abundant.—*adv.* **fruit'ful-ly.**—*n.* **fruit'ful-ness.**

fru-i-tion (frōō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the bearing of fruit; **2,** realization; as, the *fruition* of his cherished hopes.

fruit-y (frōōt'ĭ), *adj.* full-flavored; **rich;** resembling fruit.

fru-men-ty (frōō'mĕn-tĭ), *n.* hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, plums, etc.

frus-trate (frŭs'trāt), *v.t.* to defeat or disappoint; thwart or oppose; bring to nothing:—*adj.* brought to nothing; thwarted.—*n.* **frus-tra'tion.**

frus-tum (frŭs'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* frustums (-tŭmz); frusta (-tă)], the remainder of a pyramid or cone when the top is cut off (see *cone,* illus.).

[1]fry (frī), *n.* [*pl.* fry], **1,** a young fish; **2,** a swarm of young fish, frogs, or the like; **3,** a number of very small persons or objects.

[2]fry (frī), *v.t.* to cook with fat or oil in a pan or on a griddle:—*v.i.* **1,** to be cooked

with fat; **2**, to be subjected to intense heat:—*n.* [*pl.* fries (friz)], a dish of things fried.

fuch-si-a (fū'shĭ-ă; fū'shə), *n.* a garden plant with beautiful flowers, usually red or pink.

fud-dle (fŭd'l), *v.t. Colloq.*, to stupefy or deaden with drink; intoxicate:—*v.i.* to become intoxicated or drunk.

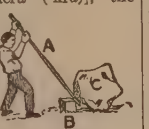
fudge (fŭj), *n.* **1**, a made-up story; humbug; **2**, a kind of chocolate candy:—*interj.* nonsense:—*v.t.* to make or do in a bungling, careless manner.

fu-el (fū'ĕl), *n.* **1**, material for supplying a fire; **2**, anything that serves to inflame or sustain passion or excitement.

fu-gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, fleeting; as, a *fugitive* idea; **2**, fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty; as, a *fugitive* slave; **3**, wandering; vagabond; **4**, occasional; of temporary interest, as writings:—*n.* one who flees; a runaway or deserter; as, a *fugitive* from justice.—*adv.* **fu'gi-tive-ly.**

fugue (fūg), *n.* a musical composition in which the parts repeat at intervals the same subject or theme.—*n.* **fu'guist.**

ful-crum (fŭl'krŭm), *n.* [*pl.* fulcrums (-krŭmz); fulcra (-krȧ)], the support on which a lever rests, often a wedge.



FULCRUM

A, lever; B, fulcrum; C, weight.

ful-fil (fo͝ol-fĭl'), *v.t.* **1**, to complete or accomplish; **2**, to do; carry out (that which is promised, foretold, or expected). Also, **ful-fill'.**—*n.* **ful-fil'er.**—*n.* **ful-fil'ment.**

[1]full (fo͝ol), *v.t.* to scour and thicken, as cloth, with moisture and heat.

[2]full (fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, filled; crum; C, weight. having no empty space; as, a *full* pail; **2**, well supplied; stored, as a cellar; saturated; satiated; **3**, rounded out; plump; **4**, expressing much; as, a *full* lecture; **5**, complete; filling the normal expectation; as, a *full* hour; a *full* orchestra; **6**, having material arranged in folds; as, a *full* skirt; **7**, clear; distinct; as, a *full* tone; **8**, *Colloq.*, intoxicated:—*n.* the highest state, extent, or measure; as, enjoy it to the *full*:—*v.t.* to give fulness to; as, to *full* a skirt:—*adv.* completely; quite: used in composition, usually with a hyphen; as, *full*-fledged.

full-er (fo͝ol'ẽr), *n.* one who thickens, or fulls, cloth by a process of moistening, heating, and pressing: **fuller's earth,** a soft, claylike mineral used in cleaning cloth.

ful-ly (fo͝ol'ĭ), *adv.* completely; abundantly; as, *fully* equipped for a journey.

ful-mi-nate (fŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to explode; **2**, to send out or utter, as a threat:—*v.i.* to make a loud noise; explode:—*n.* a compound easily exploded.—*n.* **ful'mi-na'tion.**

ful-ness (fo͝ol'nĕs), *n.* **1**, completeness; abundance; **2**, the amount of folded material in a garment. Also, **full'ness.**

ful-some (fŭl'sŭm), *adj.* offensive from excess, as flattery; gross.—*adv.* **ful'some-ly.**—*n.* **ful'some-ness.**

fum-ble (fŭm'bl), *v.i.* to grope or feel about in search:—*v.t.* to handle or manage awkwardly, or to drop, as the ball in various games.—*n.* **fum'bler.**

fume (fūm), *n.* vapor or gas, esp. if offensive:—*v.i.* **1**, to send forth smoke; **2**, to complain angrily:—*v.t.* **1**, to subject to smoke or vapor; **2**, to give off (smoke, etc.).

fu-mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v.t.* **1**, to smoke; purify by the action of smoke or vapor.—*n.* **fu'mi-ga'tion.**—*n.* **fu'mi-ga'tor.**

fun (fŭn), *n.* pleasure; mirth; drollery; sport; amusement; play.

func-tion (fŭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or performance of any duty, office, or business; **2**, faculty; power; **3**, the office of any organ, animal or vegetable; **4**, public or official ceremony:—*v.i.* to perform the duty or office for which a person or thing is intended.—*adj.* **func'tion-al.**

func-tion-a-ry (fŭngk'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* functionaries (-rĭz)], one who holds an office; an official.

fund (fŭnd), *n.* **1**, a permanent supply of something; as, a *fund* of information; **2**, capital; money set apart for carrying out some object; **3**, a stock in reserve; **4**, in *pl.*: **a**, a permanent debt due by the government, on which interest is paid; **b**, securities; money:—*v.t.* to place in, or turn into, a fund.

fun-da-men-tal (fŭn'dă-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* serving as a foundation or basis; essential; primary; as, the *fundamental* reasons for prohibition:—*n.* **1**, a primary or necessary principle; basis; **2**, the musical note on which a chord is formed.—*adv.* **fun'da-men'tal-ly.**

fund-ed (fŭn'dĕd; fŭn'dĭd), *p.adj.* existing in the form of a long-term debt bearing regular interest, and usually secured by bonds: opp. of *floating:* **funded debt,** that part of a public debt which is in the form of long-term bonds bearing regular interest.

fund-ing (fŭnd'ĭng), *n.* the act or process of turning short-term obligations into long-term debts bearing a fixed rate of interest; as, the *funding* of war debts.

fu-ner-al (fū'nẽr-ăl), *n.* **1**, the ceremony of burying a dead human body; **2**, the procession of mourners accompanying it:—*adj.* pertaining to, or fit for, a funeral.

fu-ne-re-al (fū-nē'rē-ăl), *adj.* **1**, suitable for a burial; **2**, mournful; sad.—*adv.* **fu-ne're-al-ly.**

fun-gi-cide (fŭn'jĭ-sīd"), *n.* anything that kills fungous growths.

fun-gous (fŭng'gŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a fungus; **2**, growing up suddenly.

fun-gus (fŭng'gŭs), *n.* [*pl.* fungi (fŭn'jī); funguses (-ĕz)], one of the non-green plants, including bacteria, molds, mushrooms, toadstools, etc., which feed upon organic matter.—*adj.* **fun'goid.**

funk (fŭngk), *n. Colloq.*, panic; fright:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to be in a state of cowardly fear; back out because of fear.

fun-nel (fŭn'ĕl), *n.* **1**, a wide-mouthed vessel shaped like a cone and used for pouring liquids into small openings; **2**, the smokestack of a steamship or steam engine.

fun-ny (fŭn'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, comical; droll; causing laughter; **2**, *Colloq.*, strange; odd; queer.—*adv.* **fun'ni-ly.**

fur (fûr), *n.* **1**, the thick, soft hair of certain animals; **2**, a light coating on the tongue; **3**, the coating on the inside of a boiler; **4**, any light, fuzzy covering; **5**, in *pl.*, the dressed

skins of fur-bearing animals, used for clothing; —*adj.* lined or trimmed with fur, or made of fur:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover, line, or trim with fur; **2,** to level, as flooring, by inserting small strips of wood.—*p.adj.* **furred.**

fur-be-low (fûr'bē-lō), *n.* **1,** a ruffle, flounce, or the like used on women's clothing; **2,** showy ornamentation.

fur-bish (fûr'bĭsh), *v.t.* to make bright by rubbing or polishing.

fu-ri-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** very angry; mad; overcome with passion; **2,** moving violently, as a storm.—*adv.* **fu'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **fu'ri-ous-ness.**

furl (fûrl), *v.t.* to roll up and fasten to something, as a sail, flag, etc.

fur-long (fûr'lông), *n.* one eighth of a mile; 40 rods; 220 yards.

fur-lough (fûr'lō), *n.* leave of absence; as, the soldier came home on *furlough*:—*v.t.* to give leave of absence to.

fur-nace (fûr'nās), *n.* an apparatus where fuel is burned to make heat for various purposes, as for warming a house.

fur-nish (fûr'nĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to fit out or fit up with what is needed; **2,** to provide; give.—*n.* **fur'nish-er.**

fur-nish-ings (fûr'nĭsh-ĭngz), *n.pl.* **1,** the necessary fittings of a house; **2,** any necessary requirements.

fur-ni-ture (fûr'nĭ-tûr), *n.* the necessary fittings of a house, a ship, or a trade; outfit; esp., the movable articles of a house, as beds, chairs, tables, utensils, etc.

fu-ror (fū'rôr), *n.* **1,** rage; **2,** a great outburst of excitement or enthusiasm. Also, ***fu-ro're** (fōō-rō'rā; fū-rō'rē).

fur-ri-er (fûr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* one who prepares or sells furs.—*n.* **fur'ri-er-y.**

fur-row (fûr'ō), *n.* **1,** a trench made in the ground by a plow; the track of a ship; **2,** a groove; a wrinkle:—*v.t.* **1,** to plow; **2,** to make grooves or wrinkles in; as, old age *furrowed* his brow:—*v.i.* **1,** to plow; **2,** to become wrinkled.

fur-ry (fûr'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** covered with, or made of, fur; as, a *furry* animal; **2,** like fur.

fur-ther (fûr'thẽr), *adj.* comparative of *far*: *adv.* **1,** to a greater distance or degree; **2,** moreover; also:—*v.t.* to promote; help forward.

fur-ther-ance (fûr'thẽr-ăns), *n.* advancement; aid.

fur-ther-more (fûr'thẽr-mōr''), *adv.* besides; in addition.

fur-ther-most (fûr'thẽr-mōst), *adj.* most distant or remote; as, the *furthermost* point inland.

fur-thest (fûr'thĕst), *adj.* and *adv.* superlative of *far*: most distant in time or degree; as, the *farthest* island of the group.

fur-tive (fûr'tĭv), *adj.* sly; secret; stealthy; as, *furtive* glances or actions.—*adv.* **fur'tive-ly.**—*n.* **fur'tive-ness.**

fu-ry (fū'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* furies (-rĭz)], **1,** violent or very great temper; rage; **2,** great violence; fierceness; as, the *fury* of the storm; **3,** an angry woman: the **Furies,** in mythology, the three goddesses of vengeance.

furze (fûrz), *n.* any of several spiny shrubs belonging to the pea family.

¹fuse (fūz), *v.t.* **1,** to melt, esp. by heat; make liquid; **2,** to join or blend by melting:—*v.i.* **1,** to become melted, as by heat; **2,** to blend, as if melted. Also, **fuze.**—*adj.* **fu'si-ble.**—*n.* **fu'sion.**

²fuse (fūz), *n.* **1,** a small tube filled with a material easily set on fire, or a cord saturated with such material, along which fire will run: used for exploding gunpowder, etc.; **2,** a protective device in an electric circuit, usually a conductor which melts, thus breaking the circuit, when the current through it exceeds a safe strength. Also, **fuze.**

fu-see (fū-zē'), *n.* **1,** a kind of friction match that will burn in the wind; **2,** a signal consisting of colored lights, used on railroads. Also, **fu-zee'.**

fu-se-lage (fū'zĕ-lāj; *Fr.* fü'zĕ-lązh'), *n.* the body of an airplane, in which the pilot is seated and which contains the engine, controls, etc. (see *airplane*, illus.).

fu-sel oil (fū'zĕl), an oily, poisonous liquid obtained from grape, potato, or corn spirits: also called *fusel.*

fu-si-form (fū'zĭ-fôrm; fū'sĭ-fôrm), *adj.* spindle-shaped; tapering toward each end (see *root*, illus.).

fu-sil (fū'zĭl), *n.* the flintlock musket formerly used.

fu-sil-eer (fū''zĭ-lēr'), *n.* **1,** formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil, or flintlock musket; **2,** in *pl.*, any of several British regiments. Also, **fu'sil-ier'.**

fu-sil-lade (fū''zĭ-lād'), *n.* the discharge of a large number of firearms at once or in quick succession:—*v.t.* to shoot at in a volley or in quick succession.

fuss (fŭs), *n.* **1,** unnecessary or disturbing activity, esp. in small matters; disorderly bustling about; confusion; stir; **2,** a finicking person:—*v.i.* **1,** to worry; **2,** to be busy doing nothing:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to annoy.—*n.* **fuss'y.**—*adv.* **fuss'i-ly.**—*n.* **fuss'i-ness.**

fus-tian (fŭs'chăn), *n.* **1,** a kind of coarse twilled cotton cloth, as corduroy, velveteen, etc.; **2,** high-sounding speech; bombast:—*adj.* **1,** made of fustian; **2,** bombastic.

fust-y (fŭs'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** moldy; musty; stuffy; **2,** antiquated; old-fashioned.—*n.* **fust'i-ness.**

fu-tile (fū'tĭl; *Br.* fū'tīl), *adj.* **1,** ineffectual; useless; **2,** of no importance; worthless.—*adv.* **fu'tile-ly.**

fu-til-i-ty (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* futilities (-tĭz)], the quality of being useless; as, he saw the *futility* of argument.

fu-ture (fū'tûr), *adj.* relating to time yet to come: about to take place:—*n.* **1,** time yet to come; **2,** the tense in grammar denoting time yet to come.

fu-tur-ism (fū'tûr-ĭzm), *n.* a movement in art, literature, and music, favoring self-expression unhampered by tradition or conventional form.—*n.* **fu'tur-ist.**

fu-tu-ri-ty (fū-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* futurities (-tĭz)], **1,** time to come; **2,** future events; posterity.

¹fuze (fūz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to melt; **2,** to blend by melting. See ¹**fuse**, *Pfd. S.*

²fuze (fūz), *n.* a small cord of inflammable material along which fire will run to explode a charge. See ²**fuse**, *Pfd. S.*

fuzz (fŭz), *n.* fine, minute particles of down, wool, etc.:—*v.i.* to fly off in small, fluffy pieces.

fuzz-y (fŭz'ĭ), *adj.* covered with, or like, fuzz or down.—*n.* **fuzz'i-ness.**

G

gab (găb), *n. Colloq.*, idle chatter; talkativeness:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to say in idle conversation:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to talk idly and much.

gab-ar-dine (găb″ẽr-dēn′; găb′ẽr-dēn), *n.* a kind of raincoat.

gab-ble (găb′l), *v.i.* to say rapidly and senselessly:—*v.i.* 1, to talk disconnectedly, or without real meaning or sense; 2, to make a clatter of meaningless sounds:—*n.* rapid, meaningless sounds.—*n.* **gab′bler.**

ga-bi-on (gā′bĭ-ŭn), *n.* a large wicker cylinder which can be filled with earth and used in making a wall for military defense, in building dikes, etc.

ga-ble (gā′bl), *n.* 1, the triangular part of a wall of a building, between the slopes of a double-sloping roof; 2, the entire end wall of a building; 3, a gablelike construction in a building: **gable end**, the end wall of a building having a gable.

GABLE (def. 3)

[1]gad (găd), *n.* 1, *Colloq.*, a goad for driving cattle; 2, a pointed tool for loosening ore:—*v.t.* to loosen (ore) with a gad.

[2]gad (găd), *v.i.* to go about without purpose; ramble; as, we *gad* about all day.—*n.* **gad′der.**

[3]gad (găd), *interj.* an exclamation of surprise; a mild oath.

gad-a-bout (găd′ə-bout″), *n. Colloq.*, one who wanders idly about:—*adj.* fond of roaming idly.

gad-fly (găd′flī″), *n.* [*pl.* gadflies (-flīz″)], an insect that stings cattle.

Gael-ic (gāl′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the Celtic people of the Scottish Highlands, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, or to their language:—*n.* the language of the Gaels.

gaff (găf), *n.* 1, a large hook on the end of a pole, used for landing salmon, etc.; 2, a spar branching out from the mast of a sailing vessel:—*v.t.* to seize or land (a fish) with a large hook.

gaf-fer (găf′ẽr), *n.* a respectable and good old man, esp. a countryman.

gag (găg), *n.* 1, something placed in the mouth to hinder speech, or to keep the mouth open; 2, *Slang:* **a**, a practical joke; **b**, words added by an actor in a play:—*v.t.* 1, to stop the mouth; 2, to silence by force or law:—*v.i.* to strain, as in the effort to vomit.

[1]gage (gāj), *n.* 1, a promise; pledge; 2, a pledge to appear to fight: indicated by throwing down a glove; 3, a challenge to fight; a glove, cap, or the like, thrown on the ground as such a challenge:—*v.t. Obs.* or *Archaic*, 1, to deposit as forfeit; 2, to bet; wager.

[2]gage (gāj), *n.* any of several cultivated plums.

[3]gage (gāj), *n.* 1, a standard of measure; 2, an estimate or judgment; 3, the distance between railway rails; 4, any of various measuring instruments; 5, the draft of a loaded vessel; 6, the position of a vessel in relation to another vessel and the wind:—*v.t.* 1, to measure; 2, to estimate; judge. See **gauge**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **gag′er.**

gai-e-ty (gā′ẽ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gaieties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being merry; pleasure; 2, a performance of a merry nature; 3, brilliancy, as of dress. Also, **gay′e-ty.**

gai-ly (gā′lĭ), *adv.* 1, merrily; 2, showily; as, to dress *gaily*. Also, **gay′ly.**

gain (gān), *n.* 1, advantage; profit: opp. of *loss*; 2, increase; as, a *gain* in weight:—*v.t.* 1, to obtain, as profit or advantage; earn; 2, to win; arrive at; as, he *gained* his point; 3, to obtain through an increase; as, to *gain* ten pounds in weight:—*v.i.* 1, to improve; increase; 2, to advance: often with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* **gain′er.**

gain-ful (gān′fo͝ol), *adj.* yielding profit; advantageous.—*adv.* **gain′ful-ly.**

gain-say (gān″sā′; gān′sā″), *v.t.* to contradict; oppose.—*n.* **gain′say″er.**

gait (gāt), *n.* a manner of walking; as, a rapid *gait*; an awkward *gait*.

gai-ter (gā′tẽr), *n.* 1, a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting over the top of the boot; 2, in the U. S., a shoe with elastic strips at the sides.

ga-la (gā′lə), *n.* 1, a festival; 2, festive dress:—*adj.* festive; as, *gala* attire: **gala day**, a day of pleasure; a holiday.

Gal-ax-y (găl′ăk-sĭ), *n.* the Milky Way: **galaxy**, [*pl.* galaxies (-sĭz)], a gathering of splendid persons or things; as, a *galaxy* of beautiful women.

gale (gāl), *n.* 1, a strong wind; 2, excitement; noisy merriment.

ga-le-na (gə-lē′nə), *n.* a bluish gray mineral, an important lead ore.

gal-i-pot (găl′ĭ-pŏt), *n.* a white resin obtained from certain pine trees in southern Europe, esp. France; an impure turpentine. Also, **gal′li-pot.**

[1]gall (gôl), *n.* 1, the bile, a bitter fluid secreted by the liver; 2, the gall bladder; 3, anything bitter or distasteful; 4, rancor; 5, *Slang*, in the U. S., insolence.

[2]gall (gôl), *n.* 1, a sore on the skin caused by chafing; 2, mental irritation or its cause:—*v.t.* 1, to break or injure by rubbing, as the skin; render sore by friction; 2, to vex; fret; harass; weary.—*p.adj.* **gall′ing.**

[3]gall (gôl), *n.* a swelling on plants, esp. on certain oaks; a gallnut (which see).

gal-lant (găl′ănt), *adj.* 1, showy; gay; 2, brave; high-spirited; chivalrous; as, a *gallant* knight; 3, (gă-lănt′), showing elaborate courtesy and respect to women:—*n.* (gă-lănt′; găl′ănt), 1, a young man of sprightly and gay manners; 2, a beau; a man elaborately polite to women:—*v.t.* (gă-lănt′), to pay court to; accompany; escort.—*adv.* **gal′lant-ly; gal-lant′ly.**—*n.* **gal′lant-ness.**

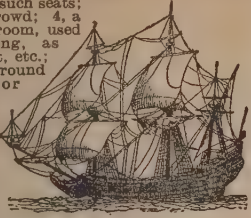
gal-lant-ry (găl′ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gallantries (-rĭz)], 1, bravery; heroic courage; 2, elaborate politeness.

gall blad-der a pear-shaped sac which stores bile, attached to the liver in many vertebrates.

gal-le-on (găl′ē-ŭn), *n.* a large, broad-beamed sailing vessel of the 15th century and later, built with a high stern (see illus. next page).

gal-ler-y (găl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* galleries (-ĭz)], 1, a long, narrow hall, or place for walking; 2, a platform projecting from

the side and end walls of a theater, church, assembly room, etc., containing seats; **3**, the occupants of such seats; hence, the crowd; **4**, a building or room, used for exhibiting, as works of art, etc.; **5**, an underground passage for communication.—*adj.* **gal'ler-ied.**



GALLEON

gal-ley (găl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* galleys (-ĭz)], **1**, a low, flat, one-decked vessel used in ancient and medieval times; **2**, a small, open boat; **3**, the cooking quarters of a ship; **4**, in printing, an oblong tray for holding set-up type, or a proof, also called *galley proof*, made from such type.

gall-fly (gôl'flī'), *n.* [*pl.* gallflies (-flīz")], any of several insects that deposit their eggs on plants, causing a swelling of the plant tissue, called a *gall*.

Gal-lic (găl'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Gaul, or modern France.

gal-li-na-ceous (găl"ĭ-nā'shŭs), *adj.* like, or belonging to, an order (*Gallinæ*) of birds which includes barnyard fowls, partridges, quail, etc.

gal-li-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* a smooth, glass-like, earthenware jar, used largely by druggists to hold medicines.

gall-nut (gôl'nŭt"), *n.* a swelling produced on plants, esp. on the oak tree, by a substance injected with the eggs of the gallfly; a gall: also called *nutgall*.

gal-lon (găl'ŭn), *n.* **1**, a unit of liquid measure: the wine gallon, or standard gallon in the U. S., being equal to four quarts or 231 cubic inches, the imperial gallon in Great Britain, to 277.274 cubic inches; **2**, sometimes, one eighth of a bushel.

gal-loon (gă-lōōn'), *n.* a cotton, silk, worsted, or gold-lace trimming.

gal-lop (găl'ŭp), *n.* **1**, the rapid, forward, springing movement of a horse; **2**, the act of riding at this gait:—*v.i.* **1**, to run with leaps, like a horse; **2**, to ride a horse moving with a rapid forward spring; hasten:—*v.t.* to cause to move with a rapid, springing gait.

gal-lows (găl'ōz; găl'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* gallowses (-ōz-ĕz; -ŭs-ĕz)], a structure consisting of two uprights with a crossbar on the top, used for hanging criminals.

gall-stone (gôl'stōn"), *n.* a lump of solid matter formed in the gall bladder, liver, or biliary passages.

gal-op (găl'ŭp; gă'lō), *n.* **1**, a kind of lively dance; **2**, the music for it.

ga-lore (gă-lōr'), *adj.* very many; abundant: used after its noun; as, pretty girls *galore*:—*adv.* in great plenty.

ga-losh (gă-lŏsh'), *n.* in the U. S., any protective overshoe; esp., a high rubber overshoe with an outside cloth finish; also called *arctic*. Also, **go-losh'**; **go-loshe'**.

gal-van-ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to electric currents, esp. those from chemical action; as, a *galvanic* battery; **2**, stimulating; electrifying.

gal-va-nism (găl'vă-nĭzm), *n.* the science which treats of electric currents, esp. those from chemical action.

gal-va-nize (găl'vă-nīz), *v.t.* **1**, to cover with gold, silver, zinc, etc., by means of electricity; **2**, to excite, as by an electric shock: **galvanized iron**, iron, often in thin sheets, coated with zinc to prevent it from rusting.—*n.* **gal"va-ni-za'tion.**

gal-va-nom-e-ter (găl"vă-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity and direction of an electric current.—*n.* **gal"va-nom'e-try.**

GALVANOMETER

gam-bit (găm'bĭt), *n.* an opening in chess in which a pawn, or other piece, is sacrificed intentionally.

gam-ble (găm'bl), *v.i.* **1**, to play for money or a prize; **2**, to risk money on a possible happening; **3**, to pursue a course in which danger or loss is likely to occur:—*v.t.* to squander by playing for stakes: often with *away*.—*n.* **1**, any game or act involving the risking of stakes; **2**, an act accompanied by much uncertainty or by any special risk of loss.—*n.* **gam'bler.**

gam-bling (găm'blĭng), *n.* the practice of wagering or playing for stakes.

gam-boge (găm-bōj'; găm-bōōj'), *n.* a reddish yellow gum resin found in the Orient: used as a yellow pigment.

gam-bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* a dancing or skipping about for joy or sport; frolic:—*v.i.* to skip and dance about in play.

gam-brel (găm'brĕl), *n.* **1**, the hock joint of the hind leg of a horse; **2**, a ridged roof in which the slope on each side is broken by an angle: also called *gambrel roof*.

[1]game (gām), *n.* **1**, sport or amusement; fun; frolic; also, jest; as, to make *game* of a poor man; **2**, a contest carried on by rules, success depending upon strength, skill, luck, etc.; **3**, a single match at play; as, four *games* in the first set at tennis; **4**, the number of points to be scored in order to win; **5**, a scheme, plan, or undertaking, sometimes not creditable; as, I've spoiled your little *game*; the *game* is up; **6**, wild animals, birds, or fish pursued by a hunter or fisherman; also, their flesh used for food; **7**, any object of pursuit:—*v.i.* **1**, to play at any sport or diversion; **2**, to play for a stake or prize:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to animals or birds hunted or taken for sport; **2**, *Colloq.*, ready; spirited; plucky.—*adv.* **game'ly.**—*n.* **game'ness.**

[2]game (gām), *adj.* *Slang*, lame or crooked; as, a *game* leg.

game-cock (gām'kŏk"), *n.* a cock bred and trained for fighting.

game-keep-er (gām'kēp"ĕr), *n.* one in charge of wild animals or birds that are to be protected or hunted.

game-some (gām'sŭm), *adj.* merry; gay; playful; ready to play.

game-ster (gām'stĕr), *n.* one who habitually bets or plays for stakes.

gam-in (găm'ĭn; *Fr.* gȧ"măN'), *n.* a neglected and impertinent street child.

gam-mer (găm'ẽr), *n.* a respectable or good old woman.

[1]gam-mon (găm'ŭn), *n.* a leg or thigh; esp., a smoked ham.

[2]gam-mon (găm'ŭn), *n.* **1,** in backgammon, a victory in which the winner gets rid of all his men before the loser has thrown off a man; **2,** *Colloq.*, nonsense; humbug:—*v.t.* **1,** in backgammon, to beat by obtaining a gammon; **2,** to hoax.

gam-ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* **1,** the lines and spaces upon which musical notes are written or printed; **2,** the entire range of anything; as, the whole *gamut* of emotions.

gam-y (gām'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** abounding in game; **2,** plucky; ready; spirited; **3,** having the flavor of game.

gan-der (găn'dẽr), *n.* **1,** a male goose; **2,** a simpleton.

gang (găng), *n.* **1,** a number of persons banded together for a particular purpose, as for political control or for crime; **2,** a group of laborers under one foreman; a number of a ship's company selected for special duty; a squad; **3,** an outfit; a set of tools arranged for use together.

gan-gli-on (găng'glĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* ganglia (-ȧ); ganglions (-ŏnz)], **1,** a small collection of nerve-cell bodies and nerve fibers; **2,** a hard, globular swelling on a tendon.

gang-plank (găng'plăngk"), *n.* a movable platform or bridge by which to enter or leave a ship; gangway.

gan-grene (găng'grēn), *n.* the mortification or decay of some part of a living body:—*v.t.* to cause to mortify, as tissue:—*v.i.* to decay.—*adj.* **gan'gre-nous.**

gang-ster (găng'stẽr), *n.* one of a gang, as of criminals or politicians.

gang-way (găng'wā"), *n.* **1,** a platform or bridge between a wharf and a ship; **2,** an opening in a ship's side, used as an entrance or exit, esp. for freight; **3,** a passage in or out; **4,** a passageway; aisle; **5,** the main level of a mine:—*interj.* room! make way!

gan-net (găn'ĕt), *n.* any of several large, fish-eating sea birds.

gant-let (gänt'lĕt; gänt'lĕt), *n.* **1,** a former military punishment in which an offender ran between two files of men who struck him with clubs as he passed; **2,** a similar torture practiced by Indians upon captives; **3,** figuratively, a place of confinement; prison. See **jail,** *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **gaol'er.**

gap (găp), *n.* **1,** an opening; cleft; passage; breach; **2,** a pass in a mountain ridge; **3,** in airplanes, the distance between the upper and lower wings (see *airplane*, illus.).

gape (gāp; găp; gäp), *v.i.* **1,** to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness, wonder, etc.; yawn; **2,** to stare, as in amazement:—*n.* **1,** the act of opening the mouth and staring; **2,** a yawn; **3,** the opening between the jaws of birds or of fishes: **the gapes, 1,** a disease of poultry; **2,** a fit of yawning.—*n.* **gap'er.**

gar (gär), *n.* a long, slender fish with a long, spearlike snout.

ga-rage (gȧ'räzh'; gär'ăj), [Fr.], *n.* a building in which automobiles are sheltered or repaired.

garb (gärb), *n.* dress; outside clothing; formerly, fashion:—*v.t.* to clothe.

gar-bage (gär'bĭj), *n.* waste animal or vegetable matter from a kitchen, market, etc.; offal.

gar-ble (gär'bl), *v.t.* to select certain parts of so as to serve some purpose, often unfair; mutilate; as, to *garble* a quotation.

gar-den (gär'dn), *n.* **1,** a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, etc.; **2,** a place specially delightful, rich, or fruitful:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cultivate (a garden).—*n.* **gar'den-er.**—*n.* **gar'den-ing.**

gar-fish (gär'fĭsh"), *n.* any of several fishes with pikelike body and much elongated jaws, some species of which are valuable as food: also called *gar*; *gar pike.*

gar-gle (gär'gl), *n.* a medicinal liquid for washing the throat:—*v.t.* to wash, as the throat, with a medicinal liquid, not swallowed, but kept in the throat by slowly expelling the breath:—*v.i.* to use a gargle.

gar-goyle (gär'goil), *n.* a projecting stone waterspout, often in the form of a grotesquely shaped man or animal.

gar-i-bal-di (gär"ĭ-bȧl'dĭ; gȧ"rĭ-bȧl'dĭ), *n.* a loose, blouse-shaped shirt for women or children, usually red: named for the Italian patriot, Garibaldi.

gar-ish (gär'ĭsh), *adj.* gaudy; dazzling; showy; as, she wore *garish* jewelry.—*adv.* **gar'ish-ly.**—*n.* **gar'ish-ness.**

gar-land (gär'lănd), *n.* **1,** a wreath made of flowers, branches, feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, worn on the head; **2,** a collection of pieces of prose or poetry; an anthology; **3,** a kind of food bag used by sailors:—*v.t.* to deck or adorn with a wreath or chaplet.

gar-lic (gär'lĭk), *n.* a plant of the lily family, with a strong, biting taste and an unpleasant odor; also, the bulb of this plant, used in cooking.—*adj.* **gar'lick-y.**

gar-ment (gär'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** any article of clothing; **2,** in *pl.*, clothing taken together as an outfit.

gar-ner (gär'nẽr), *n.* a building or place where grain is stored for safekeeping; a granary:—*v.t.* to gather for safekeeping; store, as in a granary; gather up.

gar-net (gär'nĕt), *n.* **1,** a precious or semiprecious stone of various colors, usually deep red; **2,** a deep red color.

gar-nish (gär'nĭsh), *n.* **1,** an ornament or decoration; **2,** something laid about food in a dish as a decoration:—*v.t.* to adorn; make beautiful; **2,** to decorate with something, as parsley, laid round a dish.

gar-nish-ee (gär"nĭsh-ē'), *n.* one in whose hands property of another is attached pending the satisfaction of the claims of a third:—*v.t.* to attach (property) by law to pay a debt.—*n.* **gar'nish-er.**

gar-nish-ment (gär'nĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of ornamenting or decorating; **2,** in law: **a,** a notice summoning a third party to appear in a suit; **b,** a proceeding to attach property of the defendant held by a third person called the garnishee, in order that such property may be applied to the claim of the plaintiff.

gar-ret (gär'ĕt), *n.* the uppermost part of a house, beneath the roof: attic.

gar-ri-son (găr'ĭ-sn), *n.* **1,** a body of troops stationed in a fort; **2,** the place where such soldiers are stationed:—*v.t.* to furnish (a fortified place) with troops.

gar-rote (gă-rōt'; gă-rŏt'), *n.* formerly, execution by strangling; also, the device used:—*v.t.* to execute by strangling; seize by the throat so as to render helpless. Also, **gar-rotte'; ga-rotte'** (gă-rŏt').

gar-ru-li-ty (gă-rōō'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* talkativeness; as, the *garrulity* of old age.

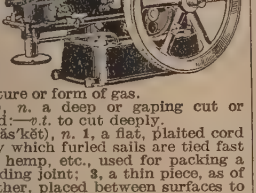
gar-ru-lous (găr'ōō-lŭs), *adj.* talking much, esp. about things that are trivial.—*adv.* **gar'ru-lous-ly.**

gar-ter (gär'tẽr), *n.* a band by which a stocking is held up on the leg: **garter snake,** any of many small, harmless, yellow-striped snakes, common in America: **the Garter,** the insignia of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood:—*v.t.* to bind or fasten with a garter.

gas (găs), *n.* **1,** any completely elastic, airlike fluid tending to expand indefinitely; **2,** a mixture obtained by distilling soft coal, or by other means, and used to give light and heat; **3,** a mixture of nitrous oxide and oxygen, used as an anæsthetic, esp. by dentists: often called *laughing gas;* **4,** an airlike chemical, or mixture of chemicals, used in warfare to put the enemy out of action; as, tear *gas;* **5,** *Colloq.,* gasoline; **6,** *Slang,* empty, boastful talk:—*v.t.* to cause to inhale poisonous gas:—*v.i. Slang,* to talk nonsense.

gas-con-ade (găs"kŏn-ād'), *n.* boastful, blustering, or bragging talk; as, the *gasconade* of the young soldier.

gas en-gine an internal-combustion engine; an engine in which the piston is driven by the explosion of a mixture of gas, esp. vaporized gasoline, and air, ignited within the engine cylinder, as by an electric spark plug.



GAS ENGINE

gas-e-ous (găs'ē-ŭs), *adj.* having the nature or form of gas.

gash (găsh), *n.* a deep or gaping cut or wound:—*v.t.* to cut deeply.

gas-ket (găs'kĕt), *n.* **1,** a flat, plaited cord by which furled sails are tied fast to a spar; **2,** hemp, etc., used for packing a piston or a sliding joint; **3,** a thin piece, as of rubber or leather, placed between surfaces to make a tight joint.

gas man-tle a tubelike structure consisting of oxides of certain rare metals, which, when placed over a gas flame, is heated so as to give out light.

gas mask a mask worn to prevent the inhaling of poison gas.

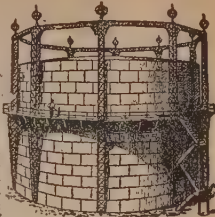
gas-o-line (găs'ō-lēn; găs'ō-lĭn), *n.* a liquid easily set on fire, used for heating, cooking, etc., and for running engines, as of automobiles. Also, **gas'o-lene.**

gas-om-e-ter (găs-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* a large, round tank for storing a large volume of gas (see illus. next column).

gasp (gäsp), *n.* a quick, painful effort to catch the breath:—*v.i.* to catch the breath with difficulty.

gas-sy (găs'ĭ), *adj.* filled with gas; like gas; inflated; gaseous.

gas-tric (găs'trĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach; as, *gastric* fluid; *gastric* fever: **gastric juice,** a thin, digestive liquid, secreted by glands in the lining of the stomach.



GASOMETER

gas-tri-tis (găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its lining.

gas-tron-o-my (găs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* the art of eating, or of preparing, appetizing food.—*adj.* **gas"tro-nom'ic; gas"tro-nom'i-cal.**

gas-tro-pod (găs'trō-pŏd), *n.* any of a class of mollusks, including some having a one-piece, spirally coiled shell, as snails, and some without shells, as slugs.

gate (gāt), *n.* **1,** an opening to allow entrance or passage; **2,** a frame or door which opens or closes such an entrance, esp. in a fence; **3,** a stately entrance to a city, castle, etc.; **4,** a valve or door to stop or permit a flow, as of water, in a pipe, mold, etc.; **5,** *Colloq.,* the total of the sums of money paid for admission, as to a baseball game:—*v.t.* in English universities, to punish by confining to the grounds.

gate-way (gāt'wā"), *n.* **1,** an entrance having a gate; **2,** an approach.

gath-er (găth'ẽr), *v.t.* **1,** to assemble or bring together; collect; bring into one place; **2,** to pick up; glean; pluck; as, to *gather* a harvest; **3,** to summon; concentrate, as energies; **4,** to amass or gain, as a fortune; **5,** to pucker or plait; **6,** to infer:—*v.i.* **1,** to congregate; **2,** to generate pus, as an abscess; **3,** to increase; as, the storm *gathers:*—*n.* a series of folds in cloth, drawn together by a thread.—*n.* **gath'er-er.**

gath-er-ing (găth'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of assembling or bringing together; **2,** an assemblage; **3,** a charitable contribution or gift; **4,** any sore filled with pus.

Gat-ling gun (găt'lĭng), a machine gun with many small, clustered barrels, which are discharged very rapidly.

gaud (gôd), *n.* a piece of worthless finery; ornament.

gaud-y (gôd'ĭ), *adj.* showy; vulgarly gay or fine; as, *gaudy* imitation jewelry.—*adv.* **gaud'i-ly.**—*n.* **gaud'i-ness.**

gauge (gāj), *n.* **1,** any of various standards of measure, esp. of thickness or of the capacity of a barrel; **2,** an estimate or judgment, as of size or of a person's character; **3,** the distance between railway rails: standard gauge being 4 feet 8½ inches; **4,** any of various measuring or recording instruments or devices, as those for measuring rainfall, wind velocity, steam pressure, diameter of wire, etc.; **5,** a carpenter's tool for marking a

line parallel with the edge of a board (see *tool*, illus.); **6**, a device on a cutting tool to regulate the size or depth of the cut; **7**, in printing, a marked strip of metal or wood for measuring the length of a page, column, etc.; **8**, the part of a shingle, tile, etc., exposed to the weather; **9**, a row, or course, of shingles, tiles, etc.:—*v.t.* **1**, to measure by any of various measuring standards; **2**, to ascertain the contents or capacity of; **3**, to conform to a standard size or shape; **4**, to estimate, as size or weight. Also, **gage**.—*n.* **gaug'er**.

Gaul (gôl), *n.* **1**, an inhabitant of ancient Gaul; **2**, humorously, a Frenchman.

gaunt (gänt; gônt), *adj.* **1**, pinched and lean, as from hunger; **2**, bare and grim.—*n.* **gaunt'ness**.—*adv.* **gaunt'ly**.

gaunt-let (gänt'lĕt; gônt'lĕt), *n.* **1**, in the Middle Ages, a mailed glove to protect the hand and wrist from wounds; **2**, a long, heavy glove, extending well up beyond the wrist; **3**, that part of such a glove which covers the wrist; **4**, in surgery, a bandage for hand and wrist. Also, **gant'let**.

gauze (gôz), *n.* a thin, light, transparent silk or cotton fabric.—*adj.* **gauz'y**.

gave (gāv), past tense of the irregular verb *give*.

gav-el (găv'ĕl), *n.* a small mallet used by a presiding officer, as at a meeting.

ga-vot (gȧ-vōt'; găv'ŏt), *n.* a lively, but dignified, French dance resembling the minuet; also, the music for it. Also, **ga-votte'**.

gawk (gôk), *n.* a simpleton; booby:—*v.i.* to stare stupidly.

gawk-y (gôk'ĭ), *adj.* awkward; clumsy.—*adv.* **gawk'i-ly**.—*n.* **gawk'i-ness**.

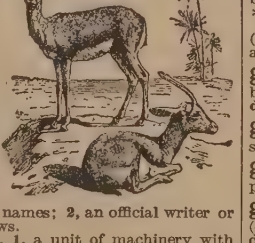
gay (gā), *adj.* **1**, lively; merry; full of glee; cheerful; sportive; **2**, showy; bright-colored; **3**, addicted to pleasure; **4**, wanton.

gay-e-ty (gā'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gayeties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being merry; **2**, a jolly performance or activity; **3**, brilliancy, as of dress. Also, **gai'e-ty**, *Pfd. S.*

gay-ly (gā'lĭ), *adv.* **1**, merrily; gleefully; **2**, showily. Also, **gai'ly**, *Pfd. S.*

gaze (gāz), *v.i.* to look earnestly or eagerly:—*n.* a fixed look.—*n.* **gaz'er**.

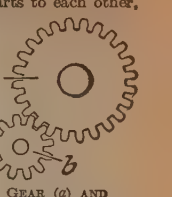
ga-zelle (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* any of several small, swift antelopes of Africa and Asia, with large, soft, black eyes.


GAZELLES (⅛₀)

ga-zette (gȧ-zĕt'), *n.* **1**, an English government biweekly newspaper containing lists, official announcements, etc.; **2**, a newspaper:—*v.t.* to publish in a list.

gaz-et-teer (găz″ĕ-tēr'), *n.* **1**, a dictionary of geographical names; **2**, an official writer or publisher of news.

gear (gēr), *n.* **1**, a unit of machinery with some special purpose; as, the steering *gear*; **2**, armor and weapons; **3**, goods or other movable property; **4**, harness; **5**, apparatus; tackle; **6**, adjustment of parts to each other, as of wheels working on each other; as, out of *gear*; also, a gear wheel: **gear wheel**, a wheel with teeth, designed to fit with the cogs of another wheel, the thread of a screw, etc.: also written *gearwheel*:—*v.t.* **1**, to put cogs or teeth on; **2**, to harness, as draft animals:—*v.i.* to be in, or come into, proper adjustment of parts.



GEAR (*a*) AND PINION (*b*)

Power applied to *a*, gears *b* up; applied to *b*, gears *a* down.

gear-ing (gēr'ĭng), *n.* **1**, a train or series of parts for transmitting motion; **2**, ropes and tackle.

¹gee (jē), *interj.* a command to oxen, etc., to turn from the driver: opp. of *haw*.

²gee (jē), *interj. Colloq.*, an expression of amazement.

³gee (jē), *v.i. Colloq.*, to agree; harmonize; work smoothly together.

geese (gēs), *n.* plural of the common noun *goose*.

gei-sha (gā'shȧ), *n.* [*pl.* geisha; geishas (-shȧz)], in Japan, a dancing girl.

gel (jĕl), *n.* a colloid solution in a semi-solid condition, as of gelatin when set.

gel-a-tin (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* a substance extracted from bones, hoofs, connective tissue, etc.; animal jelly. Also, **gel'a-tine**.—*adj.* **ge-lat'i-nous** (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nŭs).

geld (gĕld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* geld'ed or gelt (gĕlt), *p.pr.* geld'ing], **1**, to deprive (a male) of reproductive power; castrate; **2**, to remove old comb from: used of a beehive.

geld-ing (gĕl'dĭng), *n.* a castrated horse or other animal.

gel-id (jĕl'ĭd), *adj.* frigid; frozen; very cold.—*n.* **ge-lid'i-ty**.

gem (jĕm), *n.* **1**, a precious stone; **2**, any perfect or rare object; **3**, a kind of light muffin:—*v.t.* to adorn with gems.

gem-ma-tion (jĕm-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of forming a new individual by the formation of a small part capable of growing when separated from the parent, as in low animal forms; **2**, in botany, the arrangement of leaves in a bud.

***gen-darme** (zhän″därm'; jĕn-därm'), *n.* [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* gendarmes (-därm'; -därmz')], in France and Belgium, a policeman; one of the military police.

gen-darm-er-y (jĕn-där'mĕr-ĭ), *n.* in France or Belgium, a body of gendarmes or police. Also, ***gen″-dar″me-rie'** (zhän″där″mĕ-rē').

gen-der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* the grammatical distinction of sex, expressed by a suffix, a prefix, or by a different word.

gen-e-al-o-gist (jē″nē-ăl'ō-jĭst; jĕ″nē-), *n.* one skilled in tracing pedigrees or descent of persons or families.

gen-e-al-o-gy (jē″nē-ăl'ō-jĭ; jĕ″nē-), *n.* [*pl.* genealogies (-jĭz)], **1**, the art or science of investigating descent; **2**, a record of such descent; **3**, descent; pedigree.—*adj.* **gen″e-a-log'i-cal** (jē″nē-ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl).—*adv.* **gen″e-a-log'i-cal-ly**.

ge-n-e-ra (jĕn′ĕr-ȧ), *n.* plural of *genus:* used mainly in the classification of certain plant and animal groups.

gen-er-al (jĕn′ĕr-ăl), *n.* **1**, a general principle or condition: opp. of *particular;* **2**, in the U. S. army: **a**, the commander in chief, under the President, of all the military forces; **b**, a shortened title of all officers above a colonel; as, brigadier *general;* **c**, the roll of a drum to summon troops: —*adj.* **1**, relating to a whole genus, kind, class, etc.; as, death is a *general* attribute of man; **2**, not special or particular; as, in the *general* direction of west; **3**, pertaining to the majority; as, in the interest of *general* prosperity; **4**, usual; ordinary; as, the *general* procedure; **5**, taken as a whole; as, the *general* situation; **6**, senior; chief; as, postmaster *general.*

gen-er-al-i-ty (jĕn″ĕr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* generalities (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of not being limited or particularized; **2**, the greatest part; majority; as, the *generality* of mankind is honest; **3**, a statement true in a wide sense, but lacking application.

gen-er-al-ize (jĕn′ĕr-ăl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to reduce to, or arrange in, a class or classes; **2**, to make large in scope or meaning; **3**, to derive (a general rule) from particular instances:—*v.i.* **1**, to discover a general rule from special instances; **2**, to draw broad, general conclusions.—*n.* **gen′er-al-iz″er.**—*n.* **gen″er-al-i-za′tion.**

gen-er-al-ly (jĕn′ĕr-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**, commonly; as a rule; **2**, extensively; **3**, without exact limitation.

gen-er-al-ship (jĕn′ĕr-ăl-shĭp″), *n.* **1**, the office, rank, or military skill of a chief or an army commander; **2**, skilful tactics in leadership.

gen-er-ate (jĕn′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to beget, as offspring; **2**, to cause; originate, as steam in a boiler; **3**, in mathematics, to trace out or form by motion; as, a moving point *generates* a line.—*adj.* **gen′er-a-tive.**

gen-er-a-tion (jĕn″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act process of producing; **2**, a single succession in natural descent; **3**, people of the same period; **4**, progeny.

gen-er-a-tor (jĕn′ĕr-ā″tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which causes or produces; esp., an apparatus by which steam, electricity, or gas is produced; **2**, in music, the principal tone of a chord.

ge-ner-ic (jĕ-nĕr′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to things of the same class: opp. of *specific;* **2**, in biology, pertaining to a genus. —*adv.* **ge-ner′i-cal-ly.**

gen-er-os-i-ty (jĕn″ĕr-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* generosities (-tĭz)], the quality of being liberal; magnanimity.

gen-er-ous (jĕn′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, characterized by liberality; munificent; bountiful; **2**, broad-minded; honorable; **3**, rich; abundant; strong; stimulating.—*adv.* **gen′er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **gen′er-ous-ness.**

ge-n-e-sis (jĕn′ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* geneses (-sēz)], **1**, the act or process of producing or originating; **2**, the origin; beginning: **Genesis**, the first book of the Bible.

ge-net-ic (jĕ-nĕt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to generation or origin:—**genetics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science which deals with the origin and development of individuals or the evolution of species. Also, *adj.* **ge-net′i-cal.**

ge-ni-al (jē′nĭ-ăl; jēn′yăl), *adj.* **1**, kindly and sympathetic; cordial; **2**, contributing to cheerfulness and life; agreeably warm and cheerful.—*adv.* **ge′ni-al-ly.**

ge-ni-al-i-ty (jē″nĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ; jēn-yăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality of being kindly; cheerfulness; easy friendliness.

ge-nie (jē′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* genies (-nĭz) or, usually, genii (jē′nĭ-ī)], in Mohammedan mythology, a good or bad spirit that could take many forms. Also, **jin-ni′**; **jin-nee′.**

ge-ni-i (jē′nĭ-ī), *n.* plural of *genius* or of *genie,* which see.

gen-i-tal (jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to generation or to the animal reproductive organs:—**genitals**, *n.pl.* the organs of reproduction: also, *genitalia* (-tā′lĭ-ȧ).

gen-i-tive (jĕn′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a grammatical case used in Latin, Greek, German, and some other inflected languages to express primarily origin or possession: akin to the possessive in English:—*n.* the genitive case or a word in it.

gen-ius (jēn′yŭs; jē′nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* geniuses (-ĕz)], **1**, [*pl.* genii (-ī)], in Roman religion, the guardian spirit; **2**, hence, the controlling spirit of a place or person; **3**, remarkable ability for some special pursuit; **4**, exceptional creative intellectual or artistic power; also, the one possessing it; **5**, peculiar nature or quality, as of a nation or language; **6**, [*pl.* genii], in Mohammedan lore, a spirit, often under magic control.

gens (jĕnz), *n.* [*pl.* gentes (jĕn′tēz)], **1**, a clan regarded as a family group, including only those in a single line of descent; **2**, in ancient Rome, a clan, or group of families of common stock.

gen-teel (jĕn-tēl′), *adj.* polite; well-bred: now used only humorously or sarcastically.—*adv.* **gen-teel′ly.**

gen-tian (jĕn′shăn), *n.* **1**, any of several herbs, usually bearing beautiful blue flowers; **2**, the root of the yellow gentian, used in medicine.

Gen-tile (jĕn′tīl), *n.* orig., one who is not a Jew; among Christians, one who is neither Christian nor Jew:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Gentile people.

gen-til-i-ty (jĕn-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gentilities (-tĭz)], good breeding; social rank and refinement.

gen-tle (jĕn′tl), *adj.* **1**, mild and refined in manner and disposition; kindly; **2**, moderate in action; **3**, peaceful; docile; **4**, not steep, as a slope; **5**, well-born; belonging to the gentry:—*n.* the larva or young of the flesh fly:—*v.t.* to make docile, as a horse. —*n.* **gen′tle-ness.**—*adv.* **gen′tly.**

gen-tle-folk (jĕn′tl-fōk″), *n.* persons of good family or breeding.

gen-tle-man (jĕn′tl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* gentlemen (-mĕn)], **1**, a well-bred and honorable man; **2**, in Great Britain, one who is entitled to bear a coat of arms; also, a person of independent income; **3**, in *pl.*, a term of politeness, as in addressing an assembly.—*n.fem.* **gen′tle-wom″an.**

gen-tle-man-ly (jĕn′tl-măn-lĭ), *adj.* polite and considerate in manner; well-trained socially.

gen-try (jĕn′trĭ), *n.* **1**, people of education and breeding; **2**, people of a particular class: usually contemptuous.

gen-u-flec-tion (jĕn″ū-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* the bending of the knee, as in worship. Also, **gen′u-flex′ion.**

gen-u-ine (jĕn′ū-ĭn), *adj.* **1,** real; unadulterated; pertaining to, or derived from, the original stock; **2,** sincere.—*adv.* **gen′u-ine-ly.**—*n.* **gen′u-ine-ness.**

ge-nus (jē′nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* genera (jĕn′ĕr-ȧ)], a group of plants or animals, next below the family and next above the species, having common characteristics; as, the lion, cat, and panther all belong to the same *genus.*

ge-od-e-sy (jē-ŏd′ē-sĭ), *n.* the science of measuring large portions of the earth's surface; the determination of the earth's shape and size.—*adj.* **ge″o-det′ic.**

ge-og-ra-phy (jē-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* geographies (-fĭz)], **1,** the science that describes the surface of the earth, its division into continents, its climate, plants, animals, inhabitants, and their distribution, industries, etc.; **2,** a book on this subject.—*adj.* **ge″o-graph′ic; ge″o-graph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ge″o-graph′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **ge-og′ra-pher.**

ge-ol-o-gist (jē-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* one who is skilled in geology.

ge-ol-o-gize (jē-ŏl′ō-jīz), *v.i.* to study the structure of the earth.

ge-ol-o-gy (jē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* geologies (-jĭz)], **1,** the science that investigates the structure of the earth and its successive physical changes; **2,** a treatise or book on this subject.—*adj.* **ge″o-log′ic; ge″o-log′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ge″o-log′i-cal-ly.**

ge-om-e-ter (jē-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* one skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

ge-o-met-ric (jē″ō-mĕt′rĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to geometry; **2,** characterized by straight lines, circles, angles, etc., in a regular design. Also, **ge″o-met′ri-cal.**—*adv.* **ge″o-met′ri-cal-ly.**

ge-om-e-tri-cian (jē-ŏm″ē-trĭsh′ăn), *n.* one who is skilled in that branch of mathematics called geometry.

ge-om-e-try (jē-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* geometries (-trĭz)], that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and measurements of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids; also, a book on this subject.

Geor-gette crêpe (jôr-jĕt′), a dull-finished, sheer silk fabric, sometimes crinkly, used in making dresses and underwear: also called *georgette.*

ge-ra-ni-um (jē-rā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* any of several plants, esp. certain species cultivated for their handsome flowers.

ger-fal-con (jûr′fô kn; jûr′fôl″kn), *n.* any of various large northern falcons or hawks. Also, **gyr′fal″con.**

ger-kin (gûr′kĭn), *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling. Also, **gher′kin,** *Pfd. S.*

germ (jûrm), *n.* **1,** that from which anything springs; origin; as, the *germ* of war; **2,** the undeveloped beginning of an animal or plant; sprout; seed; **3,** a microbe, esp. one which may cause disease.

Ger-man (jûr′măn), *adj.* pertaining to Germany, its people, or language; more generally, pertaining to the Teutonic peoples of central Europe: **german silver,** a white alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper: —*n.* **1,** a native of Germany; a member of the Teutonic race; **2,** the language of Germany: **2german,** a kind of lively dance; cotillion.

2ger-man (jûr′măn), *adj.* of the same stock or parentage: used in combination; as, cousin-*german.*

ger-mane (jẽr-mān′; jûr′mān), *adj.* **1,** related; closely akin; **2,** relevant; appropriate; fitting.

Ger-man-ic (jẽr-măn′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to Germany; **2,** Teutonic.

ger-mi-cide (jûr′mĭ-sīd), *n.* something used to destroy germs.

ger-mi-nal (jûr′mĭ-năl), *adj.* pertaining to a germ or seed bud.

ger-mi-nate (jûr′mĭ-nāt), *v.i.* to sprout or bud; begin to develop into a higher form:—*v.t.* to cause to develop.

ger-mi-na-tion (jûr″mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* the beginning of growth in a seed, bud, or germ; the process of sprouting.

ger-ry-man-der (gẽr′ĭ-măn″dẽr), *v.t.* to divide, as a state, voting district, etc., so as to give an unfair advantage to a particular political party:—*n.* the act or result of such division.

ger-und (jẽr′ŭnd), *n.* a verbal noun; as, *seeing* is *believing.*—*adj.* **ge-run′di-al.**

ge-run-dive (jē-rŭn′dĭv), *n.* in Latin, a verbal adjective with passive force, as *amandus,* lovable, to be loved: —*adj.* pertaining to the gerund; gerundial.

ges-ta-tion (jĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* pregnancy; state of being with young.

ges-tic-u-late (jĕs-tĭk′ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make expressive motions, as in speaking or attracting attention.—*n.* **ges-tic′u-la″tor.**—*adj.* **ges-tic′u-la-to-ry.**

ges-tic-u-la-tion (jĕs-tĭk″ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making expressive motions; **2,** a gesture, esp. a hurried or ridiculous one.

ges-ture (jĕs′tûr), *n.* **1,** a movement of the face, body, or limbs, to express an idea, emotion, etc.; **2,** such movements collectively:—*v.i.* to make expressive motions.

get (gĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* got (gŏt), *p.p.* got or gotten (gŏt′n), *p.pr.* get′ting], **1,** to come to have; win; receive; **2,** to learn or find out; as, to *get* a lesson; to *get* an answer to an example; **3,** to beget: used now only of animals. **4,** to bring into some state; as, to *get* a machine started; to succeed in placing in or out of some position; as, to *get* the key into the keyhole; **5,** to prepare or eat (a meal); **6,** to persuade; as, to *get* her to go; **7,** to become infected with, as a disease; **8,** to cause to be done; as, to *get* a task accomplished; **9,** *Colloq.,* to catch or corner; as, to *get* someone in an argument; **10,** *Slang,* to understand; as, do you *get* me? —*v.i.* **1,** to bring, take, or put oneself; as, to *get* into clothes; to *get* off a train; **2,** to become; as, to *get* out of date; *get* well; **3,** *Colloq.,* to succeed; contrive; as, she *got* to go to the play: **get along,** to succeed (well or ill.) · **get out, 1,** to betake oneself off; **2,** to become noised abroad: **get up,** to arise from bed.—*n.* **get′ter.**

gew-gaw (gū′gô), *n.* a showy trifle; useless ornament; toy.

gey-ser (gī′sẽr; gī′zẽr), *n.* a hot spring which frequently throws forth jets of water, mud, etc.

ghast-ly (găst′lĭ), *adj.* **1,** deathlike; pale; haggard; **2,** horrible; abhorrent; as, a *ghastly* crime.—*n.* **ghast′li-ness.**

gher-kin (gûr′kĭn), *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling. Also, **ger′kin.**

ghet-to (gĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* ghetti (-ē); ghettos (-ōz)], the Jewish quarter in a city.

ghost (gōst), *n.* **1,** the spirit of a dead person; **2,** any apparition; **3,** the soul; as, to give up the *ghost;* **4,** a shadowy resemblance; as, the *ghost* of a smile: **Holy Ghost,** the Divine Spirit.—*adj.* **ghost'like".**

ghost-ly (gōst'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, an apparition; spectral; as, a *ghostly* visitor; **2,** *Archaic,* pertaining to religious matters; spiritual; as, *ghostly* counsel.—*n.* **ghost'li-ness.**

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* an imaginary evil being who robs graves and feeds on the flesh of the dead.—*adj.* **ghoul'ish.**—*adv.* **ghoul'ish-ly.**

gi-ant (jī'ănt), *n.* **1,** a man of great bulk or stature; **2,** one possessed of great physical or mental power; **3,** in mythology, one of a race of beings of immense size, who fought the gods; **4,** in fairy tales, a person of enormous size:—*adj.* like a person of great stature; huge.—*n.fem.* **gi'ant-ess.**

gib-ber (jĭb'ẽr; gĭb'ẽr), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to speak rapidly and indistinctly; chatter.

gib-ber-ish (gĭb'ẽr-ĭsh), *n.* rapid, disconnected talk; unintelligible language:—*adj.* unmeaning.

gib-bet (jĭb'ĕt), *n.* a gallows:—*v.t.* **1,** to hang on a gallows; **2,** to expose to public scorn or ridicule.

gib-bon (gĭb'ŭn), *n.* any of several small apes of southeastern Asia, with long arms and loud voices.

gib-bous (gĭb'ŭs), *adj.* **1,** irregularly rounded; **2,** humpbacked; **3,** of the moon, nearly full; between full and half full. Also, **gib-bose'** (gĭ-bōs').—*n.* **gib-bos'i-ty.**

gibe (jīb), *n.* a scoff; taunt; sneering or sarcastic expression:—*v.t.* to sneer at; taunt:—*v.i.* to use taunts; cast reproaches; sneer; scoff. Also, **jibe.**—*n.* **gib'er.**

gib-let (jĭb'lĕt), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, the heart, liver, gizzard, etc., of poultry.

gid-dy (gĭd'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** having a confused, whirling sensation in the head; light-headed; dizzy; **2,** tending to produce giddiness; as, a *giddy* height; **3,** frivolous; fickle.—*adv.* **gid'di-ly.**—*n.* **gid'di-ness.**

gift (gĭft), *n.* **1,** something given or bestowed; present; donation; offering; benefaction; **2,** the power to bestow; as, the position is in his *gift;* **3,** natural talent; as, a *gift* for oratory:—**gifted,** *adj.* endowed by nature.

1gig (gĭg), *n.* **1,** a light, two-wheeled, open carriage drawn by one horse; **2,** a light ship's boat; **3,** a whirling object.

2gig (gĭg), *n.* a pronged spear for harpooning fish:—*v.i.* to fish with such a spear:—*v.t.* to spear, as with a gig.

gi-gan-tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *adj.* huge; colossal; immense; tremendous; of extraordinary size.—*adv.* **gi-gan'ti-cal-ly.**

gig-gle (gĭg'l), *n.* a nervous, silly laugh:—*v.i.* to laugh in a nervous, foolish, tittering manner.—*n.* **gig'gler.**—*adj.* **gig'gly.**

gild (gĭld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gild'ed, *p.p.* gilt (gĭlt) or gild'ed, *p.pr.* gild'ing], **1,** to overlay or wash with gold or something resembling it; **2,** to give a fair outward appearance to.

gild-ing (gĭld'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the process of overlaying or covering with gold or a substance resembling it; also, the substance so used; **2,** a fair outward appearance.

1gill (gĭl), *n.* **1,** a breathing organ of water animals, as fishes, lobsters, etc.; **2,** the fleshy flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl; wattle; **3,** one of the thin, leaflike structures on the under side of many mushrooms.

2gill (jĭl), *n.* a unit of liquid measure equal to one fourth of a pint.

3gill (jĭl), *n.* **1,** (also, *jill*), a girl; lass; sweetheart: used familiarly; **2,** ground ivy.

gil-lie (gĭl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gillies (-ĭz)], in Scotland, a manservant. Also, **gil'ly.**

gil-ly-flow-er (jĭl'ĭ-flou"ẽr), *n.* any of various cultivated garden plants, as the wallflower, stock, etc. Also, **gil'li-flow"er.**

gilt (gĭlt), past participle of the verb *gild:*—*p.adj.* covered with, or yellow like, gold:—*n.* **1,** gilding; **2,** a flashy exterior.

gim-bal (gĭm'băl; jĭm'-), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, one of two rings pivoted on axes at right angles, one ring within the other: used for suspending a mariner's compass, chronometer, etc., so that it will stay level.

gim-crack (jĭm'krăk") article; toy:—*adj.* showy, but useless.—*n.* **gim'crack"er-y.**

gim-let (gĭm'lĕt), *n.* a small boring tool with a pointed screw at the end:—*v.t.* to make a hole in with such a tool.

gimp (gĭmp), *n.* a kind of flat, laced twist or trimming interwoven with wire or cord:—*v.t.* to border with this trimming.

GIMLET

1gin (jĭn), *n.* an alcoholic liquor distilled from grain and juniper berries.

2gin (jĭn), *n.* **1,** a trap or snare; **2,** a machine for clearing cotton fibers from the seeds; a cotton gin; **3,** a portable hoisting device; **4,** a pile-driving machine:—*v.t.* **1,** to catch in a trap; **2,** to clear (cotton) of seeds with a cotton gin.

gin-ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* **1,** any of various tropical herbs, esp. one cultivated for its pungent rootstock; **2,** the scraped and dried rootstock, used in cookery; **3,** *Colloq.,* courage; vim; snap: **ginger ale,** a non-alcoholic, effervescent drink flavored with ginger: also called *ginger beer; ginger pop.*

gin-ger-bread (jĭn'jẽr-brĕd"), *n.* **1,** a dark-colored cake made of flour, ginger, molasses, sugar, etc.; **2,** cheap, flimsy ornamentation, esp. on a house.

gin-ger-ly (jĭn'jẽr-lĭ), *adv.* cautiously; timidly:—*adj.* cautious; timid.

gin-ger-snap (jĭn'jẽr-snăp"), *n.* a thin and brittle molasses cooky flavored with ginger.

ging-ham (gĭng'ăm), *n.* a cotton dress cloth dyed in the yarn before weaving: often woven in stripes or checks.

gin-seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* **1,** any of several herbs, shrubs, and trees, esp. one with aromatic roots native in China; **2,** the dried roots of this plant.

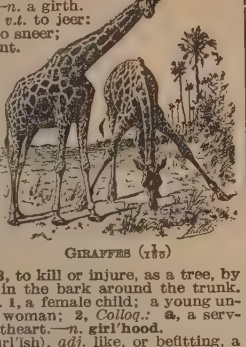
gip-sy (jĭp'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gipsies (-sĭz)], **1,** one of a wandering race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; **2,** the language of the gypsies: also called *Romany;* **3,** an unconventional girl. See **gyp'sy,** *Pfd. S.*

gi-raffe (jĭ-răf'), *n.* a cud-chewing animal of Africa, remarkable for its long legs and neck (see illus. next page).

[1]gird (gûrd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* girt (gûrt) or gird'ed, *p.pr.* gird'ing], **1**, to surround with a flexible band; bind; **2**, to encircle; **3**, to make ready; equip.—*n.* a girth.

[2]gird (gûrd), *v.t.* to jeer: —*v.i.* to sneer; gibe:—*n.* a taunt.

gird-er (gûr'dĕr), *n.* the main beam in a floor, supporting the joists.



GIRAFFES (¹⁄₁₅₀)

gir-dle (gûr'dl), *n.* **1**, a belt for the waist; **2**, anything that surrounds like a belt:—*v.t.* **1**, to bind with, or as with, a belt; **2**, to inclose; **3**, to kill or injure, as a tree, by making a cut in the bark around the trunk.

girl (gûrl), *n.* **1**, a female child; a young unmarried woman; **2**, *Colloq.*: **a**, a servant; **b**, a sweetheart.—**n. girl'hood.**

girl-ish (gûrl'ĭsh), *adj.* like, or befitting, a young woman; as, *girlish* dress. —*adv.* **girl'ish-ly.**—*n.* **girl'ish-ness.**

girt (gûrt), past tense and past participle of the verb [1]*gird*.

girth (gûrth), *n.* **1**, a band which secures a saddle on a horse (see *harness*, illus.); **2**, the circumference of a tree, animal, etc.; **3**, anything that binds or encircles.

gist (jĭst), *n.* the substance of a matter; main point; object.

give (gĭv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gave (gāv), *p.p.* giv'en (gĭv'n), *p.pr.* giv'ing], **1**, to transfer from one's own possession to that of another; as, to *give* one a book to read; to *give* one's property to one's children; **2**, to bestow, as a present; donate; as, to *give* a library to the town; **3**, to offer or present for acceptance; as, to *give* a dinner; **4**, to deliver in return for an equivalent; pay; as, I *gave* three dollars for the book; **5**, to offer as due; as, *give* him credit; **6**, to yield: with *up*; as, to *give* up a claim; concede; as, to *give* a point in a game; **7**, to communicate, administer, or impart in any way; as, to *give* a message, inspiration, medicine, punishment, etc.; **8**, to utter, as a command or a cry; **9**, to produce; as, maple trees *give* sugar; the addition *gives* nine; **10**, to put forth, as effort, sound, light, etc.; as, the door *gave* a squeak:—*v.i.* **1**, to present gifts; bestow charity; **2**, to yield to pressure; as, the door began to *give*; **3**, to surrender; as, to *give* in; **4**, to be turned, or face, toward; as, the porch *gives* upon the lake:—*n.* a yielding to pressure.—*n.* **giv'er.**

giv-en (gĭv'n), *p.adj.* **1**, inclined; addicted: usually with *to*; as, *given* to lying; **2**, stated: **given name**, the Christian name.

giz-zard (gĭz'ărd), *n.* the second stomach of a fowl, in which the food is crushed and ground by means of pebbles that have been previously swallowed.

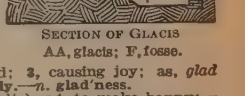
***gla-cé** (glȧ'sā'), [Fr.], *adj.* **1**, iced, cooled, or sugared; as, *glacé* nuts; **2**, having a glossy surface:—*n.* a thin, shiny silk.

gla-cial (glā'shăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, consisting of, or caused by, ice; **2**, pertaining to glaciers.—*adv.* **gla'cial-ly.**

gla-ci-ate (glā'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to freeze; **2**, to cover with an ice sheet; **3**, to alter or change by glacial action. —*n.* **gla'ci-a'tion.**

gla-cier (glā'shĕr; glăs'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* a mass of ice and snow which moves slowly down a slope until it melts or breaks off into icebergs on reaching the sea.

gla-cis (glā'sĭs; glăs'ĭs), *n.* **1**, a gently sloping place; **2**, a gentle slope before a rampart, on which attackers are exposed to fire from the parapet.



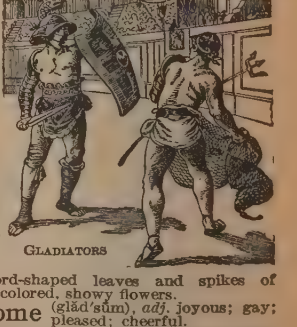
SECTION OF GLACIS
AA, glacis; F, fosse.

glad (glăd), *adj.* **1**, joyous; gay; **2**, expressive of joy; cheerful; satisfied; **3**, causing joy; as, *glad* news.—*adv.* **glad'ly.**—*n.* **glad'ness.**

glad-den (glăd'n), *v.t.* to make happy:—*v.i.* to rejoice; become happy.

glade (glād), *n.* an open space or passage in a wood or forest.

glad-i-a-tor (glăd'ĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* in ancient Rome, a professional swordsman.—*adj.* **glad'i-a-to'ri-al.**



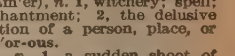
GLADIATORS

gla-di-o-lus (glȧ-dī'ō-lŭs; glăd'ĭ-ō'lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* gladioli (-ō-lī); gladioluses (-ō'lŭs-ĕz)], any of a number of plants of the iris family, with sword-shaped leaves and spikes of variously colored, showy flowers.

glad-some (glăd'sŭm), *adj.* joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful.

glair (glâr), *n.* **1**, the white of egg; also, any adhesive preparation made from it; **2**, any similar matter.—*adj.* **glair'y.**

glaive (glāv), *n.* **1**, a sword, esp. a broadsword; **2**, a halberd. Also, **glave.**



GLAIVE

glam-our (glăm'ĕr), *n.* **1**, witchery; spell; enchantment; **2**, the delusive charm or fascination of a person, place, or thing.—*adj.* **glam'or-ous.**

glance (glăns), *n.* **1**, a sudden shoot of light; **2**, a quick passing look of the eye; **3**, a brief reference:—*v.i.* **1**, to shoot a sudden ray; **2**, to view with a quick movement of the eye; **3**, to allude in passing; **4**, to strike slantingly and fly off, as a blow:—*v.t.* **1**, to shoot suddenly or slantingly; **2**, to strike slantingly.

gland (glănd), *n.* a cell or group of cells which secrete a special substance; as, the salivary *glands*.—*adj.* **glan'du-lar.**

glan-ders (glăn'dẽrz), *n.pl.* a contagious disease in horses, marked by fever, swelling of the glands of the lower jaw, and a discharge of mucus from the nose.

glare (glâr), *n.* **1,** a bright, dazzling light; overpowering luster; **2,** a fierce, piercing look:—*v.i.* **1,** to shine with a dazzling, overpowering light; **2,** to look with fierce, piercing eyes; **3,** to be excessively gaudy in dress or ornamentation.—*adj.* **glar'y.**

glar-ing (glâr'ing), *p.adj.* **1,** evident; striking: used in a bad sense; as, a *glaring* error; **2,** having a fierce look, as eyes.

glass (glăs), *n.* **1,** a very hard, brittle substance, usually transparent, made by fusing together some form of sand, soda, or potash, and various other substances to produce different grades and qualities in the product; **2,** any substance of similar composition; **3,** an article made principally of glass, as a mirror, drinking utensil, etc.; **4,** the quantity of liquid contained in a drinking glass; **5,** any of certain instruments, as a telescope, microscope, etc., made partly or wholly of glass: **glasses,** spectacles; eyeglasses.—*n.* **glass'ful.**—*n.* **glass'mak'ing.**

glass-ware (glăs'wâr'), *n.* collectively, dishes or other glass articles.

glass-y (glăs'i), *adj.* **1,** like glass in smoothness, transparency, etc.; **2,** staring without expression: said of the eye or look.—*adv.* **glass'i-ly.**—*n.* **glass'i-ness.**

glau-cous (glô'kŭs), *adj.* **1,** sea-green; green tinted with bluish gray; **2,** covered with bluish white bloom.

glaze (glāz), *v.t.* **1,** to furnish with glass; **2,** to overlay with a smooth or transparent substance, as pottery; **3,** to finish, as leather, with a glossy surface; **4,** to cover with a film, as the eye:—*v.i.* **1,** to become smooth, hard, and glossy on the surface; **2,** to become staring and without expression, as eyes:—*n.* **1,** the glassy coating of pottery; **2,** a fixed, filmy look, as in eyes.—*n.* **glaz'er.**

gla-zier (glā'zhẽr; glā'zi-ẽr), *n.* one whose trade is to set glass in windows.

glaz-ing (glāz'ing), *n.* **1,** a coating of glass or other smooth, transparent substance; **2,** the act of setting glass, or applying a coat of glass or other smooth, transparent substance; **3,** window panes collectively.

gleam (glēm), *n* **1,** a brief flash of light; **2,** something resembling a flash of light; as, a *gleam* of hope:—*v.i.* to emit brightness; send out rays of light.

glean (glēn), *v.t.* **1,** to gather, as grain that the reapers have left; **2,** to strip, as a field, of what remains; **3,** to collect little by little, or piece by piece, as facts:—*v.i.* **1,** to gather grain left by reapers; **2,** to strip a field; **3,** to collect a little at a time.—*n.* **glean'er.**

glebe (glēb), *n.* **1,** ground or soil; **2,** land belonging to a parish church or assigned to a minister as part of his salary; **3,** in mining, a piece of land containing ore.

glee (glē), *n.* **1,** gaiety; mirth; entertainment; **2,** a musical composition for voices in harmony: **glee club,** a club organized to sing songs in harmony.—*adj.* **glee'some.**

glee-ful (glē'fo͝ol), *adj.* merry; gay; as, *gleeful* children.—*adv.* **glee'ful-ly.**

glen (glĕn), *n.* a narrow valley; a quiet or secluded hollow between hills.

glib (glĭb), *adj.* voluble; flippant; fluent; as, a *glib* talker; a *glib* tongue.—*adv.* **glib'ly.**—*n.* **glib'ness.**

glide (glīd), *n.* **1,** the act of moving along smoothly; **2,** in music, a slur; **3,** the movement of an airplane without any motor:—*v.i.* **1,** to flow, or move along smoothly or noiselessly; **2,** in music, to slur; **3,** to move in an airplane under the influence of gravity.

glid-er (glīd'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which slides along smoothly; **2,** a form of aircraft similar to an airplane but without any motor.

GLIDER

glim (glĭm), *n.* **1,** *Rare,* a glance; glimpse; **2,** *Slang,* a light or candle.

glim-mer (glĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a faint, unsteady light; **2,** a glimpse; as, a *glimmer* of hope:—*v.i.* to shine or flare; flicker faintly and unsteadily.

glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* **1,** a passing appearance; **2,** a transient or temporary view:—*v.t.* to catch a momentary view of:—*v.i.* to glance.

glint (glĭnt), *n.* **1,** a gleam of light; **2,** a sly glance:—*v.i.* to gleam or flash out:—*v.t.* to reflect the sparkle of.

glis-ten (glĭs'n), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; shine; gleam:—*n.* a glitter.

glis-ter (glĭs'tẽr), *v.i.* to glitter; be bright:—*n.* a sparkle; luster.

glit-ter (glĭt'ẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to sparkle with light; gleam; flash; **2,** to be showy or attractive:—*n.* brilliancy; bright luster; sparkle.—*adj.* **glit'ter-y.**

gloam-ing (glōm'ing), *n.* twilight; early evening; dusk.

gloat (glōt), *v.i.* to gaze earnestly, usually with lustful or cruel greed or satisfaction; as, he *gloated* over his enemy's distress.

globe (glōb), *n.* **1,** a spherical body; ball; **2,** a sphere on which are represented the divisions of the earth (terrestrial *globe*), or the heavenly bodies (celestial *globe*); **3,** any more or less spherical vessel; as, a goldfish *globe:* **the globe,** the earth.

glo-bose (glō'bōs"; glō-bōs'), *adj.* spherical in shape. Also, **glo'bous.**

glob-u-lar (glŏb'ū-lẽr), *adj.* **1,** spherical in shape; **2,** composed of tiny spherical bodies. Also, **glob'u-lous.**

glob-ule (glŏb'ūl), *n.* a little spherical body; a small pill.

[1]gloom (glo͞om), *n.* **1,** a partial darkness; **2,** melancholy; depression.

[2]gloom (glo͞om), *v.i.* **1,** to look sullen; frown; be melancholy; **2,** to be or become cloudy or partially dark; present a dismal aspect:—*v.t.* **1,** to make dark; **2,** to depress or sadden; fill with despondency.

gloom-y (glo͞om'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** overspread with, or wrapped in, darkness; **2,** dismal; melancholy; dispirited; cheerless; morose.—*adv.* **gloom'i-ly.**—*n.* **gloom'i-ness.**

glo-ri-fy (glō'rĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to regard as worthy of high honor and dignity; **2,** to magnify and honor in worship; adore; **3,** to beautify; as, love *glorified* her face.—*n.* **glo'ri-fi"er.**—*n.* **glo"ri-fi-ca'tion.**

glo-ri-ous (glō′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** full of honor; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; exalted; **2,** *Colloq.*, splendid; inspiring admiration.—*adv.* **glo′ri-ous-ly.**

glo-ry (glō′rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* glories (-rĭz)], **1,** distinction; fame; honor; **2,** splendor; brightness; **3,** the beauty and splendor of the divine nature; **4,** the blessedness and brightness of heaven; **5,** a reason for pride; as, woman's *glory* is her hair; **6,** in art, a circle of light surrounding the head or person of a saint or deity; **7,** in *pl.*, qualities that result in honor:—*v.i.* to rejoice or exult: with *in.*

[1]gloss (glŏs), *n.* **1,** a smooth, glistening luster; **2,** an insincere or deceptive appearance:—*v.t.* **1,** to make smooth and lustrous; give a superficial brilliance to; **2,** to cover up or mitigate, as faults, by plausible, insincere representation: often with *over.*

[2]gloss (glŏs), *n.* an explanation or comment on some difficulty or obscurity in the text of a book:—*v.t.* **1,** to furnish with notes or comments; **2,** to misrepresent (an author's words) by false interpretation:—*v.i.* to make comments on a text.

glos-sa-ry (glŏs′ä-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* glossaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a collection of notes explaining a text; **2,** a dictionary of obsolete, difficult, uncommon, or technical words occurring in a certain book or in the works of a certain author.—*adj.* **glos-sa′ri-al.**

gloss-y (glŏs′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** having a shining, smooth surface; **2,** smooth and plausible.—*adv.* **gloss′i-ly.**—*n.* **gloss′i-ness.**

glot-tis (glŏt′ĭs), *n.* the small opening between the vocal cords in the larynx.—*adj.* **glot′tal.**

glove (glŭv), *n.* **1,** a covering for the hand with a separate covering for each finger; **2,** in *pl.*, boxing gloves:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a glove.

glov-er (glŭv′ẽr), *n.* a maker or seller of gloves.

glow (glō), *v.i.* **1,** to shine with intense heat; **2,** to radiate heat and light without flame; be incandescent; **3,** to be red; show brilliant color; **4,** to be warm or flushed; **5,** to be animated or inspired with passion, love, zeal, etc.:—*n.* **1,** intense or shining heat; incandescence; **2,** redness, or brightness of color; **3,** passion; ardor; **4,** warmth of body; flush.

glow-er (glou′ẽr), *v.i* to stare threateningly or angrily; frown.

glow-worm (glō′wûrm′), *n.* any of various beetles which give out a phosphorescent light.

gloze (glōz), *v.t.* to gloss over; make light of; as, to *gloze* sin; *gloze* a mistake.

glu-cose (glōō′kōs), *n.* **1,** a form of sugar existing in honey and most sweet fruits; **2,** commercial glucose, a syrup containing glucose and other substances.

glue (glōō), *n.* **1,** a sticky substance made by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals; **2,** any sticky substance used as an adhesive:—*v.t.* to unite or join with glue.—*adj.* **glu′ey.**

glum (glŭm), *adj.* gloomy; moody; sullen; frowning; as, a *glum* expression.—*adv.* **glum′ly.**—*n.* **glum′ness.**

glut (glŭt), *n.* **1,** superabundance; **2,** an excess of supply over demand:—*v.t.* **1,** to fill too full; **2,** to oversupply; overstock; as, to *glut* the market.

glu-ten (glōō′tĕn), *n.* the nutritious proteid found in wheat.

glu-ti-nous (glōō′tĭ-nŭs), *adj.* sticky; covered with sticky matter.

glu-ti-tion (glōō-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* the act of swallowing.

glut-ton (glŭt′n), *n.* **1,** one who eats to excess; **2,** a small, flesh-eating and fur-bearing animal, akin to the mink and marten; the wolverene.

glut-ton-ous (glŭt′n-ŭs), *adj.* eating to excess: given to overeating.—*adv.* **glut′ton-ous-ly.**

glut-ton-y (glŭt′n-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gluttonies (-ĭz)], the act or habit of eating to excess; voraciousness.

glyc-er-in (glĭs′ẽr-ĭn), *n.* a sweetish, colorless, sticky liquid obtained from oils, fat, etc. Also, **glyc′er-ine.**

gnarl (närl), *n.* a knot on the trunk of a tree.—*adj.* **gnarl′y.**—*adj.* **gnarled.**

gnash (năsh), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike or grind together, as the teeth in anger or in pain.

gnat (năt), *n.* any of several small, stinging or biting winged insects.

gnaw (nô), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gnawed (nôd), *p.p* gnawed or gnawn (nôn), *p.pr.* gnawing], **1,** to bite off, or eat away, by degrees; **2,** to corrode; hence, to torment; as, *gnawed* by remorse:—*v.i.* **1,** to bite repeatedly and persistently; **2,** to torment.

gnaw-ing (nô′ĭng), *n.* a feeling of craving, as in the stomach.

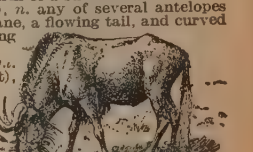
gneiss (nīs), *n.* a crystallized rock composed of quartz, mica, and feldspar.

[1]gnome (nōm), *n.* **1,** a small, imaginary guardian of the treasures hidden in the earth; **2,** a dwarf; a misshapen person.

[2]gnome (nōm), *n.* a pithy or instructive saying; a maxim.—*adj.* **gno′mic.**

gno-mon (nō′mŏn), *n.* anything that indicates the time of day by its shadow, as the arm of a sundial.

gnu (nōō; nū), *n.* any of several antelopes with a mane, a flowing tail, and curved horns, inhabiting Africa.



GNU (1/8)

go (gō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* went (wĕnt), *p.p.* gone (gôn), *p.pr.* going], **1,** to move forward; move from one point to another; **2,** to move or remain in motion by mechanism; as, the clock *goes;* **3,** to depart; move away: opp. of *come;* **4,** to be abolished; as, the saloon had to *go;* **5,** to be transferred by some process similar to movement; as, the estate *goes* to the heirs; the box *goes* by express; **6,** to become; pass into another condition; as, to *go* crazy; **7,** to continue in a specific state; as, to *go* hungry; **8,** to resort to; as, to *go* to him for advice; **9,** to escape: with *let;* as, let me *go;* **10,** to be guided or led; as, to *go* by his example; **11,** to be appropriate; fit; as, such a course of action would hardly *go;* **12,** to extend; lead; as, the road *goes* to the city; tend toward a result, as, the plan will *go* far toward peace; **13,** to

result; as, the election *goes* Republican; **14**, to be sold; as, the picture *goes* at ten dollars; **15**, to run; have a particular wording, tune, trend, or tenor; as, how does the first line *go*? **16**, to elapse: of time; **17**, to belong; as, the dishes *go* in the pantry; **18**, to bring oneself: with *to*; as, to *go* to great expense; **19**, to be contained without remainder; as, 3 *goes* into 9 three times: **going**, about (to); intending (to); as, he was *going* to insure his barn, when it burned:—*v.t. Colloq.*, **1**, to afford; as, I can't *go* the price; **2**, to bet; wager; as, I'll *go* you a box of candy; **3**, to endure; as, I can't *go* her chatter:—*n. Colloq.*, **1**, the fashion; style; **2**, energy; enthusiasm; vim; **3**, an agreement; as, it's a *go*; **4**, success; as, the venture was a *go*.—*n.* **go'er.**

goad (gōd), *n.* **1**, a pointed stick to urge on cattle; **2**, any necessity that causes one to act:—*v.t.* **1**, to urge on with, or as with, a spur; **2**, to stimulate; incite.

goal (gōl), *n.* **1**, the winning post, as at a race or at football; **2**, a play that passes the ball between the posts; **3**, the end aimed at; **4**, the final purpose; the desire or ambition.

goat (gōt), *n.* **1**, any of several cud-chewing mammals bred as domestic animals, yielding milk, flesh, and hair; **2**, *Colloq.*, a butt of ridicule; a scapegoat; an unlucky person.—*adj.* **goat'ish.**—*n.* and *adj.* **goat'skin".**

goat-ee (gō″tē′), *n.* a pointed beard on the chin or lower lip of a man.

goat-herd (gōt′hûrd″), *n.* one who tends goats; a herder of goats.

[1]gob (gŏb), *n.* **1**, *Colloq.*, a clot or lump; **2**, refuse from a coal mine.

[2]gob (gŏb), *n. Colloq.*, a sailor: a term used in the U. S. navy.

[1]gob-ble (gŏb′l), *v.t.* **1**, to swallow hastily or greedily; **2**, *Slang*, to seize greedily:—*v.i.* to eat greedily:—*n.* a greedy manner of eating.

[2]gob-ble (gŏb′l), *n.* the cry of a turkey cock:—*v.i.* to utter this cry.

gob-bler (gŏb′lĕr), *n.* a male turkey; a turkey cock.

go—be-tween (gō′=bē-twēn″), *n.* an intermediary; agent.

gob-let (gŏb′lĕt), *n.* a drinking vessel with a stem and without a handle.

gob-lin (gŏb′lĭn), *n.* an evil, mischievous, misshapen spirit; gnome; fairy.

go-cart (gō′kärt″), *n.* **1**, a contrivance for teaching children to walk; **2**, a child's carriage; **3**, a light village cart.

god (gŏd), *n.* **1**, a being conceived of as possessing divine powers or attributes; **2**, an idol; **3**, a person or thing deified or honored to excess; **4**, an intelligence controlling the forces of good and evil: **God**, the Supreme Being; the Lord: also called *Creator; the Almighty; Jehovah.*—*n.* **god'hood.**

god-child (gŏd′chīld″), *n.* one for whom a person becomes sponsor as godfather or godmother at baptism.

god-daugh-ter (gŏd′dô″tĕr), *n.* a girl for whom a person stands sponsor as godparent.

god-dess (gŏd′ĕs), *n.* **1**, a female deity or divinity; **2**, a woman of superior charms or excellence.

god-fa-ther (gŏd′fä″thĕr), *n.* a man who acts as sponsor for a child at baptism:—*v.t.* to act as godfather to.

god-head (gŏd′hĕd), *n.* the divine essence, nature, and attributes: **Godhead**, the Supreme Deity.

god-less (gŏd′lĕs), *adj.* without religion; impious.—*n.* **god'less-ness.**

god-like (gŏd′līk″), *adj.* like, or suitable for, a god.—*n.* **god'like"ness.**

god-ly (gŏd′lĭ), *adj.* pious; obedient to the commands of God.—*n.* **god'li-ness.**

god-moth-er (gŏd′mŭth″ĕr), *n.* a woman who acts as sponsor for a child at its baptism.

god-par-ent (gŏd′pâr″ĕnt), *n.* one acting as sponsor for a child at baptism; a godfather or godmother.

god-send (gŏd′sĕnd″), *n.* unexpected assistance, help, or good fortune.

god-ship (gŏd′shĭp), *n.* deity; the character or rank of a god.

god-son (gŏd′sŭn″), *n.* a boy for whom one stands sponsor as godparent.

God-speed (gŏd′spēd″), *n.* success; a wish for a prosperous journey; as, I wish you *Godspeed.*

gog-gle (gŏg′l), *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes:—*adj.* staring; prominent:—*n.* **1**, a strained or affected rolling of the eyes; **2**, in *pl.*, a particular kind of spectacles for protecting the eyes.—*adj.* **gog'gle—eyed".**

go-ing (gō′ĭng), *n.* **1**, departure, motion, etc.; **2**, the state of the roads; **3**, in *pl.*, conduct or habit of life.

goi-ter (goi′tĕr), *n.* a swelling of the thyroid glands, in the front and side of the neck. Also, **goi'tre.**—*adj.* **goi'trous.**

gold (gōld), *n.* **1**, a precious metallic element of a bright yellow color when pure, very heavy, soft, malleable, and ductile, admirably fitted and widely used for coinage and jewelry; **2**, money; wealth; **3**, the color of gold; **4**, precious or pure quality.

gold-beat-er (gōld′bēt″ĕr), *n.* one who makes gold leaf for gilding.

gold-en (gōl′dn), *adj.* **1**, formed of, consisting of, abounding in, or like, gold; **2**, shining; bright like gold; **3**, most valuable; excellent: **golden age**, **1**, in mythology, the imaginary time of perfect human happiness and innocence; **2**, the period of greatest glory in the civilization, history, literature, etc., of any country.—*adv.* **gold'en-ly.**

gold-en-rod (gōl′dn-rŏd″), *n.* a tall autumn plant of the composite family, with heads of irregular clusters of small yellow flowers.

gold—filled (gōld′=fĭld″), *adj.* covered with a layer of gold considerably heavier than that applied in plating.

gold-finch (gōld′finch″), *n.* **1**, a European finch with a patch of brilliant yellow on the wings; **2**, in the U. S., a finch having a lemon-yellow body and black wings.

gold-fish (gōld′fish″), *n.* a gold- or orange-colored fresh-water fish of the carp family: often kept for decoration.

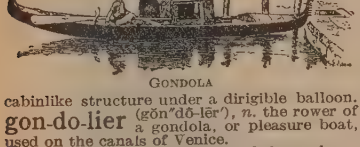
gold leaf sheets of gold beaten very thin: used in gilding.

gold-smith (gōld′smĭth″), *n.* a worker in gold, or dealer in gold plate.

golf (gŏlf; gŏf), *n.* a game played with a small, hard ball and club-headed sticks, the object being to drive the ball into a series of small holes with the fewest possible strokes:—*v.i.* to play the game of golf.—*n.* **golf'er.**

go-losh (gō-lŏsh′), *n.* an overshoe. Also, **go-loshe**′. See **ga-losh**′, *Pfd. S.*

gon-do-la (gŏn′dō-lä), *n.* **1,** a long, narrow pleasure boat moved by one oar, used on the canals of Venice; **2,** in the U. S., a flat-bottomed boat or railway car for carrying bulky freight; **3,** an elongated



GONDOLA

cabinlike structure under a dirigible balloon.

gon-do-lier (gŏn″dō-lēr′), *n.* the rower of a gondola, or pleasure boat, used on the canals of Venice.

gone (gŏn), past participle of the verb *go*: —*p.adj.* **1,** ruined; lost; **2,** faint or weak; **3,** departed; dead.—*n.* **gone′ness.**

gong (gŏng), *n.* a disk or shallow bowl producing a resonant note when struck.

good (gŏŏd), *adj.* [*comp.* bet′ter, *superl.* best], **1,** adapted to the end in view; suited to its purpose; as, fish are *good* for food; sufficient; competent; as, a *good* physician; **2,** of satisfactory quality; giving pleasure; as, a *good* time; **3,** full or complete; as, the task requires a *good* hour; **4,** considerable; as, a *good* distance away; **5,** reliable; genuine; as, *good* money; **6,** virtuous; well-behaved; having excellent moral qualities; hence, merciful; as, be *good* to her; **7,** favorable; beneficial; as, *good* weather; **8,** well-born; of high rank; as, to come of a *good* family; **9,** fertile; as, *good* soil:—*n.* **1,** that which is desirable; that which produces pleasure, satisfaction, or benefit; **2,** prosperity; benefit; advantage; **3,** that which is right; excellence: **goods,** 1, portable possessions, as household furniture; **2,** textile fabric; **3,** merchandise: **goods and chattels,** personal property, such as clothing, furniture, etc.; also, money, capital, live stock, etc., but not real estate:—*interj.* an expression of assent or pleasure.

good′-by (gŏŏd″-bī′), *n.* a farewell:—*interj.* farewell: a contraction of "God be with ye." Also, **good′-bye′.**

Good Fri-day the Friday before Easter, kept as the anniversary of Christ's death upon the cross.

good hu-mor a cheery mood; a kindly temper.—*adj.* **good′-hu′mored.**—*adv.* **good′-hu′mored-ly.**

good-ly (gŏŏd′lĭ), *adj.* **1,** good-looking; noble; **2,** desirable; pleasant; **3,** of considerable size.—*n.* **good′li-ness.**

good na-ture kindness of disposition; amiability.—*adj.* **good′-na′tured.**—*adv.* **good′-na′tured-ly.**

good-ness (gŏŏd′nĕs), *n.* the state or quality of being good; virtue; kindness:—*interj.* expressing surprise, etc.

good tem-per a disposition or spirit not easily provoked or irritated; habitual good nature.—*adj.* **good′-tem′pered.**—*adv.* **good′-tem′pered-ly.**

good will **1,** benevolence; kindly feeling; **2,** hearty consent; **3,** the value a business has in trade and custom over and above its material property.

1good-y (gŏŏd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* goodies (-ĭz)], *Colloq.*, **1,** a sweetmeat or bonbon; **2,** a person weakly pious: often, *goody-goody*:—*adj. Colloq.*, affectedly or weakly pious.

2good-y (gŏŏd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* goodies (-ĭz)], *Archaic*, a woman of humble station: used formerly as a title; as, *Goody* Blake.

goose (gōōs), *n.* [*pl.* geese (gēs)], **1,** any of several web-footed, flat-billed birds larger than a duck but smaller than a swan; **2,** [*pl.* gooses (-ĕz)], a tailor's smoothing iron; **3,** a silly person; simpleton: **goose flesh,** a temporary roughness of the skin, like the skin of a plucked goose, produced by cold or fear: also called *goose skin.*

goose-ber-ry (gōōz′bĕr-ĭ; gōōs′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gooseberries (-ĭz)], **1,** a green berry similar to the currant, but larger and often prickly; **2,** the bush that bears it.

go-pher (gō′fẽr), *n.* **1,** any of several species of ground squirrels; **2,** any of several ratlike, burrowing rodents with cheek pouches; **3,** a burrowing land tortoise.

go-pher wood **1,** the unidentified wood of which Noah's ark was made (Genesis 6:14); **2,** a rare ornamental tree with yellowish wood, found in North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

1gore (gōr), *n.* blood; esp., thick or clotted blood.

2gore (gōr), *n.* **1,** a three-cornered piece of land; **2,** a three-cornered piece of cloth sewed or fitted into a dress, sail, etc.; **3,** one of the wedge-shaped pieces needed to make a dome-shaped object, as an umbrella, balloon, etc.:—*v.t.* to insert three-cornered pieces into, as a garment, sail, etc.

3gore (gōr), *v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a horn; as, the bull *gored* him.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* **1,** the throat, or as with, **2,** the act of swallowing greedily; also, a very hearty meal; **3,** a filling or choking of a channel by an obstruction; as, an ice *gorge* in a river; **4,** a narrow passage between mountains or hills:—*v.t.* **1,** to swallow greedily or in large mouthfuls; satiate; glut; **2,** to choke up:—*v.i.* to eat greedily; stuff.

gor-geous (gôr′jŭs), *adj.* **1,** glittering in various colors; splendid; showy; **2,** inclined to magnificence.—*adv.* **gor′geous-ly.**—*n.* **gor′geous-ness.**

go-ril-la (gō-rĭl′ä), *n.* an African manlike ape, some five feet in height, with very powerful limbs: the largest ape known.

gor-mand-ize (gôr′măn-dīz), *v.i.* to eat greedily or ravenously.—*n.* **gor′mand-iz″er.**

gorse (gôrs), *n.* any of several low, dense shrubs of the pea family; furze.

gor-y (gōr′ĭ), *adj.* covered with blood; bloody.

gos-hawk (gŏs′hôk″), *n.* any of several fierce, short-winged hawks.

gos-ling (gŏz′lĭng), *n.* a young goose, covered with pale yellow down.

gos-pel (gŏs′pĕl), *n.* **1,** good news or tidings, esp. the announcement of the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ; **2,** the general doctrines of the New Testament; **3,** something received as absolutely true; **4,** any doctrine earnestly advocated by its supporters: **Gospel,** 1, the history of the life

and doctrines of Jesus Christ, contained in four books of the New Testament; **2**, one of these books:—*adj.* pertaining to the gospel.

gos-sa-mer (gŏs'ə-mĕr), *n.* **1**, a very fine spider's web which floats in the air; **2**, a very thin, soft, filmy, strong gauze; **3**, any thin, filmy material; **4**, an outer garment made of waterproof material: —*adj.* very thin; filmsy; gauzy.

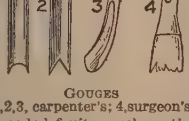
gos-sip (gŏs'ip), *n.* **1**, familiar or idle talk; scandal; **2**, one who habitually talks of other people and their affairs:—*v.i.* to tell idle tales about others; tattle.—*n.* **gos'sip-er.**—*adj.* **gos'sip-y.**

got (gŏt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *get.*

Goth-ic (gŏth'ĭk), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a style of architecture with high and pointed arches, steep roofs, and windows large in proportion to the wall space:—*n.* the pointed style of architecture.

got-ten (gŏt'n), past participle of the verb *get:* used esp. in the U. S.

gouge (gouj; gōōj), *n.* **1**, a rounded hollow chisel for cutting grooves or holes; **2**, *Colloq.:* **a**, a groove or cavity made with, or as with, such a tool; **b**, a trick or fraud; also, one who tricks:—*v.t.* **1**, to scoop out with a gouge; **2**, *Colloq.*, to trick; overcharge. —*n.* **gouge'er.**



GOUGES

gourd (gōrd; gōōrd), *n.* **1**, any of a number of fleshy, many-seeded fruits, such as the melon, pumpkin, cucumber, etc.; esp., an inedible variety whose dried shell serves for cups, dippers, etc.; **2**, a vessel made from such a fruit; **3**, the plant bearing the fruit.

gour-mand (gōōr'mănd; *Fr.* gōōr'mäN'), *n.* **1**, a greedy eater; glutton; **2**, a judge of viands; epicure. Also, **gor'mand.**

gout (gout), *n.* a disease marked by painful swelling and inflammation of the joints or lower limbs, esp. of the great toe.—*adj.* **gout'y.**—*adv.* **gout'i-ly.**—*n.* **gout'i-ness.**

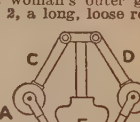
gov-ern (gŭv'ĕrn), *v.t.* **1**, to control by authority; regulate; **2**, to direct; manage; **3**, to steer; restrain; **4**, to require to be in a particular grammatical mood, case, etc.; as, a preposition *governs* a noun in the objective case:—*v.i.* to exercise authority; administer or execute the law.—*adj.* **gov'ern-a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **gov'ern-ing.**—*n.* **gov'ern-ance.**

gov-ern-ess (gŭv'ĕr-nĕs), *n.* a woman who teaches children and young people, esp. in their own home.

gov-ern-ment act of administering or ruling; **2**, an established system of administration of public affairs; as, a democratic *government;* **3**, collectively, the body of officials in charge of the administration of the affairs of a state; **4**, a country or portion of a country governed.—*adj.* **gov'ern-men'tal.**

gov-er-nor (gŭv'ĕr-nĕr), *n.* **1**, a person or thing that controls, administers, or exercises large authority; **2**, a person appointed to administer affairs within a specified territory; **3**, any of several automatic devices for regulating the speed of an engine; **4**, *Slang*, anyone regarded as having authority: a term for a father.—*n.* **gov'er-nor-ship".**

gown (goun), *n.* **1**, a woman's outer garment or dress; **2**, a long, loose robe worn by university and college students and by members of the learned professions; **3**, a dressing gown; nightgown.



GOVERNOR (def. 3)

A, B, two centrifugal balls suspended on rods C and D; E, weight for making action of governor more sensitive; F, lever connected with control throttle valve.

grab (grăb), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to seize suddenly and forcibly; snatch:—*n.* a sudden and forcible seizure or grasp; a snatch.

grace (grās), *n.* **1**, ease, elegance, or attractiveness in movement, form, attitude, language, etc.; **2**, favorable attitude; good will; as, he is in the good *graces* of his employer; **3**, excellence of character or disposition; any pleasing natural endowment; **4**, sense of propriety; as, he had the *grace* to apologize; **5**, a prayer of thanks before or after a meal; **6**, something granted as a favor, rather than as a right; **7**, in theology, God's unmerited mercy to mankind; also, a spiritual gift or attainment; **8**, a period of delay, usually three days, allowed in some states for payment of a note or draft after the date of maturity; **9**, in life insurance, a delay of payment of premium allowed for 30 days after date due: **Grace**, a respectful title of address applied to a person of high rank, as an archbishop or duke: preceded by *your, his,* or *her:* **the Graces**, in mythology, three beautiful sister goddesses, givers of charm, elegance, and joyousness:—*v.t.* **1**, to adorn; decorate; **2**, to honor; dignify; favor.

grace-ful (grās'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, displaying beauty in form or action; elegant; **2**, felicitous in speech.—*adv.* **grace'ful-ly.**—*n.* **grace'ful-ness.**

grace-less (grās'lĕs), *adj.* lacking in good qualities; ill-mannered; awkward.—*adv.* **grace'less-ly.**—*n.* **grace'less-ness.**

gra-cious (grā'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, showing or bestowing goodness, kindness, or mercy; **2**, affable; polite; courteous.—*adv.* **gra'cious-ly.**—*n.* **gra'cious-ness.**

grack-le (grăk'l), *n.* **1**, any of various Old World birds of the starling family; **2**, in America, any of several blackbirds.

gra-da-tion (grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of arranging in order; also, the state of being so arranged; **2**, usually in *pl.*, a series of degrees in rank, size, etc.; **3**, any degree in such a series.

grade (grād), *n.* **1**, a step or degree in rank, quality, order, etc.; **2**, in the U. S., one of the successive parts of the course in an elementary school; also, the pupils in it; **3**, in many schools and colleges, the mark or rating number given to a pupil for class work or an examination; **4**, the measure of slope of a road, railroad, surface, etc.; gradient; **5**, a stretch of a railway or highway which slopes; an incline or decline:—*v.t.* **1**, to level and

prepare, as a lawn, a road, or a railway roadbed; 2, to arrange in regular series:—*v.i.* to take (a specified) rank.

gra-di-ent (grā'dĭ-ĕnt), *n.* the incline of a railway or road:—*adj.* fitted for walking, as the feet of certain birds.

grad-u-al (grăd'ū-ăl), *adj.* proceeding by degrees; step by step; regular and slow; as, he shows a *gradual* improvement.—*adv.* **grad'u-al-ly.**—*n.* **grad'u-al-ness.**

grad-u-ate (grăd'ū-āt), *n.* **1,** one on whom a degree or a diploma has been conferred; as, he is a *graduate* of Harvard University; **2,** a measuring glass accurately marked:—*v.t.* (grăd'ū-āt), **1,** to mark with degrees; **2,** to arrange according to degrees of quality, color, heat, etc.; **3,** to confer a degree or diploma upon; as, he was *graduated* at Columbia:—*v.i.* **1,** to take or receive a college degree or a diploma; **2,** to change by degrees:—*adj.* (-āt), having been given a degree; pertaining to those upon whom degrees have been conferred; as, a *graduate* student; a *graduate* course.

grad-u-a-tion (grăd"ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or occasion of conferring or receiving a college degree or the diploma of a school; **2,** regular progression; **3,** a marking into degrees or parts.

graft (grăft), *n.* **1,** a small shoot of a tree inserted into another tree on which it continues to grow; **2,** the process or place of grafting; **3,** hence, something mixed with a foreign stock; **4,** *U. S. Colloq.*, the getting of money or position by underhand means or extortion; also, anything so gained:—*v.t.* **1,** to insert, as a shoot, in another tree; join so as to receive support from another thing; **2,** in surgery, to transplant (living tissue):—*v.i.* **1,** to practice grafting; **2,** *Colloq.*, to accept bribe money.—*n.* **graft'er.**

Gra-ham flour (grā'ăm), flour made by grinding the entire wheat kernel, without bolting, or sifting; whole-wheat flour.

grail (grāl), *n.* a dish or chalice: **Holy Grail,** the cup used by Christ at the Last Supper. Also, **graal** (grāl).

grain (grān), *n.* **1,** any very small, hard particle; as, a *grain* of sand; a small seed or kernel; **2,** a single seed of any of certain grasses which furnish the chief food of man, as corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc., or the plant itself; **3,** any small particle or amount; **4,** a very small unit of weight, equal to $\frac{1}{7000}$ of a pound avoirdupois; **5,** the arrangement of particles or fibers in a body; as, the *grain* of wood; texture; **6,** in *pl.*, the refuse or dregs of malted barley:—*v.t.* **1,** to form into small particles; **2,** to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.—*adj.* **grain'y.**—*n.* **grain'er.**

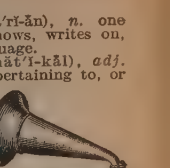
gram (grăm), *n.* a weight: the unit of mass in the metric system, 15.43 grains troy. Also, **gramme.**

gram-i-niv-o-rous (grăm"ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *adj.* feeding on grasses; grass-eating, as cattle.

gram-mar (grăm'ẽr), *n.* **1,** the science that treats of the principles that govern the words of a language in their relation to each other; **2,** the art of speaking or writing a language according to these principles; **3,** a book on this science: **grammar school, 1,** in the U. S., a graded school between the primary and the high, or junior high, school; **2,** in England, a school, preparatory for college, in which the classics and other higher subjects are taught.

gram-ma-ri-an (grā-mā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who knows, writes on, or teaches the science of language.

gram-mat-i-cal (grā-măt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to, or in agreement with, grammar or its rules.—*adv.* **gram-mat'i-cal-ly.**



GRAMOPHONE

gram-o-phone (grăm'ō-fōn), *n.* a kind of phonograph, or instrument for recording and reproducing sound.

gram-pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* **1,** one of the smaller whales; a sea mammal akin to the dolphins and porpoises; **2,** a corpulent or stout person who puffs or breathes noisily, as does a porpoise.

gran-a-ry (grăn'ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* granaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a storehouse for grain; **2,** a country where grain is abundant.

grand (grănd), *adj.* **1,** large; majestic; **2,** high in dignity or power; illustrious; lofty in character; **3,** chief in importance; **4,** magnificent; splendid; **5,** complete; as, a *grand* total; **6,** in some compounds, belonging to the second generation; as, *grand*son; *grand*father; **7,** *Colloq.*, very good; as, a *grand* time; **8,** in law, chief; important; serious; as, *grand* larceny.—*adv.* **grand'ly.**

grand-child (grănd'chīld"), *n.* the child of one's son or daughter.

grand-daugh-ter (grănd'dô"tẽr), *n.* the daughter of one's son or daughter; a female grandchild.

grand duke a duke ruling over a territory.—*fem.* **grand duch'ess.**

gran-dee (grăn-dē'), *n.* **1,** a Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of the highest rank; **2,** any man of high rank.

gran-deur (grăn'dŭr), *n.* **1,** great power, rank, or eminence; **2,** splendor of surroundings; sublime beauty; **3,** social distinction and display.

grand-fa-ther (grănd'fä"thẽr), *n.* the father of one's father or mother.—*adj.* **grand'fa"ther-ly.**

gran-dil-o-quent (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *adj.* characterized by a lofty or pompous style; bombastic.—*adv.* **gran-dil'o-quent-ly.**—*n.* **gran-dil'o-quence.**

gran-di-ose (grăn'dĭ-ōs), *adj.* impressive in reality or pretense.—*adv.* **gran'di-ose-ly.**—*n.* **gran"di-os'i-ty.**

grand-moth-er (grănd'mŭth"ẽr), *n.* the mother of one's father or mother.—*adj.* **grand'moth"er-ly.**

grand op-er-a an elaborate and dignified musical drama.

grand-par-ent (grănd'pâr"ĕnt), *n.* the parent of one's parent.

grand-sire (grănd'sīr"), *n.* a grandfather; a male ancestor.

grand-son (grănd'sŭn"), *n.* the son of one's son or daughter.

grand stand the principal range of seats at any outdoor entertainment, race course, athletic field, etc.

grange (grānj), *n.* **1,** a farm with its buildings; **2,** in the U. S., a local lodge of the national association of farmers: **Grange,** a national association of farmers, the Patrons of Husbandry.—*n.* **grang'er.**

gran-ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* a hard, crystalline rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and, usually, mica: **granite ware,** a kind of enameled ironware, imitating granite.—*adj.* **gra-nit'ic.**

grant (grănt), *v.t.* **1,** to give or confer, esp. in response to a request; **2,** to admit as true; concede; **3,** to transfer the title of:—*n.* **1,** the act of conferring; **2,** the thing conferred, esp. a territory or right conferred by a government; **3,** in law, a transfer of property.

gran-tee (grăn-tē'), *n.* the person to whom property is transferred by law.

grant-or (grăn'tôr; grăn-tôr'), *n.* one who transfers property by law.

gran-u-lar (grăn'ū-lăr), *adj.* composed of, or like, grains or granules.

gran-u-late (grăn'ū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to form into, or cover with, small grains or crystals; **2,** to roughen the surface of; as, *granulated* eyelids:—*v.i.* to become grainlike or form into crystals, as molasses: **granulated sugar,** sugar which through refining has been whitened and made into small, separate grains; ordinary table sugar.—*n.* **gran"u-la'tion.**

gran-ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* a small grain or particle; as, a *granule* of sugar.

grape (grāp), *n.* **1,** the smooth, round, edible fruit of the grapevine, growing in clusters and used for making wine and raisins; **2,** the grapevine; **3,** grapeshot.

grape-fruit (grāp'frōōt"), *n.* a citrous fruit, having an acid pulp and a bitter-tasting rind.

grap-er-y (grāp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* graperies (-iz)], a building or inclosure used for cultivating grapes.

grape-shot (grāp'shŏt"), *n.* a charge of small shot arranged so as to scatter when fired.

grape-vine (grāp'vīn"), *n.* any of a large genus of the vine family, many being cultivated for their edible fruit.

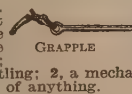
graph-ic (grăf'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the art of writing or delineating; **2,** illustrating by curves, diagrams, or pictures; **3,** vividly described; well delineated; lifelike: **graphic arts,** drawing, painting, and other fine arts which represent objects on a flat surface. Also, **graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **graph'i-cal-ly.**

graph-ite (grăf'īt), *n.* a kind of carbon used for lead pencils, etc.

graph-o-phone (grăf'ō-fōn), *n.* a kind of phonograph, or machine for reproducing spoken sounds: a trade name.

grap-nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* **1,** a small anchor; **2,** heavy tongs used for lifting stone, ice, etc.

grap-ple (grăp'l), *v.t.* to lay fast hold of:—*v.i.* to struggle or contend in a close fight:—*n.* **1,** a close fight; a close hold, as in wrestling; **2,** a mechanical device for taking hold of anything.


GRAPPLE

grasp (grăsp), *v.t.* **1,** to seize or catch at; hold by clasping or contracting; as, *grasp* the rope quickly; **2,** to take hold of mentally, or understand; as, to *grasp* the situation:—*v.i.* to endeavor to seize: with *at:*—*n.* **1,** a seizure of the hand; **2,** the power of seizure; hold; **3,** mental capacity.

grasp-ing (grăsp'ĭng), *p.adj.* avaricious; greedy.—*adv.* **grasp'ing-ly.**

grass (grăs), *n.* **1,** green herbage, on the leaves and stalks of which cattle feed; **2,** any plant of a very large family having hollow, jointed stalks, narrow leaves called blades, and seeds similar to those of grain; **3,** pasture:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with turf or grass; **2,** to bleach, by exposure on grass; **3,** to pasture or graze:—*v.i.* to graze.

grass-hop-per (grăs'hŏp"ẽr), *n.* any of many kinds of leaping and flying insects: also called *locust.*

grass-y (grăs'ĭ), *adj.* covered with, or like, grass.—*n.* **grass'i-ness.**

[1]grate (grāt), *v.t.* **1,** to rub or wear into small particles by the friction of a rough body; grind down; **2,** to rub so as to produce a rasping sound; as, to *grate* metal on stone:—*v.i.* **1,** to produce a harsh noise by rubbing roughly; **2,** to produce mental irritation; sound discordantly; as, her voice *grates* on me:—*n.* the act or sound of grating.

[2]grate (grāt), *n.* **1,** a framework of horizontal iron bars to hold burning fuel, esp. coal; **2,** a partition made of bars, as in a window:—*v.t.* to furnish with iron bars.

grate-ful (grāt'fōōl), *adj.* **1,** thankful; **2,** pleasant; soothing.—*adv.* **grate'ful-ly.**—*n.* **grate'ful-ness.**

grat-er (grāt'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which grates; a grating implement.

grat-i-fi-ca-tion (grăt"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of pleasing; **2,** satisfaction; **3,** reward or recompense.

grat-i-fy (grăt'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to afford pleasure to; indulge; delight; humor.

grat-ing (grāt'ĭng), *n.* **1,** an open framework or lattice of parallel or crossed bars; **2,** a set of very fine parallel lines ruled on a polished surface.

gra-tis (grā'tĭs), *adv.* without charge; out of favor or kindness.

grat-i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* the state of being thankful or grateful.

gra-tu-i-tous (grā-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* **1,** freely given; **2,** without provocation; as, a *gratuitous* insult.—*adv.* **gra-tu'i-tous-ly.**—*n.* **gra-tu'i-tous-ness.**

gra-tu-i-ty (grā-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gratuities (-tiz)], a donation or present.

[1]grave (grāv), *v.t.* **1,** to engrave; sculpture; **2,** to impress indelibly on, as the mind:—*n.* **1,** an excavation for the reception of a dead body; a place of burial; **2,** a place of great slaughter; **3,** figuratively, a place or occasion which proves the end or destruction of anything.

[2]grave (grāv), *adj.* **1,** important; needing serious consideration; **2,** solemn; dull in color; sedate; sober; **3,** low-pitched: used of an accent or its sign [\]:—*n.* a grave accent.—*adv.* **grave'ly.**—*n.* **grave'ness.**

grav-el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* **1,** pieces of rock coarser than sand, and often mixed with it; **2,** small, solid matter in the bladder and kidneys:—*v.t.* to cover with gravel.—*adj.* **grav'el-ly.**

grav-en (grāv'n), *p.adj.* cut; carved: **graven image,** an idol.

grav-er (grāv'ĕr), *n.* **1,** a cutting tool used by engravers and sculptors; **2,** an engraver or carver in stone.

grave-stone (grāv'stōn″), *n.* a stone, usually bearing an inscription, placed to mark a grave; tombstone.

grave-yard (grāv'yärd″), *n.* a burial place; cemetery.

grav-i-tate (grăv'ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* **1,** to be acted upon or attracted by a force which draws all bodies in the universe toward each other; **2,** to be naturally attracted or drawn.

grav-i-ta-tion (grăv″ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* the force which draws all bodies in the universe toward each other.—*adj.* **grav″i-ta'tion-al.**

grav-i-ty (grăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gravities (-tĭz)], **1,** gravitation in relation to the earth; that force which tends to move all bodies toward the center of the earth; **2,** weight; importance; solemnity; **3,** the state of being serious or sedate: **specific gravity,** the relative weight of any kind of matter as compared with the weight of an equal volume of some standard substance, as water or air; as, the *specific gravity* of gold is 19, meaning that gold is nineteen times as heavy as water.

gra-vy (grā'vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gravies (-vĭz)], the fatty juice from roasting meat made into a dressing for food.

gray (grā), *adj.* **1,** of a color composed of white mixed with black; **2,** old; mature: **gray matter, 1,** gray nerve tissue in the brain and spinal cord; **2,** *Colloq.,* brains; intelligence; power of thought:—*n.* a color resulting from mixing white and black:—*v.t.* to cause to whiten:—*v.i.* to become whitened, as with age. Also, **grey.**—*adj.* **gray'ish.**—*adv.* **gray'ly.**—*n.* **gray'ness.**

gray-beard (grā'bērd″), *n.* an old man. Also, **grey'beard″.**

gray-ling (grā'lĭng), *n.* any of several fresh-water fishes, allied to the trout. Also, **grey'ling.**

[1]graze (grāz), *v.t.* **1,** to provide growing grass, herbage, etc., for; as, to *graze* cattle; **2,** to eat grass from, as a pasture:—*v.i.* to eat grass; pasture.—*n.* **graz'er.**

[2]graze (grāz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to touch, rub, or scrape lightly:—*n.* a slight rub; also, a rubbed place on a surface.

gra-zier (grā'zhĕr), *n.* one who pastures or breeds cattle for market.

grease (grēs), *n.* **1,** soft animal fat; **2,** any oily matter:—*v.t.* (grēs; grēz), **1,** to smear or rub with fat; **2,** to cause to move easily by applying an oily substance.

greas-er (grēs'ĕr; grēz'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who oils or lubricates; **2,** *Slang,* a Mexican, esp. one of mixed blood.

greas-y (grēs'ĭ; grēz'ĭ), *adj.* resembling, smeared, or spotted with, fat; oily.—*adv.* **greas'i-ly.**—*n.* **greas'i-ness.**

great (grāt), *adj.* **1,** large in size, number, extent, etc.; vast: opp. of *small* or *little;* **2,** of long duration; as, a *great* while after; **3,** extreme; as, *great* ignorance; **4,** important; weighty; as, *great* issues; **5,** prominent; illustrious; **6,** high-minded; noble; **7,** marvelous; magnificent; **8,** intimate, as a friend; **9,** more remote in relationship by one generation: used in combination, with the hyphen; as, *great*-aunt; *great*-grandchild: **Great War,** the war of 1914–18, which involved nearly all the important nations of the earth: also called *World War:*—*n.* noble or influential people collectively: with *the;* as, he ranks with the *great.*—*adv.* **great'ly.**—*n.* **great'ness.**

great-coat (grāt'kōt″), *n.* a heavy overcoat or topcoat.

great Dane one of a breed of very large, short-haired dogs.

greaves (grēvz), *n.pl.* armor to protect the leg from ankle to knee.

grebe (grēb), *n.* any of several four-toed, ducklike, expert diving birds, allied to the loon but smaller.

Gre-cian (grē'shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Greece:—*n.* **1,** a native of Greece; a Greek; **2,** a Greek scholar.

greed (grēd), *n.* **1,** excessive hunger; **2,** unnatural desire or longing; avarice.

greed-y (grēd'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** too eager for food or drink; gluttonous; **2,** eagerly desirous; covetous.—*adv.* **greed'i-ly.**—*n.* **greed'i-ness.**

Greek (grēk), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, Greece or the Greeks: **Greek Church,** the church dominant in countries formerly composing the Eastern Roman Empire, as Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria; the Eastern Church: **Greek cross,** a cross resembling a plus sign (see *cross,* illus.):—*n.* **1,** a native of Greece; **2,** the language of ancient and modern Greece.

green (grēn), *n.* **1,** the color of growing grass or plants; a color between, or composed of, blue and yellow; **2,** a grass plot or common; **3,** a golf course, esp. the closely cut square of grass around any one of the holes; **4,** in *pl.:* **a,** fresh or evergreen foliage cut for decorations; as, Christmas *greens;* **b,** spinach or similar vegetables:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or become, of the color of plants and grass:—*adj.* **1,** having the color of, or covered with, growing grass or plants; of a color between, or composed of, blue and yellow; **2,** fresh; flourishing; **3,** unripe; immature, as fruit; **4,** not salted; **5,** untrained; inexperienced; as, a *green* servant.—*adj.* **green'ish.**—*adv.* **green'ly.**—*n.* **green'ness.**

green-back (grēn'băk″), *n.* any U. S. legal tender bank note or paper money with a green back.

green-er-y (grēn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* greeneries (-ĭz)], **1,** verdure; a verdant clump or mass of plants; **2,** a place where green things are grown.

green-gage (grēn'gāj″), *n.* a green-fleshed plum of fine flavor.

green-gro-cer (grēn'grō″sĕr), *n.* a retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit.—*n.* **green'gro″cer-y.**

green-horn (grēn'hôrn″), *n.* a simpleton; an inexperienced person.

green-house (grēn'hous″), *n.* a conservatory or glass house for the cultivation of tender flowers and plants.

green-ing (grēn'ĭng), *n.* any of several green-skinned apples.

green-room (grēn'rōōm″), *n.* the actors' retiring room in a theater.

green-sward (grēn'swôrd″), *n.* turf well covered with grass.

green-wood (grēn'wŏŏd″), *n.* a forest in full leaf.

greet (grēt), *v.t.* **1,** to salute verbally; welcome: receive in friendly fashion;

2, to be presented to; as, a sight *greeted* our eyes:—*v.i.* to exchange salutations.

greet-ing (grēt'ĭng), *n.* salutation; welcome; compliment.

gre-ga-ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* associating or going together in herds or companies.—*adv.* **gre-ga'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **gre-ga'ri-ous-ness.**

gre-nade (grē-nād'), *n.* **1**, an explosive shell fired by a fuse and usually thrown by hand; **2**, a flask or bottle containing chemicals to be thrown and burst, for putting out fires, scattering fumes, etc.: **rifle grenade**, a grenade fired from a rifle.

gren-a-dier (grĕn'ă-dēr'), *n.* **1**, orig., a foot soldier of England who threw grenades; **2**, now, one of the British infantry regiment called *Grenadier Guards.*

gren-a-dine (grĕn'ă-dēn), *n.* a thin, gauzelike dress fabric of silk or silk and wool.

grew (grōō), past tense of the irregular verb *grow.*

grey (grā), *adj.* **1**, of a color composed of white mixed with black; **2**, old:—*n.* a color resulting from mixing white with black:—*v.t.* to cause to whiten:—*v.i.* to become whitened, as with age. See **gray,** *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **grey'ly.**—*n.* **grey'ness.**

grey-hound (grā'hound"), *n.* a slender, swift dog with keen sight: sometimes, incorrectly, *grayhound.*

grid (grĭd), *n.* **1**, a grating of parallel bars; **2**, a gridiron; **3**, an electrode, or electric pole, placed between the filament and plate of an electron tube and controlling the current between plate and filament: **grid leak,** in radio, a resistance connected to the grid of an electron tube, usually in parallel with a blocking condenser, to lead off the grid charge.

grid-dle (grĭd'l), *n.* a metal plate used for cooking hot cakes.

grid-dle-cake (grĭd'l-kāk"), *n.* a thin batter cake, baked on a griddle; a flapjack.

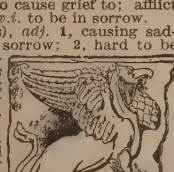
grid-i-ron (grĭd'ĭ-ŭrn), *n.* **1**, a grated iron utensil for broiling meat or fish; **2**, a football field.

grief (grēf), *n.* **1**, sorrow on account of present or past trouble; **2**, that which causes sorrow or sadness; affliction.

griev-ance (grēv'ăns), *n.* **1**, a sense of wrong or oppression; **2**, a ground of complaint or cause of annoyance.

grieve (grēv), *v.t.* to cause grief to; afflict mentally:—*v.i.* to be in sorrow.

griev-ous (grēv'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, causing sadness or sorrow; **2**, hard to be borne; painful; oppressive; as, a *grievous* burden; **3**, atrocious; as, a *grievous* sin.—*adv.* **griev'ous-ly.**—*n.* **griev'ous-ness.**

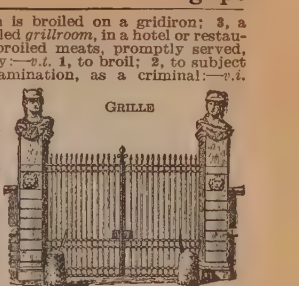


GRIFFIN

grif-fin (grĭf'ĭn), *n.* **1**, a fabled animal with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with pricked ears; **2**, a careful watcher. Also, **gri'fon.**

grill (grĭl), *n.* **1**, a gridiron; also, a small portable stove for quick cooking; **2**, that which is broiled on a gridiron; **3**, a room, also called *grillroom,* in a hotel or restaurant, where broiled meats, promptly served, are a specialty:—*v.t.* **1**, to broil; **2**, to subject to severe examination, as a criminal:—*v.i.* to broil.

gril-le (grĭl), *n.* a grating, esp. one which is made of slender metal bars.



GRILLE

grim (grĭm), *adj.* **1**, of a forbidding aspect; stern and surly; **2**, hideous; **3**, cruel; unyielding.—*adv.* **grim'ly.**—*n.* **grim'ness.**

gri-mace (grĭ-mās'), *n.* a twisting of the countenance; smirk; look of affectation:—*v.i.* to make faces.

gri-mal-kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn; grĭ-môl'kĭn), *n.* an old female cat.

grime (grīm), *n.* foul matter; dirt deeply ingrained, or rubbed in:—*v.t.* to make dirty or grimy.

grim-y (grīm'ĭ), *adj.* much soiled; with dirt ground in.—*adv.* **grim'i-ly.**—*n.* **grim'i-ness.**

grin (grĭn), *n.* the act of showing the teeth in laughter, scorn, pain, etc.; a broad smile:—*v.i.* to show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain:—*v.t.* to express with a grin.

grind (grīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ground (ground), *p.pr.* grind'ing], **1**, to make into powder by friction; as, to *grind* flour; **2**, to sharpen or smooth by friction; as, to *grind* a knife; **3**, to grate or rub together, as the teeth; **4**, to oppress; harass; **5**, to turn the crank of, as a hand organ or the like:—*v.i.* **1**, to sharpen or polish something, or to make something into powder, by friction; **2**, to be grated or rubbed together; **3**, *Slang,* to study hard:—*n.* **1**, the act of sharpening, polishing, or making into powder; **2**, a grating or rubbing together; **3**, the turning of a crank; **4**, laborious and tedious work; **5**, wearisome routine; as, the daily *grind;* **6**, *Slang,* a student who studies laboriously.—*n.* **grind'er-y.**

grind-er (grīn'dĕr), *n.* **1**, that which sharpens or makes into powder, as a millstone; **2**, a molar tooth.

grind-stone (grīnd'stōn"), *n.* a flat, circular stone turning on an axle: used for sharpening tools.

grip (grĭp), *n.* **1**, a grasp with the hand; a holding fast; **2**, that by which anything is held firmly; **3**, a particular mode of grasping the hand, as among Freemasons; **4**, a mechanical device for holding something; **5**, mental or physical mastery; as, he had a good *grip* on the situation; **6**, *Colloq.,* a valise; **7**, (also, *grippe*), a disease like a bad cold with a fever; influenza:—*v.t.* to grasp; seize:—*v.i.* to take fast hold.—*n.* **grip'per.**

gripe (grīp), *v.t.* **1**, to hold with closed fingers; grasp; hold tightly; **2**, to cause pain in the bowels of; **3**, to seize; clutch; oppress; pinch:—*v.i.* to cause colic pains:—*n.* **1**, a clasping with the hand or arms; a twisting

squeeze; **2**, a sharp intestinal pain; **3**, distress; oppression; **4**, in *pl.*, colic.

grippe (grip), *n.* influenza; a feverish cold. Also, **grip**, *Pfd. S.*

grip-sack (grip'sak"), *n. Colloq.*, in the U. S., a traveler's valise, or large hand bag: also called *grip*.

1gris-ly (griz'li), *adj.* terrible; wild; hideous; gruesome; as, the ruins were a *grisly* sight.—*n.* **gris'li-ness.**

grist (grist), *n.* **1**, grain for grinding; ground corn; **2**, provision or supply.

gris-tle (gris'l), *n.* cartilage; clear, elastic tissue.—*adj.* **gris'tly** (gris'li).

grist-mill (grist'mil"), *n.* a mill for grinding grain.

grit (grit), *n.* **1**, rough, hard particles, as sand, etc.; **2**, a hard, coarse-grained sandstone; **3**, firmness of character; courage: —*v.i.* to give forth a grating sound:—*v.t.* to grind; grate; as, to *grit* the teeth.

grits (grits), *n.pl.* a breakfast food of grain, esp. oats, wheat, or corn, hulled and sometimes coarsely ground.

grit-ty (grit'i), *adj.* **1**, like sand; granular; **2**, plucky.—*n.* **grit'ti-ness.**

griz-zle (griz'l), *n.* a mixture of white and black; a gray color:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn gray.—*p.adj.* **griz'zled.**

griz-zly (griz'li), *n.* [*pl.* grizzlies (-liz)], a large, fierce bear of North America: also called *grizzly bear*:—*adj.* somewhat gray. Also, **3gris'ly.**

groan (grōn), *n.* **1**, a low, deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; **2**, a deep, rumbling sound expressive of disapprobation or ridicule; **3**, a low, dismal sound, as of the wind:—*v.i.* **1**, to utter a deep sound of pain or sorrow; **2**, to creak, as a rusty hinge; **3**, to be oppressed; as, he *groaned* under heavy taxes:—*v.t.* to express by groans.

groat (grōt; grŏt), *n.* **1**, formerly, an English silver coin, in value four pence, or eight cents; **2**, any trifling sum.

groats (grōts; grŏts), *n.pl.* oats or wheat hulled and crushed.

gro-cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* one who sells articles of food such as tea, sugar, etc.

gro-cer-y (grō'sẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* groceries (-iz)], **1**, in the U. S., a grocer's shop; **2**, in *pl.*, food supplies such as tea, sugar, coffee, spices, etc.

grog (grŏg), *n.* an unsweetened mixture of spirits and water; spirituous liquor.

grog-gy (grŏg'i), *adj.* **1**, tipsy; **2**, dazed; staggering.—*n.* **grog'gi-ness.**

grog-ram (grŏg'răm), *n.* a coarse fabric of silk or mohair, or of silk and mohair, often stiffened by the use of gum.

groin (groin), *n.* **1**, the depressed part of the human body between the thigh and the belly; **2**, the curved ridge made by the intersection of two arches:—*v.t.* to build or form into such ridges; as, to *groin* a roof.

grom-met (grŏm'ĕt), *n.* **1**, a kind of metal eyelet in cloth, leather, etc.; **2**, on shipboard, a ring formed of rope.

groom (grōōm), *n.* **1**, a man or boy who has charge of horses; **2**, a man recently married or about to be married; **3**, one of several officers of a royal household:—*v.t.* **1**, to feed, curry, and brush, as a horse; **2**, to equip or dress; as, a well-*groomed* woman; **3**, to prepare; as, to *groom* a man for office.

grooms-man (grōōmz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* groomsmen (-mĕn)], one who attends a bridegroom; a best man.

groove (grōōv), *n.* **1**, a channel or furrow, esp. as cut by a tool; **2**, settled habit or routine:—*v.t.* to form or cut a furrow in.

grope (grōp), *v.i.* to feel one's way with the hands, as in the dark:—*v.t.* to search out, as in the dark, by feeling with the hands: used with *for*.—*n.* **grop'er.**

gros-beak (grōs'bēk"), *n.* any of various large-beaked song birds, related to the finches.

gros-grain (grō'grān"), *adj.* having a heavy cord, as silk:—*n.* a stout double-corded silk with little luster.

gross (grōs), *adj.* **1**, bulky; thick; coarse; **2**, rude; indelicate; **3**, flagrant; as, *gross* errors; **4**, heavy; corpulent; **5**, dull; dense; **6**, whole; total; as, *gross* income: distinguished from *net*:—*n.* **1**, twelve dozen; **2**, entire amount; as, in the *gross*.—*adv.* **gross'ly.**—*n.* **gross'ness.**

gro-tesque (grō-tĕsk'), *n.* whimsical ornamentation, figures, or scenery; the incongruous or uncouth in art:—*adj.* fantastically or oddly formed.—*adv.* **gro-tesque'ly.**—*n.* **gro-tesque'ness.**

grot-to (grŏt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* grottoes; grottos (-ōz)], a picturesque cave or cavern in the earth. Also, *Poetic*, **grot.**

grouch (grouch), *n. Slang*, **1**, a fit of ill temper; **2**, one who indulges in fits of ill temper:—*v.i. Slang*, to feel surly; complain.—*adj.* **grouch'y.**—*n.* **grouch'i-ness.**

1ground (ground), past tense and past participle of the verb *grind*.

2ground (ground), *n.* **1**, the earth or soil; **2**, the surface of a floor or pavement; **3**, land put to special use; as, hunting *ground*; **4**, distance or area on a surface; as, to gain *ground*; **5**, foundation; cause or reason; as, the *ground* for a belief; **6**, in painting, a first surface coat of neutral color; also, a neutral background or undecorated part; **7**, in *pl.*: **a**, a country estate; lawns and gardens about a house; **b**, dregs or sediment, as of coffee; **8**, in electricity, the earth when employed as a return conductor; also, the contact of a conductor with the earth:—*v.t.* **1**, to fix firmly; establish; as, to *ground* a government on proper principles; **2**, to place or run in or on the earth, as a ship; **3**, to teach the first principles to; **4**, in electricity, to connect, as a wire making part of a circuit, to the earth or other conductor by which the circuit can be completed:—*v.i.* to run on to land: said of vessels:—*adj.* **1**, fundamental; **2**, on or near the earth; as, *ground* ivy; *ground* floor.—*adj.* **ground'less.**

ground hog a burrowing rodent akin to the beaver, rat, etc.

ground-ling (ground'ling), *n.* formerly, a spectator who stood in the pit of a theater; hence, one of the crowd; a person of inferior tastes.

ground-nut (ground'nŭt"), *n.* **1**, any of various plants having seeds borne underground, as the peanut; **2**, the edible tuber of such a plant.

ground-work (ground'wûrk"), *n.* foundation; fundamentals.

group (grōōp), *n.* **1**, a small crowd or assemblage; a cluster; as, a *group*

of houses; **2**, a collection of figures or objects forming an artistic whole; **3**, a division of organisms with certain characteristics; **4**, a number of persons holding common views; as, the radical *group*:—*v.t.* to form into a collection or class:—*v.i.* to combine into a class.

grouse (grous), *n.* [*pl.* grouse], any of several rather large-bodied, dull-colored game birds allied to the partridges and pheasants.

grout (grout), *n.* **1**, thin mortar or cement mixed with gravel, used for foundations and joints of masonry; **2**, a fine plaster for ceilings:—*v.t.* to fill in with such cement.

grout-y (grout′ĭ), *adj. Slang*, cross; sulky; as, a *grouty* disposition.

grove (grōv), *n.* a small wood; a group of trees without undergrowth.

grov-el (grŏv′ĕl), *v.i.* **1**, to lie prone; move with the body flat on the ground; **2**, to be mean or debased.—*n.* **grov′el-er.**

grow (grō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* grew (grōō), *p.p.* grown (grōn), *p.pr.* grow′ing], to produce by cultivation:—*v.i.* **1**, to increase by natural development; as, some children *grow* rapidly; **2**, to arise naturally; as, moss *grows* in damp places; **3**, to flourish; increase; **4**, to change by degrees; as, to *grow* quiet; **5**, to adhere; as, to *grow* fast to the wall.—*n.* **grow′er.**

growl (groul), *n.* **1**, a deep, angry snarl, as made by a dog; **2**, an angry, muttered complaint:—*v.i.* **1**, to snarl like a dog; **2**, to find fault in a surly tone:—*v.t.* to say in an angry, muttering way.—*n.* **growl′er.**

grown (grōn), past participle of the irregular verb *grow*: **grown up**, mature: —**grown-ups**, *n.pl.* adults.

growth (grōth), *n.* **1**, the progressive increase of animal or vegetable bodies; **2**, advancement; increase; **3**, that which is produced; result.

grub (grŭb), *v.t.* to dig up; root out of the ground, as stumps:—*v.i.* **1**, to dig in the earth; **2**, to drudge or toil; **3**, *Slang*, to eat:—*n.* **1**, the larva or egg of an insect; **2**, a slovenly person; **3**, a drudge; **4**, *Slang*, food. —*n.* **grub′ber.**

grudge (grŭj), *n.* secret malice or ill will; as, to hold a *grudge*:—*v.t.* to envy the ownership of; grant with reluctance; begrudge.—*adv.* **grudg′ing-ly.**

gru-el (grōō′ĕl), *n.* a light, semisolid food made of oatmeal, etc., for invalids.

grue-some (grōō′sŭm), *adj.* horrible; ugly; frightful. Also, **grew′some.** —*adv.* **grue′some-ly.**—*n.* **grue′some-ness.**

gruff (grŭf), *adj.* rough or surly; harsh; hoarse.—*adv.* **gruff′ly.**—*n.* **gruff′ness.**

grum-ble (grŭm′bl), *n.* **1**, a surly speech; **2**, a complaint:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to murmur discontentedly; growl.—*n.* **grum′-bler.**—*adv.* **grum′bling-ly.**

grump-y (grŭm′pĭ), *adj.* surly; dissatisfied; as, a *grumpy* old man.—*adv.* **grump′i-ly.**—*n.* **grump′i-ness.**

Grun-dy, Mrs. (grŭn′dĭ), *n.* a prudish character symbolical of those who insist upon the strict proprieties.

grunt (grŭnt), *n.* **1**, the guttural noise of a hog; **2**, any of various edible marine fishes:—*v.t.* to utter with a guttural sound:—*v.i.* to make a noise like a hog.—*n.* **grunt′er.**

gua-no (gwä′nō), *n.* [*pl.* guanos (-nōz)], the solidified excrement of sea fowls.

guar-an-tee (gär″ăn-tē′), *n.* **1**, anything that assures the occurrence or maintenance of something; as, good will is a *guarantee* of peace; **2**, a solemn statement that something is as represented; **3**, in law: **a**, a promise made by a third person to secure the fulfilment of an agreement or the payment of a debt, etc., by one person to another; **b**, one who becomes surety for the performance of another's promises; **c**, property pledged as security for the performance of promises:—*v.t.* **1**, to make sure of, as a result; as, to *guarantee* success; **2**, in law, to be responsible for.

guar-an-tor (gär″ăn-tôr″), *n.* one who becomes surety for the performance of obligations or promises of another.

guar-an-ty (gär′ăn-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* guaranties (-tiz)], **1**, an undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some obligation, by another; a legal guarantee; **2**, property pledged for the performance of an agreement; surety:—*v.t.* **1**, to warrant; **2**, to be responsible for. Also, **guar″an-tee′.**

guard (gärd), *v.t.* **1**, to watch over or protect; preserve by caution; shield or defend; **2**, to prevent from escaping:—*v.i.* to watch; be cautious: with *against*:—*n.* **1**, security or defense against injury or attack; **2**, a state of watchfulness or caution; attention; as, be on *guard*; **3**, a position of defense in fencing; **4**, any contrivance or device for security; as, a mud *guard*; **5**, a man or body of men employed for defense or control; **6**, in England, an official in charge of a train; conductor; **7**, in football, either of two players in the line, next to the center.

guard-ed (gärd′ĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, defended; **2**, careful; cautious; as, a *guarded* answer; **3**, circumspect.—*adv.* **guard′-ed-ly.**—*n.* **guard′ed-ness.**

guard-house (gärd′hous″), *n.* **1**, a military jail; **2**, a house occupied by guards, as police or soldiers.

guard-i-an (gär′dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1**, one who legally has the care of the person or property of another; a warden; **2**, one who or that which protects anything, as from attack.—*n.* **guard′i-an-ship″.**

guard-room (gärd′rōōm″), *n.* **1**, the room occupied by a military guard during its term on duty; **2**, a place of imprisonment for soldiers.

guards-man (gärdz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* guardsmen (-mĕn)], **1**, a man employed for defense or watching; **2**, an officer or soldier of any military body termed *Guards*.

gua-va (gwä′vä), *n.* a tree of South America, yielding a pear-shaped fruit from which a jelly is made.

gu-ber-na-to-ri-al (gū″bĕr-nä-tō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a governor or to his office.

gud-geon (gŭj′ŭn), *n.* **1**, an iron pin or shaft on which a wheel revolves; **2**, a socket or ring receiving a pin that turns, as the ring or eye of a hinge.

guer-don (gûr′dŭn), *n.* a reward for deeds of courage; recompense; merit.

Guern-sey (gûrn′zĭ), *adj.* designating a breed of dairy cattle from Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands:—*n.* an animal of this breed: **guernsey**, a close-fitting, knitted woolen shirt.

guer-ril-la (gĕ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* one of an irregular force engaged in harassing an enemy in small bands. Also, **gue-ril'la.**

guess (gĕs), *n.* **1,** a hasty or chance conclusion; an opinion formed without sufficient or real evidence; surmise; **2,** the act of forming such an opinion:—*v.t.* **1,** to hit upon, or judge of, at random; **2,** to solve by surmising, as a riddle; **3,** *Colloq.,* to believe or think:—*v.i.* to form an opinion without sound reason for it.—*n.* **guess'er.**

guess-work (gĕs'wûrk″), *n.* a random opinion, formed without sufficient reason; as, she did it by *guesswork.*

guest (gĕst), *n.* **1,** one who is entertained at the house or table of another; a visitor; **2,** a lodger or boarder, as at a hotel.

guf-faw (gŭ-fô″), *n.* a rude or loud burst of coarse laughter.

guid-ance (gīd'ȧns), *n.* direction; leadership; supervision.

guide (gīd), *n.* **1,** one who or that which directs; **2,** a conductor; director; that by which one directs his course; a guidebook; **3,** a standard; as, conscience is a good *guide;* **4,** a soldier who sets the pace and indicates the route for his detail:—*v.t.* to lead or direct; influence; regulate; govern by counsel.—*adj.* **guid'a-ble.**—*n.* **guid'er.**

guide-book (gīd'bo͝ok″), *n.* a book of information for travelers.

guide-post (gīd'pōst″), *n.* a post which bears a board containing directions for travelers.

guild (gĭld), *n.* **1,** a fraternity; **2,** a trade association. Also, **gild.**

guil-der (gĭl'dẽr), *n.* a Dutch silver coin, the monetary unit of the Netherlands, worth about 40 cents; a gulden.

guile (gīl), *n.* deceit; cunning; duplicity; fraud.—*adj.* **guile'ful.**—*adv.* **guile'ful-ly.**—*n.* **guile'ful-ness.**

guile-less (gīl'lĕs), *adj.* free from guile; artless; innocent; frank.—*adv.* **guile'less-ly.**—*n.* **guile'less-ness.**

guil-lo-tine (gĭl'ō-tēn), *n.* **1,** an apparatus for beheading a criminal by means of a heavy knife sliding in two upright grooves; **2,** a paper-cutting machine:—*v.t.* (gĭl'lō-tēn′), to behead with a guillotine.

guilt (gĭlt), *n.* the act or state of one who has sinned, or who is liable to a penalty for crime.—*adj.* **guilt'less.**

guilt-y (gĭl'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** justly chargeable with, or responsible for, a crime; wicked; criminal; **2,** conscious of wrong; not innocent; as, a *guilty* look; a *guilty* feeling.—*adv.* **guilt'i-ly.**—*n.* **guilt'i-ness.**

guin-ea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* a gold coin, formerly current in England, of the value of 21 shillings, or about $5.00.

guin-ea fowl a grayish blue bird with white spots, orig. from Guinea: also called *guinea* and *guinea hen.*

guin-ea pig a small, tame, South American rodent, usually white with spots of orange and black.

guise (gīz), *n.* external appearance; dress; manner; garb.

gui-tar (gĭ-tär′), *n.* a six-stringed instrument of the lute class, played with the fingers (see illus. next column).

gulch (gŭlch), *n.* in the western U. S., a narrow, rocky valley; a gully.

gul-den (go͝ol'dĕn), *n.* **1,** the Dutch monetary unit, worth 40.2 cents; also, a silver coin of this value; **2,** the Austrian florin, worth 48.2 cents.

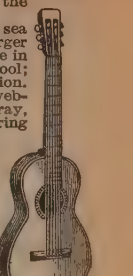
gulf (gŭlf), *n.* **1,** an arm of the sea extending into the land, larger in size than a bay; **2,** a deep place in the earth; an abyss; **3,** a whirlpool; **4,** an impassable chasm or separation.

[1]gull (gŭl), *n.* any of several web-footed sea birds, white, gray, or marked with black, as the herring gull; also, any of various allied sea birds, as the terns.

[2]gull (gŭl), *v.t.* to cheat; impose upon; outwit:—*n.* **1,** one easily deceived, as by a tale; a dupe; **2,** a trick; a cheat.

gul-let (gŭl'ĕt), *n.* the esophagus, or tube by which food and drink are carried from the mouth to the stomach; loosely, the throat.

gul-li-ble (gŭl'ĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being easily deceived; credulous.—*n.* **gul'li-bil'i-ty.**



GUITAR

gul-ly (gŭl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gullies (-lz)], a channel worn by water; narrow ravine:—*v.t.* to wear channels in, as by heavy rains.

gulp (gŭlp), *v.t.* to swallow eagerly or in large drafts:—*n.* the act of swallowing in large drafts; a large swallow.—*n.* **gulp'er.**

[1]gum (gŭm), *n.* the soft, fibrous tissue covering that part of the jawbones in which the teeth are embedded.

[2]gum (gŭm), *n.* **1,** a semitransparent vegetable substance that comes out of certain trees and shrubs and hardens on the surface; as, *gum* arabic; **2,** India rubber, **3,** in the U. S., a preparation of some cohesive substance, used for chewing; **4,** a gum tree; **5,** in *pl., Colloq.,* overshoes:—*v.t.* to smear or fasten with mucilage:—*v.i.* to become stiff or sticky.—*n.* **gum'mer.**

gum ar-a-bic (ăr'ȧ-bĭk), a gum obtained from certain species of acacia, used as an adhesive, in medicine, etc.

gum-bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* [*pl.* gumbos (bōz)], **1,** a southern plant of the mallow family, bearing edible pods; the okra; **2,** a soup containing okra.

gum-boil (gŭm'boil″), *n.* a small abscess on the gums of the mouth.

gum-drop (gŭm'drŏp″), *n.* a candy made of vegetable gum or gelatin.

gum-my (gŭm'ĭ), *adj.* like gum; covered or filled with a sticky substance; sticky.—*n.* **gum'mi-ness.**

gump-tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n. Colloq.,* **1,** quickness of perception; common sense; **2,** energy; zest.

gum tree **1,** the black gum tree of the dogwood family; **2,** the sweet gum, a smaller tree of the witch-hazel family.

gun (gŭn), *n.* **1,** a weapon for discharging shot through a tube by the force of an explosive, as a rifle, pistol, or revolver; also, such a discharge as a salute or signal; **2,** any device resembling a gun:—*v.i.* to shoot, or hunt, with such a weapon.

gun-boat (gŭn'bōt″), *n.* a warship of light draft, less in size than a cruiser, carrying a few heavy guns.

gun-cot-ton (gŭn′kŏt″n), *n.* a highly explosive substance formed of nitric and sulphuric acid and cotton.

gun-fire (gŭn′fīr″), *n.* the discharge of a gun or of guns.

gun-lock (gŭn′lŏk″), *n.* the part of a gun by which the charge is fired.

gun-man (gŭn′măn), *n.* [*pl.* gunmen (-mĕn)], a man armed with a gun; esp., a criminal so armed.

gun met-al a variety of bronze, formerly much used in making cannon: —**gun-metal,** *adj.* of the color of this bronze.

gun-ner (gŭn′ĕr), *n.* one who uses a gun or artillery; also, an officer in the navy who has charge of the ordnance.

gun-ner-y (gŭn′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* the science of artillery, or the making and using of weapons of warfare.

gun-ny (gŭn′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gunnies (-ĭz)], a coarse sackcloth of jute or hemp.

gun-pow-der (gŭn′pou″dĕr), *n.* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, saltpeter, and charcoal.

gun-shot (gŭn′shŏt″), *n.* **1,** the shooting of a gun; **2,** the range of a gun.

gun-smith (gŭn′smĭth″), *n.* an armorer; one who repairs firearms.

gun-stock (gŭn′stŏk″), *n.* the wooden part of a firearm, on which the barrel is mounted.

gun-wale (gŭn′ĕl), *n.* the upper edge of the side of a ship. Also, **gun′nel.**

gur-gle (gûr′gl), *n.* a broken, bubbling sound:—*v.i.* to make a murmuring or bubbling sound.

gur-nard (gûr′nərd), *n.* any of various marine fishes having an angular head covered with bony plates.

gush (gŭsh), *n.* **1,** a sudden and violent flow of a liquid from an inclosed space; **2,** *Colloq.,* a very great display of sentiment:—*v.i.* **1,** to issue with violence and rapidity; flow abundantly; **2,** *Colloq.,* to display affection and enthusiasm in a silly, demonstrative manner:—*v.t.* to send forth copiously.—*p.adj.* **gush′ing.**—*adv.* **gush′ing-ly.**

gush-er (gŭsh′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one that gushes; esp., one who makes a show of sentiment; **2,** an oil well with large natural flow.

gus-set (gŭs′ĕt), *n.* a small three-cornered piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge a part.

gust (gŭst), *n.* **1,** a sudden rush of wind; **2,** a violent outburst of passion.

gus-ta-to-ry (gŭs′tə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the sense of taste.

gus-to (gŭs′tō), *n.* zest; relish; fancy; as, to play with great *gusto.*

gust-y (gŭs′tĭ), *adj.* windy; squally; stormy. —*adv.* **gust′i-ly.**

gut (gŭt), *n.* **1,** the intestinal canal; **2,** catgut; **3,** a narrow channel or strait:—*v.t.* **1,** to extract the entrails from; **2,** to plunder, or empty entirely; destroy the inside of; as, fire *gutted* the building.

gut-ta-per-cha (gŭt′ə-pûr′chə), *n.* a substance similar to rubber, made of the juice of a tree of the Malay Archipelago; also, the tree itself.

gut-ter (gŭt′ĕr), *n.* **1,** a trough under the eaves of a building to carry off rain water; **2,** a depression at the roadside to carry off surface water; **3,** any shallow trench:—*v.t.* to cut into, or furnish with, narrow channels:—*v.i.* to become channeled, as a flickering candle.

gut-tur-al (gŭt′ûr-əl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in, the throat:—*n.* a sound formed or modified in the throat, as *g* in *go* or *goose.*—*adv.* **gut′tur-al-ly.**

1guy to secure or keep steady; as, the *guy* of a tent pole:—*v.t.* to hold in place or keep steady with a guy, as a tent pole.

2guy (gī), *n.* **1,** a person of queer looks or dress; **2,** *Slang,* in the U. S., a fellow: —*v.t. Colloq.,* to ridicule.

guz-zle (gŭz′l), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to eat or drink greedily.—*n.* **guz′zler.**

gybe (jīb), *v.i.* **1,** to shift or swing from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail or boom, when the vessel is running before the wind; **2,** to change course, as a vessel, so that the sail gybes:—*v.t.* to cause (a sail or boom) to gybe. Also, **jibe.**

gym-na-si-um (jĭm-nā′zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* gymnasiums (-ŭmz); gymnasia (-ə)], a building where athletic exercises are practiced; **2,** (*Ger.* gĭm-nä′zĭ-ōom), in Europe, a secondary or preparatory school; **3,** in ancient Greece, a place where athletic exercises, social intercourse, and learned discussions were carried on.

gym-nast (jĭm′năst), *n.* one who is expert in physical exercises.

gym-nas-tics (jĭm-năs′tĭks), *n.pl.* bodily exercises for developing the physical powers.—*adj.* **gym-nas′tic.**

gyn-e-col-o-gy (jĭn″ē-kŏl′ə-jĭ; jī″nē-), *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of the diseases of women. Also, **gyn″æ-col′o-gy.**—*n.* **gyn″e-col′o-gist.**

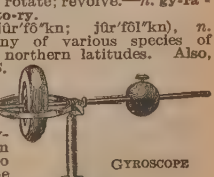
gyp-sum (jĭp′sŭm), *n.* calcium sulphate, found in compact state as alabaster: used esp. in making plaster of Paris.

gyp-sy (jĭp′sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gypsies (-sĭz)], **1,** one of a wandering, dark-skinned, dark-eyed race of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; **2,** the language of the gypsies: also called *Romany;* **3,** a person of dark complexion; **4,** a wild, adventurous girl: **gypsy moth,** a European moth, accidentally introduced into eastern New England about 1869, very destructive to tree foliage. Also, **gip′sy.**

gy-rate (jī′rāt), *v.i.* to move in a circle or spiral; rotate; revolve.—*n.* **gy-ra′tion.**—*adj.* **gy′ra-to-ry.**

gyr-fal-con (jûr′fô″kn; jûr′fŏl″kn), *n.* any of various species of falcon inhabiting northern latitudes. Also, **ger′fal″con,** *Pfd. S.*

gy-ro-scope (jī′rō-skōp), *n.* an instrument consisting of a flywheel mounted in a ring so as to move freely in one or more directions: used to illustrate the laws of rotation, and, practically, to stabilize monorail cars, airplanes, ships, etc.—*adj.* **gy′ro-scop′ic.**



GYROSCOPE

gyve (jīv), *n.* a chain for the legs; a shackle:—*v.t.* to fetter: chain; shackle.

H

ha (hä), *interj.* an exclamation expressing wonder, suspicion, doubt, mirth, joy, etc.

hab-er-dash-er (hăb′ĕr-dăsh″ĕr), *n.* **1,** a dealer in small wares, as ribbons, laces, tapes, needles, etc.; **2,** in the U. S., a dealer in men's furnishings.

ha-bil-i-ment (hə-bĭl′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** an article of clothing; **2,** in *pl.*, dress in general.

hab-it (hăb′ĭt), *n.* **1,** an action so often repeated as to become a fixed characteristic; as, it is his *habit* to rise at six; the *habit* of neatness; **2,** a woman's riding dress; **3,** the distinctive dress worn by members of a religious order:—*v.t.* to dress; clothe.

hab-it-a-ble (hăb′ĭt-ə-bl), *adj.* fit to live in comfortably.

hab-i-tat (hăb′ĭ-tăt), *n.* the place where an animal or plant naturally lives or is usually found.

hab-i-ta-tion (hăb′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a dwelling; **2,** the act of inhabiting or dwelling.

ha-bit-u-al (hə-bĭt′ū-ăl), *adj.* **1,** formed or acquired by use; **2,** customary; usual; regular.—*adv.* **ha-bit′u-al-ly.**

ha-bit-u-ate (hə-bĭt′ū-āt), *v.t.* to make familiar by custom; accustom.

hab-i-tude (hăb′ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1,** customary manner; habit; **2,** native character; **3,** habitual association or familiarity.

ha-bit-u-é (hə-bĭt′ū-ā′; *Fr.* ȧ″bē″tü-ā′), *n.* one who frequently visits a given place, as a club, race course, or theater.

ha-cien-da (ä-syĕn′dä; hä″sĭ-ĕn′dä), *n.* in Spanish America, a large ranch on which the owner resides.

[1]hack (hăk), *v.t.* **1,** to cut in notches; cut unevenly in pieces; **2,** to disfigure by cutting, crushing, or the like; injure by cutting:—*v.i.* to give a short, dry cough:—*n.* a gash made by a sharp instrument; nick; cut.

[2]hack (hăk), *n.* **1,** a horse that may be hired for all sorts of labor; also, a saddle or carriage horse; **2,** a carriage which may be hired; **3,** one who hires out his services for pay, esp. in literary work; a drudge.

hack-le (hăk′l), *v.t.* **1,** to dress or comb, as flax or hemp; **2,** to tear into pieces; mangle in cutting:—*n.* **1,** an implement with sharp spikes for cleansing flax or hemp: also called *hatchel* or *heckle;* **2,** a long, narrow feather in the neck of a cock, used for making artificial flies for angling; **3,** a kind of artificial feather fly for use in angling.

hack-ney (hăk′nĭ), *v.t.* **1,** to wear out by constant use; **2,** to make commonplace:—*adj.* **1,** let out for hire; **2,** common or trite:—*n.* [*pl.* hackneys (-nĭz)], **1,** a breed of horses, of average quality, used chiefly for riding or driving; **2,** a coach or hack kept for hire.—*p.adj.* **hack′neyed.**

had (hăd), past tense of *hare:* also used as an auxiliary in the past perfect tense.

had-dock (hăd′ŭk), *n.* a North Atlantic food fish of the cod family.

Ha-des (hā′dēz), *n.* in mythology, **1,** the abode or state of the dead; **2,** the god of the underworld.

hæ-mo-glo-bin (hē″mō-glō′bĭn), *n.* the red coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles in vertebrates, having the property of combining with oxygen and carrying it in the circulation to all parts of the body. Also, **he″mo-glo′bin.**

haft (hăft), *n.* a handle of a tool, sword, or knife:—*v.t.* to furnish with a handle.

hag (hăg), *n.* **1,** a witch; **2,** an ugly old woman; **3,** an eel-like fish which bores into and kills other fishes.

hag-gard (hăg′ärd), *adj.* worn and anxious in appearance; lean and hollow-eyed; gaunt.—*n.* **hag′gard-ness.**

hag-gle (hăg′l), *v.t.* to cut roughly or hack; cut into small pieces; notch or cut in a rough way:—*v.i.* to dispute about trifles:—*n.* **1,** the act of hacking; **2,** a dispute about a trifle; a nagging, petty quarrel.

[1]hail (hāl), *n.* **1,** small pellets of ice precipitated from the sky; **2,** anything abundantly and with great force; as, a *hail* of shrapnel:—*v.t.* to pour down forcibly; as, to *hail* bullets:—*v.i.* to pour down hail.

[2]hail (hāl), *n.* a salutation; a hearty greeting:—*v.t.* to greet; salute; accost:—*v.i.* to call out greetings or the like; also, to be; come: with *from;* as, he *hails* from the East:—*interj.* an exclamation of greeting.

hail-stone (hāl′stōn″), *n.* a pellet of frozen rain from the clouds.

HAILSTONES

1: *A*, large hailstone, weighing over half an ounce; *B*, *C*, sections of hailstones.—2: *A*, section of hailstone with pyramids on surface; *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, fragments of this hailstone, enlarged.

hair (hâr), *n.* **1,** one of the small filaments growing out of the skin of any animal; **2,** a mass of such threadlike growth; **3,** minute fibers on plants; **4,** the breadth of a hair.—*adj.* **hair′y.**—*n.* **hair′i-ness.**

hair-breadth (hâr′brĕdth″), *n.* (also, *hair's breadth*), a very short distance:—*adj.* very narrow.

hair-cloth (hâr'klôth"), *n.* goods made of camel's hair or horsehair, with cotton or linen warp: used to cover furniture.

hair-split-ting (hâr'split"ing), *adj.* making trivial or overnice distinctions:—*n.* the act of so doing.

hair-spring (hâr'spring"), *n.* a very delicate spring to regulate the balance wheel of a timepiece.

hair trig-ger a trigger of a gun so adjusted that very slight pressure discharges the weapon.

hake (hāk), *n.* any of various fishes belonging to the cod family.

hal-berd (hăl'bĕrd), *n.* an ancient weapon consisting of a staff tipped with a bayonetlike point and an axlike edge, in various shapes, for cutting. Also, **hal'bert.**

hal-berd-ier (hăl"bĕr-dēr'), *n.* a foot soldier armed with a halberd.

hal-cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŭn), *n.* **1,** a fabled bird, identified with the kingfisher; **2,** the kingfisher:—*adj.* peaceful; happy; calm.

[1]hale (hāl), *adj.* sound in body; robust; hearty; as, a *hale* old man.

[2]hale (hāl), *v.t.* to drag by violence; as, they *haled* him into court.

half (hăf), *n.* [*pl.* halves (hăvz)], one of two equal parts:—*adv.* **1,** to the extent of a half; **2,** partially:—*adj.* **1,** forming a half; **2,** partial; incomplete.

half–breed (hăf'=brēd"), *n.* one whose parents are of different races.

half broth-er a brother related through one common parent only.

half–heart-ed (hăf'=härt"ĕd), *adj.* lacking in interest; not enthusiastic; timid; lukewarm.—*adv.* **half"–heart'ed-ly.**—*n.* **half"–heart'ed-ness.**

half–mast (hăf'=măst"), *n.* the position of a flag midway of the staff, as an indication of death or distress.

half-pen-ny (hā'pĕn-ĭ; hăf'pĕn"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* halfpence (hā'pĕns; hăf'pĕns"); halfpennies (hā'pĕn-ĭz; hăf'pĕn"ĭz)], an English coin nearly equivalent to one cent.

half sis-ter a sister related through one common parent only.

half tone *n.* **1,** a photographic process of making plates for illustration; **2,** a picture so made; **3,** in music, one of the smaller intervals between consecutive keys on a piano; a half step.

half-way (hăf'wā", hăf"wā'), *adj.* situated in the middle:—*adv.* **1,** midway; **2,** partly; incompletely.

half–wit-ted (hăf'=wĭt"ĕd), *adj.* mentally lacking.—*n.* **half'–wit".**

hal-i-but (hăl'ĭ-bŭt; hŏl'ĭ-bŭt), *n.* the largest of the flatfish, highly prized for food. Also, **hol'i-but.**

hal-i-to-sis (hăl"ĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* foul or unpleasant breath.

hall (hôl), *n.* **1,** in early times, the main living room of a castle; **2,** a large building or room for entertainments or the like; **3,** a court of justice; **4,** a university building used for residence, instruction, or the like; **5,** the passageway in a house; **6,** in England, the residence of a landed proprietor; a manor house; **7,** an English college dining room, or the dinner served there.

hal-le-lu-jah (hăl"ē-lōō'yȧ), literally, in Hebrew, praise ye Jehovah; hence, an exclamation or song of praise to God:—*interj.* an exclamation of praise to God:—*adj.* containing such praises. Also, **al"le-lu'ia; al"le-lu'iah; hal"le-lu'iah.**

hall mark **1,** a stamp used by English assay offices, attesting the quality of gold and silver articles; **2,** any mark of genuineness. Also, *n.* **hall'mark".**

hal-loo (hă-lōō'), *interj.* and *n.* a shout to attract attention:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cry out loudly (to). See **hol'lo,** *Pfd. S.*

hal-low (hăl'ō), *v.t.* **1,** to consecrate; make holy; **2,** to set apart for holy or religious use; devote to sacred purposes.

Hal-low-een (hăl"ō-ēn'), *n.* the evening before All Saints' Day; evening of October 31. Also, **Hal'low-e'en'.**

hal-lu-ci-na-tion (hă-lū"sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* popularly, a false impression, or belief in something imaginary; a delusion, as the visions seen in a delirium.

ha-lo (hā'lō), *n.* [*pl.* halos; haloes (-lōz)], **1,** a circle of light around the sun or moon, caused by refraction; **2,** the bright ring represented in pictures as surrounding the heads of saints and other holy persons.

[1]halt (hôlt), *n.* a limp; lameness:—*adj.* crippled or lame:—*v.t.* **1,** to limp; **2,** to hesitate, as between two opinions.

[2]halt (hôlt), *n.* a stop in marching or progress:—*v.i.* to come to a stop; stand still:—*v.t.* to stop; bring to a stop.

hal-ter (hôl'tĕr), *n.* **1,** a rope for hanging criminals; **2,** a rope for leading or holding a horse:—*v.t.* to put on, or secure with, a rope of this kind.

halve (hăv), *v.t.* **1,** to divide into two equal parts, as an apple; **2,** to fasten together, as timbers.

halves (hăvz), *n.* plural of *half;* as, two *halves* make a whole.

hal-yard (hăl'yĕrd), *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering a sail, flag, or yard. Also, **hal'liard.**

ham (hăm), *n.* **1,** the hinder part of the thigh; the thigh and buttock; **2,** the thigh of an animal, esp. a pig; **3,** the region back of the knee joint.

hame (hām), *n.* one of the curved bars on the collar to which the traces of a horse's harness are fastened (see *harness*, illus.).

ham-let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* a small village of only a few houses.

ham-mer (hăm'ĕr), *n.* **1,** an instrument with a handle and iron head, used for driving nails, beating metals, etc.; **2,** anything resembling this tool in its action or shape; **3,** one of the bones of the middle ear; the malleus; **4,** in field athletics, a weight attached to a flexible handle, hurled for distance:—*v.t.* **1,** to pound or beat with a heavy implement; **2,** to work hard at; as, to *hammer* out a plan; **3,** to drive, as an idea into a person's head:—*v.i.* **1,** to strike heavy blows; **2,** to make a noise like blows, as water in a pipe; **3,** to work hard.—*n.* **ham'mer-er.**

ham-mer-head (hăm'ĕr-hĕd"), *n.* any of various sharks with hammer-shaped heads.

ham-mock (hăm'ŭk), *n.* a swinging bed, as of network or canvas.

[1]ham-per (hăm'pĕr), *n.* a large basket of wickerwork, used for carrying or containing clothes, food supplies, etc.

ham-per (hăm′pĕr), *v.t.* **1**, to obstruct; impede; **2**, to embarrass; perplex; **3**, to put out of order; derange:—*n.* anything that hinders or impedes.

ham-string (hăm′string″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -strung″ (-strŭng″), *p.pr.* -string″ing], to cripple, as a horse, by cutting tendons above the hock in the hind leg; disable:—*n.* the large, conspicuous tendon at the back of the leg.

hand (hănd), *n.* **1**, the divided lower part of the human arm, connected at the wrist and adapted for grasping; also, a similar formation on any of the limbs of the apes, or on the forelegs of certain other quadrupeds that grasp, as the opossum; **2**, something resembling this member in appearance or use; an index or pointer; as, the *hands* of a clock; **3**, a measure of four inches: used chiefly in measuring the height of horses; **4**, ability or skill; dexterity; **5**, direction; right or left side; **6**, penmanship; also, signature; **7**, an employee who labors with his hands; **8**, a player in a game of cards; also, the cards held by a player at each deal; a single round in a game; **9**, in printing, a sign [☞] used to draw attention; a fist:—*v.t.* **1**, to give or transmit with, or as with, the hand; **2**, to lead or assist, as with the hand:—*adj.* belonging to, or used by, the hand.—*adj.* **hand′ed.**

hand-bill (hănd′bĭl″), *n.* a printed sheet distributed by hand.

hand-book (hănd′bo͝ok″), *n.* **1**, a small guidebook; a manual.

hand-breadth (hănd′brĕdth″), *n.* a measure of four inches.

hand-cuff (hănd′kŭf″), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, a manacle or fetter confining the wrists; a ring, usually connected with another by a chain, used to fasten the wrists together:—*v.t.* to put fetters on.

hand-ful (hănd′fo͝ol″), *n.* [*pl.* handfuls (-fo͝olz)], **1**, as much as a hand can hold; **2**, a small quantity; **3**, all that can be managed; **4**, a troublesome person or thing.

hand-i-cap (hăn′dĭ-kăp), *n.* **1**, an extra weight or distance imposed on a superior contestant in a race; **2**, a hindrance:—*v.t.* **1**, to hinder or retard; be a disadvantage to; **2**, to impose a disadvantage on, as on a contestant in a race.

hand-i-craft (hăn′dĭ-krăft), *n.* **1**, the work or skill of a craftsman or mechanic; manual occupation; **2**, an art or a trade requiring great manual skill.—*n.* **hand′i-crafts′man.**

hand-i-ly (hăn′dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* in a handy or deft manner; skilfully.

hand-i-ness (hăn′dĭ-nĕs), *n.* deftness or skill with the hands.

hand-i-work (hăn′dĭ-wûrk″), *n.* **1**, work done or produced by manual effort; **2**, anything done by personal effort.

hand-ker-chief (hăng′kẽr-chĭf), *n.* **1**, a piece of cloth, usually square, for wiping the face, nose, etc.; **2**, a silk or cotton square for the neck.

han-dle (hăn′dl), *n.* **1**, that part of a tool, vessel, etc., grasped by the hand; **2**, an instrument to gain an end; as, this gives me a *handle* for interfering:—*v.t.* **1**, to touch or feel with the hand; **2**, to manage; manipulate; **3**, to discourse on; **4**, to act toward or treat; **5**, to buy, sell, or invest in.

hand-maid (hănd′mād″), *n.* a female servant or personal attendant. Also, *Archaic*, **hand′maid′en.**

hand-saw (hănd′sô″), *n.* a carpenter's tool for sawing wood by hand (see *tool*, illus.).

hand-some (hăn′sŭm), *adj.* **1**, pleasing to look upon; well formed; **2**, liberal; generous; **3**, ample, as an income.—*adv.* **hand′some-ly.**—*n.* **hand′some-ness.**

hand-spike (hănd′spīk″), *n.* a lever for moving heavy weights.

hand-writ-ing (hănd′rīt″ĭng), *n.* **1**, the style of penmanship peculiar to a person; **2**, matter written by hand.

hand-y (hăn′dĭ), *adj.* **1**, dexterous; skilful; **2**, convenient; close beside; **3**, manageable; as, a *handy* skiff.

hang (hăng), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hung (hŭng) or, *Archaic*, hanged (hăngd), *p.pr.* hang′ing], **1**, to attach to something above; suspend; **2**, to fasten to something so as to be movable, as a door; **3**, [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hanged (hăngd)], to suspend by the neck until dead; put to death on the gallows; **4**, to cause to droop; bow, as the head; **5**, to furnish with ornaments or drapery suspended or fastened to the walls:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hung], **1**, to dangle; be suspended; **2**, to depend or swing on supports; **3**, to hover threateningly: with *over*; **4**, to rest; depend: with *on*:—*n.* **1**, the manner in which a thing hangs or balances; as, the *hang* of a garment; **2**, *Collog.*: **a**, the manner of doing or using; knack; **b**, the general idea; as, the *hang* of a story.

han-gar (hăng′gẽr), *n.* a shed for storing vehicles, esp. aircraft.

hang-bird (hăng′bûrd″), *n.* any of various birds that build hanging nests; esp., the oriole.

hang-dog (hăng′dôg″), *adj.* of degraded, ashamed, or sneaking appearance:—*n.* a sneak; a worthless fellow.

hang-er (hăng′ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which hangs; **2**, that by which something is hung or suspended; **3**, a kind of cutlass, or short, curved sword.

hang-er-on (hăng′ẽr-ŏn′), *n.* [*pl.* hangers-on (-ẽrz-)], an unwelcome follower; a parasite.

hang-ing (hăng′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, suspended or dangling; **2**, suggesting or involving death as a penalty; **3**, jutting over; as, *hanging* gardens:—*n.* **1**, the act of putting to death by hanging; **2**, in *pl.*, the drapery for the walls, windows, or doors in a room.

hang-man (hăng′măn), *n.* [*pl.* hangmen (-mĕn)], a public officer who executes convicted criminals.

hang-nail (hăng′nāl″), *n.* a small piece of loose skin around a finger nail.

hank (hăngk), *n.* **1**, two or more skeins of thread, silk, wool, etc., fastened together; **2**, one of the wooden rings to which a fore-and-aft sail is bent; **3**, a withy or rope for fastening a gate:—*v.t.* to form into hanks.

han-ker (hăng′kẽr), *v.i.* to desire eagerly: with *after*; crave: as, to *hanker* after pleasure.—*p.adj.* **han′ker-ing.**

han-som (hăn′sŭm), *n.* a two-wheeled, one-horse cab, with an outside driver's seat behind: also called *hansom cab.*

hap (hăp), *v.i.* to happen; befall casually:—*n.* chance; a casual event.

hap-haz-ard (hăp'hăz'ərd), *n.* chance; accident; random:—*adv.* by chance:—*adj.* accidental.

hap-less (hăp'lĕs), *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.—*adv.* **hap'-less-ly.**—*n.* **hap'less-ness.**

hap-ly (hăp'lĭ), *adv.* by chance, luck, or accident; perhaps; perchance.

hap-pen (hăp'n), *v.i.* **1,** to come by chance; **2,** to occur.—*n.* **hap'pen-ing.**

hap-py (hăp'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** enjoying pleasure or good; **2,** successful; prosperous; lucky; **3,** giving joy; **4,** apt; felicitous; as, a *happy* remark.—*adv.* **hap'pi-ly.**—*n.* **hap'pi-ness.**

hap-py–go–luck-y (hăp'ĭ-gō-lŭk'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** gay; light-hearted; **2,** trusting to chance; unreliable.

ha-ra–ki-ri (hä'rä-kē'rē), *n.* formerly, in Japan, a method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, permitted by public opinion to nobles and military officers as a means of escape from public execution or official disgrace, and still occasionally practiced. Also, incorrectly, **ha'ri–ka'ri.**

ha-rangue (hä-răng'), *n.* a noisy, ranting, public speech:—*v.i.* to deliver a loud, ranting speech:—*v.t.* to address by a noisy speech.—*n.* **ha-rangu'er** (hä-răng'ĕr).

har-ass (hăr'ăs), *v.t.* **1,** to annoy or vex; fatigue or weary with labor or importunity; **2,** to tire out and annoy (an enemy) by incessant petty attacks; **3,** to worry; tease; disturb.—*n.* **har'ass-er.**—*n.* **har'ass-ment.**—*p.adj.* **har'ass-ing.**

har-bin-ger (här'bĭn-jĕr), *n.* a messenger; forerunner; as, the robin is the *harbinger* of spring:—*v.t.* to announce; foretell; usher in.

har-bor (här'bĕr), *n.* **1,** a port or haven for ships; **2,** any place of refuge or safety; **3,** formerly, an inn or lodging:—*v.t.* **1,** to shelter or protect; **2,** to cherish; indulge; as, to *harbor* resentment:—*v.i.* to find or take shelter. Also, **har'bour.**—*n.* **har'bor-age.**

hard (härd), *adj.* **1,** compact and solid; firm; not easily pierced or broken: opp. of *soft*; **2,** unsympathetic; stern; unfeeling; **3,** laborious; fatiguing; also, oppressive; severe; **4,** coarse; wicked; hardened; as, a *hard* man:—*adv.* **1,** forcibly; laboriously; **2,** earnestly; diligently; **3,** tempestuously; vehemently; **4,** closely; near; as, *hard* by; **5,** roughly; **6,** to the utmost extent; **7,** with vexation, trouble, or sorrow; as, it has gone *hard* with us; **8,** securely; fast; firmly.—*n.* **hard'ness.**—*adj.* **hard'-head'ed.**—*adj.* **hard'-heart'ed.**

hard-en (här'dn), *v.t.* **1,** to make firm or solid; **2,** to confirm in impudence or wickedness; **3,** to toughen; **4,** to accustom:—*v.i.* **1,** to become firm or solid; **2,** to become impudent or indifferent; **3,** to become hardy or robust.—*p.adj.* **hard'ened.**

har-di-hood (här'dĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* **1,** physical endurance; **2,** bravery; pluck; **3,** foolhardy daring; **4,** impudence.

hard-ly (härd'lĭ), *adv.* **1,** with difficulty; laboriously; **2,** scarcely; not fully or completely; as, the statement is *hardly* true; **3,** vigorously; severely.

hard-pan (härd'păn"), *n.* **1,** in mining, a bed or layer of gravel or sand; **2,** *Colloq.*, a solid foundation.

hard-ship (härd'shĭp), *n.* **1,** severe labor or want; **2,** oppression.

hard–tack (härd'-tăk"), *n.* a large, unsalted, solid biscuit used in the army and navy.

hard-ware (härd'wâr"), *n.* manufactured articles of metal, as cutlery, kitchen utensils, chains, hatchets, etc.

hard-wood (härd'wŏŏd"), *n.* **1,** (also, *hard wood*), the wood from broad-leaved trees, as opposed to that from the conifers; also, any tree producing such wood; **2,** (properly, *hard wood*) any heavy, close-grained wood: opp. of *soft wood*:—*adj.* of or pertaining to hardwood.

har-dy (här'dĭ), *adj.* **1,** robust; capable of bearing hardship; **2,** bold; **3,** able to survive wintry weather: used of plants.—*adv.* **har'di-ly.**—*n.* **har'di-ness.**

hare (hâr), *n.* a small, timid animal, larger than a rabbit, with a divided upper lip, long ears, and a short, fluffy tail.

hare-bell (hâr'bĕl"), *n.* a small, branching plant, having blue, bell-shaped flowers: in some places called *bluebell.*

hare-brained (hâr'brānd"), *adj.* wild; giddy; heedless; rash.

hare-lip (hâr'lĭp"), *n.* a deformity in which the upper lip is divided.

ha-rem (hā'rĕm), *n.* **1,** the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house; **2,** the wives and female relatives of a Mohammedan. Also, **ha-reem'.**

har-i-cot (hăr'ĭ-kō; hăr'ĭ-kŏt), *n.* **1,** a highly seasoned stew of meat and vegetables; **2,** the kidney bean, a climbing string bean.

HARICOT (def. 2)
a, flower; *b*, pod.

hark (härk), *v.i.* to listen: often used as an exclamation; as, *Hark!* listen.

Har-le-quin (här'lē-kwĭn; här'lē-kĭn), *n.* the performer in a pantomime who wears party-colored, spangled garments: **harlequin,** *n.* a buffoon; clown.

harm (härm), *n.* **1,** injury; damage; **2,** moral evil or wrong-doing:—*v.t.* to hurt, damage, or injure.

harm-ful (härm'fo͝ol), *adj.* hurtful; injurious; mischievous.—*adv.* **harm'-ful-ly.**—*n.* **harm'ful-ness.**

harm-less (härm'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** free from damage; not injurious; as, a *harmless* drug; **2,** innocent; as, a *harmless* child; **3,** without hurt; as, to escape *harmless.*—*adv.* **harm'less-ly.**—*n.* **harm'less-ness.**

har-mon-ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or producing, a right concord of sound; **2,** pertaining to harmony, as distinct from rhythm or melody:—**harmonics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science dealing with musical sounds. Also, *adj.* **har-mon'i-cal.**—*adv.* **har-mon'i-cal-ly.**

har-mon-i-ca (här-mŏn'ĭ-kə), *n.* a musical instrument provided

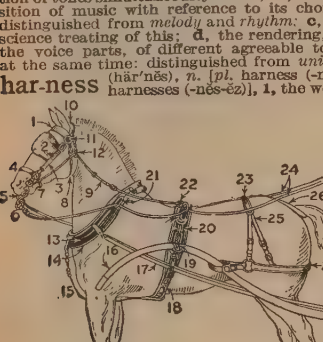
with metal reeds played by the mouth; a mouth organ: also called *harmonicon* [*pl.* harmonica].

har-mo-ni-ous (här-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, concordant; musical; **2**, symmetrical; **3**, adapted to each other; as, *harmonious* colors or sounds; **4**, agreeing in action and feeling; **5**, living in friendship; as, *harmonious* neighbors.—*adv.* **har-mo′ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **har-mo′ni-ous-ness.**

har-mo-nize (här′mō-nīz), *v.t.* **1**, to arrange in musical harmony; **2**, to bring into agreement, as colors; **3**, to cause to agree; reconcile, as conflicting opinions:—*v.i.* **1**, to agree; correspond; **2**, to be in peace and friendship.—*n.* **har′mo-niz″er.**

har-mo-ny (här′mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* harmonies (-nĭz)], **1**, careful adaptation of parts to one another, so as to form a connected whole; **2**, agreement in feeling, sentiment, or the like; as, perfect *harmony* in the home; **3**, in music: **a**, an agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; **b**, composition of music with reference to its chords: distinguished from *melody* and *rhythm*: **c**, the science treating of this; **d**, the rendering, by the voice parts, of different agreeable tones at the same time: distinguished from *unison*.

har-ness (här′nĕs), *n.* [*pl.* harness (-nĕs-ĕz)], **1**, the work-



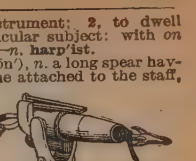
HARNESS

1–12, parts of the bridle: 1, brow band; 2, blinder; 3, cheek piece; 4, noseband; 5, bit; 6, curb; 7, curb strap; 8, throatlatch; 9, checkrein; 10, crown piece; 11, cockade; 12, check ring; 13, collar; 14, collar pad; 15, martingale; 16, shaft; 17, trace; 18, girth, or bellyband; 19, shaft ring; 20, saddle; 21, ring on hame, for rein; 22, terret; 23, hip strap; 24, reins; 25, fork; 26, crupper; 27, breeching, attached to the shaft by the holdback; 28, trace buckle.

ing gear of a horse or other animal, used to attach it to a wagon, plow, or the like; **2**, the dress and armor of a knight or of his horse; **3**, any arrangement, as of straps, for performing some mechanical operation:—*v.t.* **1**, to put harness upon; **2**, formerly, to equip, as a knight.

harp (härp), *n.* **1**, a stringed musical instrument of triangular shape, played with the fingers (see *musical instrument*, illus.); **2**, any object resembling a harp:—*v.i.* **1**, to play on such an instrument; **2**, to dwell unduly on some particular subject: with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* **harp′er.**—*n.* **harp′ist.**

har-poon (här-pōōn′), *n.* a long spear having a line attached to the staff, for striking and killing whales or large fish: **harpoon gun**, a gun for throwing a harpoon:—*v.t.* to strike with a harpoon.—*n.* **har-poon′er.**



HARPOON GUN

harp-si-chord (härp′sĭ-kôrd), *n.* a harp-shaped, stringed instrument with a keyboard, in general use before the advent of the piano.

Har-py (här′pĭ), *n.* [*pl.* Harpies (-pĭz)], in mythology, one of three grasping and filthy winged monsters with a woman's face and body, and the wings, tail, and claws of a vulture: **harpy**, **1**, an extortioner; **2**, a large, crested American eagle.

har-ri-dan (här′ĭ-dăn), *n.* an ugly, shrewish old woman; a vixen; hag.

[1]har-ri-er (här′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* one of a breed of small dogs, similar to the hound, used for hunting hares.

[2]har-ri-er (här′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which lays waste, ravages, or harries; **2**, any of various hawks or falcons.

har-row (hăr′ō), *n.* an agricultural or farming instrument having sharp iron or wooden teeth, for breaking up clods and casting earth upon sown land:—*v.t.* **1**, to drive a harrow over, as plowed land; **2**, to lacerate or torment; vex; as, to *harrow* the feelings.—*n.* **har′row-er.**

har-ry (hăr′ĭ), *v.t.* **1**, to plunder; lay waste; **2**, to annoy or vex; tease; harass.

harsh (härsh), *adj.* **1**, discordant; offensive to feelings or judgment; **2**, rough to the hearing, taste, or touch; **3**, austere; stern.—*adv.* **harsh′ly.**—*n.* **harsh′ness.**

hart (härt), *n.* the adult male of the red deer; a stag.

harts-horn (härts′hôrn″), *n.* **1**, a stag's horn or antler; **2**, a preparation of ammonia and sweet oil: so called because ammonia was formerly distilled from the horns of a deer; sal volatile.

har-um–scar-um (hâr′ŭm-skâr′ŭm), *adj. Colloq.*, wild; thoughtless: rash; giddy; reckless; untidy.

har-vest (här′vĕst), *n.* **1**, the season of reaping and gathering in grain and fruits; **2**, the gathering of a crop, as of grain or fruit; **3**, that which is gathered in:—*v.t.* to gather in, as corn.—*n.* **har′vest-er.**

har-vest home **1**, the gathering and bringing home of the harvest; **2**, a feast or church service of thanksgiving held during the harvest season; **3**, a song sung by the reapers, esp. at the harvest feast.

har-vest-man (här′vĕst-măn), *n.* [*pl.* harvestmen (-mĕn)], **1**, one who reaps; a harvester; **2**, a harmless, spider-like creature with a small body and very long, slender legs: commonly called *daddy longlegs*.

has (hăz), third person singular, present indicative, of the verb *have*.

hash (hăsh), *v.t.* **1**, to chop into small pieces, as meat; **2**, to botch:—*n.* **1**, something chopped into small pieces, esp. a dish of meat or vegetables; **2**, any mixture; **3**, a botch.

hash-ish (hăsh'ēsh; hă-shēsh'), *n.* an Oriental narcotic drug made from Indian hemp. Also, **hash'eesh.**

hasp (hăsp), *n.* a clasp folded over a staple and secured with a padlock.

has-sock (hăs'ŭk), *n.* **1**, a padded mat or cushion on which to kneel; **2**, a tuft of coarse grass.

hast (hăst), second person singular, present indicative, of the verb *have*.

haste (hāst), *n.* **1**, quickness of movement; celerity; speed; swiftness; **2**, undue, rash, or urgent speed:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to hurry.

has-ten (hās'n), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to hurry; urge forward; **2**, to dispatch; do quickly:—*v.i.* to move with speed; be quick.

hast-y (hās'tĭ), *adj.* **1**, rash; **2**, hurried; **3**, careless; superficial; as, *hasty* work; **4**, quick-tempered: **hasty pudding**, a pudding made by stirring Indian meal or, in England, flour, into boiling water; mush.—*adv.* **hast'i-ly.**—*n.* **hast'i-ness.**

hat (hăt), *n.* **1**, a covering for the head, usually with a crown and brim; **2**, a cardinal's rank and dignity.—*n.* **hat'band'.**

[1]hatch (hăch), *n.* **1**, an opening in a deck, roof, door, etc., often with a removable cover; hatchway; **2**, a cover for a hatch.

[2]hatch (hăch), *v.t.* **1**, to produce young from; as, to *hatch* eggs; **2**, to produce (young) from eggs; as, to *hatch* chickens; **3**, to plot or contrive:—*v.i.* **1**, to yield young, as eggs; **2**, to come forth from the egg, as a young chick:—*n.* **1**, the brood of young produced at one time; **2**, the act of producing young from eggs.—*n.* **hatch'er.**

[3]hatch (hăch), *n.* one of the system of fine crossed or parallel lines used in a drawing or engraving, as for shading:—*v.t.* to mark, engrave, or decorate with such lines.

hatch-el (hăch'ĕl), *v.t.* **1**, to dress or comb, as flax or hemp; **2**, to tease or vex:—*n.* a comb for dressing flax or hemp: also called *hackle* or *heckle*.

hatch-et (hăch'ĕt), *n.* a small ax with a short handle, used with one hand.

hatch-ing (hăch'ĭng), *n.* in a drawing or engraving, the fine parallel or crossed lines used for shading.

hatch-way (hăch'wā"), *n.* an opening, as in the deck of a vessel, for passage below; a hatch.

hate (hāt), *v.t.* **1**, to dislike intensely; detest; **2**, to dislike; as, I *hate* to ride:—*v.i.* to feel hatred:—*n.* detestation; dislike.—*n.* **hat'er.**

hate-ful (hāt'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, showing deep dislike or abhorrence; **2**, deserving or causing hatred; abominable.—*adv.* **hate'ful-ly.**—*n.* **hate'ful-ness.**

hath (hăth), *Archaic* or *Poetic*, third person singular, present indicative, of *have*.

ha-tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* bitter aversion; continued hostility of feeling.

hat-ter (hăt'ĕr), *n.* a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, headgear.

hau-berk (hô'bĕrk), *n.* a coat of mail formed of steel rings.

haugh-ty (hô'tĭ), *adj.* **1**, proud; disdainful; **2**, overbearing; contemptuous.—*adv.* **haugh'ti-ly.**—*n.* **haugh'ti-ness.**

haul (hôl), *v.t.* **1**, to pull or draw with force; **2**, to transport by drawing:—*n.* **1**, a strong pull; **2**, a single draft of a net; **3**, the quantity of fish caught at one time; **4**, the distance over which anything is drawn.—*n.* **haul'age.**—*n.* **haul'er.**

haunch (hänch; hônch), *n.* **1**, of man, the hip and buttock; the hind part; **2**, of meats, the leg and loin taken together; esp., a joint of venison or mutton

haunt (hänt; hônt), *n.* **1**, a place of accustomed resort; as, the *haunt* of outlaws; **2**, *Colloq.*, a ghost:—*v.t.* **1**, to visit frequently or habitually; **2**, to trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition:—*v.i.* to remain or visit persistently or habitually.—*p.adj.* **haunt'ing.**—*n.* **haunt'er.**

haut-boy (hō'boi), *n.* a wind instrument of the reed class: the oboe.

hau-teur (hô-tûr'), *n.* a haughty bearing or spirit; disdainful pride.

have (hăv), *v.t.* [*present*, I have, thou hast, he has, we, you, they have; *p.t.* and *p.p.* had (hăd), *p.pr.* hav'ing], **1**, to hold; possess; **2**, to contain; include; **3**, to be obliged; be under necessity: with *to*; **4**, to harbor in mind; as, he *has* no ill will; **5**, in a general sense, to engage in; experience; suffer; enjoy; do with; as, to *have* a good time, a headache; **6**, to bear a given relation to; as, we *had* the shore on our lee; **7**, to cause to be (done or the like); as, I will *have* the damage repaired: also used when the effect of the action is involuntarily received; as, he *had* his leg broken:—*v.aux.* used with the past participle of a verb to form the present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect tenses; as, I *have* gone; I *had* gone; I *shall have* gone.

ha-ven (hā'vn), *n.* **1**, a sheltered anchorage for ships; **2**, a harbor; **3**, any shelter.

hav-er-sack (hăv'ĕr-săk), *n.* a strong canvas bag for carrying rations.

hav-oc (hăv'ŭk), *n.* wide and general destruction; devastation; waste.

[1]haw (hô), *n.* **1**, any of several hawthorns, small, more or less thorny trees; **2**, the fruit or the flower of any of these trees.

[2]haw (hô), *n.* a hesitation or faltering in speech:—*v.i.* to speak with interruption and hesitation; as, to hem and *haw*.

[3]haw (hô), *interj.* a sound made by a driver to direct his team to the left: opp. of *gee*:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn toward the left.

Ha-wai-ian (hä-wī'yăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hawaii:—*n.* **1**, a native of Hawaii; **2**, the Hawaiian language.

[1]hawk (hôk), *n.* **1**, any of several strong, swift-flying birds of prey related to the kites, eagles, and buzzards; **2**, any of several falcons, as the pigeon hawk and others; **3**, one who preys on others; a swindler:—*v.i.* to hunt wild birds or game with the assistance of hawks.—*p.adj.* and *n.* **hawk'ing.**

[2]hawk (hôk), *v.t.* to peddle; cry out (wares) for sale from place to place.

[3]hawk (hôk), *v.i.* to force phlegm from the throat by coughing; clear the throat with a grating noise:—*v.t.* to bring up noisily, as phlegm:—*n.* a noisy and forcible attempt to clear the throat.

[1]hawk-er (hôk'ĕr), *n.* one who breeds, trains, or hunts with, hawks.

[2]hawk-er (hôk'ĕr), *n.* one who cries and sells goods in the streets; a peddler.

hawse (hôz; hôs), *n.* **1**, that part of a ship's bow where the hawse holes are; **2**, the horizontal distance between a ship's bow and her anchor; **3**, one of the holes in a ship's bow through which a hawser or an anchor chain passes: also called *hawse hole.*

haw-ser (hô'zĕr; hô'sĕr), *n.* a rope or cable used to tow or moor a vessel.

haw-thorn (hô'thôrn), *n.* any of many small, thorny trees bearing fragrant flowers and small red fruit (see *inflorescence*, illus.).

hay (hā), *n.* grass, clover, etc., cut and dried for fodder:—*v.i.* to cut and dry hay.

hay fe-ver a catarrh, accompanied by sneezing, slight fever, and pains in the head.

hay-mow (hā'mou"), *n.* **1**, a mass of hay laid up in a barn; **2**, the place in which the hay is stored.

hay-rick (hā'rĭk"), *n.* a large pile of hay stacked in the open air.

hay-stack (hā'stăk"), *n.* a stack or pile of hay in the open air; a hayrick.

haz-ard (hăz'ărd), *n.* **1**, an old game of chance played with dice; **2**, chance; accident; **3**, risk; danger; **4**, in billiards, a stroke which puts the ball in the pocket; **5**, in golf, a bunker, water, ditch, or other obstruction:—*v.t.* **1**, to subject to risk; take the risk of; **2**, to put forward (an opinion) as if uncertain; as, to *hazard* a guess.

haz-ard-ous (hăz'ăr-dŭs), *adj.* risky; perilous; dangerous.

[1]haze (hāz), **1**, a slight fog or mist; **2**, confusion or dimness of sight; **3**, mental vagueness or bewilderment:—*v.t.* to be slightly foggy or misty; drizzle.

[2]haze (hāz), *v.t.* **1**, to subject to overwork or unpleasant tasks, esp. sailors; **2**, to play practical jokes upon; bully.—*n.* **haz'er.**

ha-zel (hā'zl), *n.* **1**, any of various shrubs or trees bearing a small, rounded, edible nut; **2**, the nut borne by this tree; filbert; **3**, a soft, reddish brown color:—*adj.* light reddish brown.—*n.* **ha'zel-nut".**

ha-zy (hā'zĭ), *adj.* **1**, misty; obscure; not clearly seen; **2**, vague; uncertain; as, a *hazy* idea.—*adv.* **ha'zi-ly.**—*n.* **ha'zi-ness.**

he (hē), *masc. pron.* of the third person [*nom.* he, *poss.* his (hĭz), *obj.* him (hĭm); *pl. nom.* they (*thā*), *poss.* their (*thâr*), theirs (*thârz*), *obj.* them (*thĕm*)], **1**, a previously mentioned male; **2**, anyone; as, *he* who runs may read:—*n.* [*pl.* hes (hēz)], a man or male.

head (hĕd), *n.* **1**, the uppermost part of the body in man, the fore part in most animals; **2**, a part thought of as resembling, or near, the head; also, the top part of a plant, esp. when compact; as, a *head* of cabbage; specif., a rounded, compact form of bloom, as that of clover (see *inflorescence*, illus.); **3**, intelligence; wits; **4**, the front or foremost part of anything, as of a procession; hence, a leader; **5**, the fore part, as of a vessel; **6**, the upper end of anything, as of a barrel, bed, drum, cane; **7**, a separate topic or subject; **8**, latent or reserve force; pressure, as of a stream; **9**, in music, the oval mark attached to the stem of a note, which indicates the pitch (see *note*, illus.); **10**, a promontory, as of land:—*adj.* **1**, principal; chief; **2**, acting against, or meeting, the front; as, a *head* wind; **3**, placed at the front or top:—*v.t.* **1**, to lead; direct; **2**, to take the first place in; **3**, to get in front of; intercept; oppose: often with *off*; **4**, to supply with, or deprive of, a head:—*v.i.* **1**, to move in a given direction; **2**, to come to a climax: often with *up*; **3**, to form into a head.—*adj.* **head'less.**—*n.* **head'ship.**

head-ache (hĕd'āk"), *n.* pain in the head.—*adj.* **head'ach'y.**

head-dress (hĕd'drĕs"), *n.* a covering or ornament for the head.

head-er (hĕd'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a plunge or fall headforemost; **2**, a brick or stone with its short face in front.

head-first (hĕd"fûrst'), *adv.* **1**, headlong; **2**, in rash, thoughtless haste.—*adv.* **head"fore'most.**

head-gear (hĕd'gēr"), *n.* anything worn upon the head.

head-ing (hĕd'ĭng), *n.* **1**, a title; **2**, formation into a head or compact mass.

head-land (hĕd'lănd), *n.* a promontory; a cape.

head-light (hĕd'līt"), *n.* a bright lamp at the front, as of a locomotive.

head-line (hĕd'līn"), *n.* a title at the top of a page, column, etc.

head-long (hĕd'lông), *adv.* **1**, headforemost; **2**, rashly:—*adj.* **1**, rash; violent; thoughtless; **2**, plunging headfirst.

head-piece (hĕd'pēs"), *n.* **1**, a covering or armor for the head; **2**, a design at the beginning of a chapter.

head-quar-ters (hĕd'kwôr'tẽrz), *n.* [*pl.* headquarters], **1**, the office or residence of a commanding officer; **2**, a central office from which orders are issued.

heads-man (hĕdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* headsmen (-mĕn)], **1**, a public executioner; **2**, a leader; chief. Also, **head'man.**

head-stone (hĕd'stōn"), *n.* **1**, the corner piece in a foundation; **2**, a tombstone at the head of a grave.

head-strong (hĕd'strông"), *adj.* ungovernable; self-willed.

head-wa-ters (hĕd'wô"tẽrz), *n.pl.* the upper waters of a stream.

head-way (hĕd'wā"), *n.* **1**, forward motion, as of a ship; momentum; **2**, clear space, as under a bridge; clearance.

head-y (hĕd'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, wilful; rash; unmanageable; **2**, intoxicating, as liquor.—*n.* **head'i-ness.**

heal (hēl), *v.t.* **1**, to restore to health; cure; **2**, to reconcile, as differences:—*v.i.* to become well or sound.—*n.* **heal'er.**

health (hĕlth), *n.* **1**, freedom from bodily pain or disease; vigor of mind; moral purity; **2**, a toast or pledge.

health-ful (hĕlth'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, promoting bodily welfare; wholesome; **2**, favorable; **3**, of sound health; healthy.—*adv.* **health'ful-ly.**—*n.* **health'ful-ness.**

health-y (hĕl'thĭ), *adj.* **1**, in a sound or wholesome condition; **2**, contributing to bodily welfare.—*adv.* **health'i-ly.**—*n.* **health'i-ness.**

heap (hēp), *n.* **1**, a pile of things thrown together; **2**, a large quantity:—*v.t.* **1**, to form into a pile; **2**, to bestow generously; **3**, to fill to overflowing.

hear (hēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* heard (hûrd), *p.pr.* hear'ing], **1**, to perceive by the ear; **2**, to attend or listen to; give heed to; **3**, to receive information of by hearing, as

news; **4**, to carry on an examination of, as a suit at law:—*v.i.* **1**, to have the sense of hearing; **2**, to be told; **3**, to listen; attend.—*n.* **hear'er.**

hear-ing (hēr'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the sense by which sound is perceived; **2**, the distance over which sound may be heard; as, to be within *hearing*; **3**, judicial or official investigation.

hark-en (här'kn), *v.i.* to listen; heed. Also, **hark'en.**

hear-say (hēr'sā"), *n.* rumor; gossip:—*adj.* secondhand.

hearse (hûrs), *n.* **1**, formerly, a bier; **2**, now, a wagon or other vehicle for carrying dead bodies to the grave.

heart (härt), *n.* **1**, a hollow, muscular organ which maintains the circulation of the blood; **2**, this organ considered as the seat of the affections and emotions; **3**, tenderness; sympathy; **4**, courage; spirit; energy; **5**, one's secret thoughts; conscience; **6**, a vital or chief part; **7**, a conventional design representing a heart; **8**, one of a suit of cards marked with such a design in red; **9**, in *pl.*, a game at cards.—*adj.* **heart'ed.**

heart-ache (härt'āk"), *n.* sorrow; grief; distress.

heart-bro-ken (härt'brō"kn), *adj.* in despair; inconsolable.

heart-burn (härt'bûrn"), *n.* **1**, a burning sensation in the stomach, or just below the heart; **2**, jealousy; discontent.—*n.* and *adj.* **heart'burn"ing.**

heart-en (här'tn), *v.t.* to give courage to; inspirit; animate or inspire.

heart-felt (härt'fĕlt"), *adj.* earnest; sincere; with deep emotion.

hearth (härth), *n.* **1**, the floor or base of a fireplace; **2**, the family circle.

hearth-stone (härth'stōn"), *n.* a flat stone forming a hearth.

heart-less (härt'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, without feeling or affection; **2**, cruel; unsympathetic; **3**, lacking in courage.—*adv.* **heart'less-ly.**—*n.* **heart'less-ness.**

hearts-ease (härts'ēz"), *n.* the pansy and some other species of violet. Also, **heart's"-ease".**

heart-sick (härt'sĭk"), *adj.* distressed in mind; despondent.

heart-string (härt'strĭng"), *n.* **1**, a tendon formerly believed to sustain the heart; **2**, usually in *pl.*, the seat of the profoundest emotions or affections.

heart-wood (härt'wo͝od"), *n.* the hard, inner wood in a tree trunk.

heart-y (här'tĭ), *adj.* **1**, kind; sincere; cordial; **2**, vigorous; strong; **3**, healthful; abundant; as, a *hearty* meal.—*adv.* **heart'i-ly.**—*n.* **heart'i-ness.**

heat (hēt), *n.* **1**, a form of energy due to vibration or motion of the molecules, or minute particles, of which a body is composed; **2**, the sensation produced by a hot body; **3**, high temperature: opp. of *cold*; as, the *heat* of summer; **4**, the state of being hot; **5**, sudden or violent passion; ardor; **6**, a single course at a race:—*v.t.* **1**, to make hot; **2**, to excite with passion or desire:—*v.i.* **1**, to become hot; **2**, to become excited.—*n.* **heat'er.**

heath (hēth), *n.* **1**, a tract of waste or level land covered with heather or other coarse vegetation, esp. in Great Britain; **2**, heather or a similar evergreen shrub.

hea-then (hē'*th*n), *n.* [*pl.* heathen; sometimes, individually considered, heathens], **1**, one who is ignorant of God; esp., popularly, one who is neither Jewish, Christian, nor Mohammedan; a pagan; idolater; **2**, a rude, irreligious, uncultured person.—*n.* **hea'then-dom.**—*adj.* **hea'then-ish.**—*n.* **hea'then-ism.**

heath-er (hĕth'ẽr), *n.* a small much-branched evergreen plant, occurring in many varieties, blooming profusely in late summer, often with rose-colored flowers: also called *heath*.—*adj.* **heath'er-y.**

heave (hēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* heaved (hēvd) or hove (hōv), *p.pr.* heaving], **1**, to hoist or lift up with effort; **2**, to force from the breast, as a sigh; **3**, to cause to rise or swell; **4**, to throw:—*v.i.* **1**, to be lifted up; **2**, to swell; **3**, to rise and fall alternately; **4**, to struggle or toil; strain; **5**, to try to vomit:—*n.* **1**, an effort or exertion upward; a lift; **2**, the act of throwing; **3**, swell or rising; **4**, struggle; strain; **5**, an effort to vomit.

heav-en (hĕv'n), *n.* **1**, the abode of God and the blessed; **2**, a state or condition of bliss; a sublime and exalted condition; **3**, any place of supreme happiness: **the heavens**, the firmament or sky.

heav-en-ly (hĕv'n-lĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, the sky or visible heavens; **2**, pertaining to the abode of God; celestial; divine; as, *heavenly* joy; **3**, supremely excellent.—*n.* **heav'en-li-ness.**

heav-en-ward (hĕv'n-wẽrd), *adj.* pointed or directed toward heaven:—*adv.* in the direction of heaven. Also, *adv.* **heav'en-wards.**

heaves (hēvz), *n.* a disease of horses, recognized by their difficult breathing, wheezing, peculiar cough, etc.

heav-y (hĕv'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, large in extent, quality, or effects; as, a *heavy* rain; **2**, ponderous; weighty; **3**, oppressive; grievous; laborious; as, a *heavy* load; also, rough or hard to travel over, as a road; **4**, grave; serious; **5**, dejected; depressed; **6**, dull; stupid; as, *heavy* reading; **7**, powerful; loud, as a voice; **8**, thick; coarse, as linen.—*adv.* **heav'i-ly.**—*n.* **heav'i-ness.**

heav-y-weight (hĕv'ĭ-wāt"), *n.* a heavy or important person.

heb-dom-a-dal (hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăl), *adj.* **1**, composed of seven days; **2**, of weekly occurrence.

He-bra-ic (hē-brā'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews or to the Jewish language or literature.

He-brew (hē'brō͞o), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews; Jewish:—*n.* **1**, the Hebrew language; **2**, a Jew.

hec-a-tomb (hĕk'ă-tōm; hĕk'ă-to͞om), *n.* **1**, in ancient times, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; **2**, any great slaughter.

heck-le (hĕk'l), *n.* an instrument for cleaning flax; a hackle or hatchel:—*v.t.* **1**, to comb or dress, as flax or hemp; hackle or hatchel; **2**, to question severely or annoy with questions; as, to *heckle* a speaker.

hec-tare (hĕk'târ), *n.* in the metric system a land measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters, or 2,471 acres. Also, **hek'tare.**

hec-tic (hĕk'tĭk), *adj.* **1**, constitutional; slow, but of long continuance, as

the wasting of animal tissues; 2, consumptive; 3, hence, pertaining to the fever that accompanies tuberculosis; 4, *Colloq.*, exciting; feverish; as, we passed a *hectic* hour.

hec-to-gram (hĕk'tō-grăm), *n.* in the metric system, a weight equal to 100 grams, or 3.527 ounces avoirdupois. Also, **hec'to-gramme.**

hec-to-graph (hĕk'tō-grȧf), *n.* an apparatus for reproducing copies of a letter, drawing, etc.

hec-to-li-ter (hĕk'tō-lē″tĕr), *n.* in the metric system, a liquid measure equal to 100 liters, or 26.42 gallons; one tenth of a cubic meter. Also, **hec'to-li″tre.**

hec-to-me-ter (hĕk'tō-mē″tĕr), *n.* in the metric system, a measure of length equal to 100 meters, or 328 feet, 1 inch. Also, **hec'to-me″tre.**

hec-tor (hĕk'tĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to bully; threaten; **2,** to tease; irritate or provoke:—*v.i.* to bluster; swagger.

hedge (hĕj), *n.* **1,** a fence of bushes or shrubs; **2,** a barrier:—*v.t.* **1,** to inclose with a border of bushes or shrubs; **2,** to hinder; obstruct; **3,** to hem in; encircle:—*v.i.* **1,** to bet on both sides, so that the possibility of loss will be diminished; **2,** to evade; skulk:—*adj.* mean; of the lowest class.

hedge-hog (hĕj'hŏg″), *n.* a small, insect-eating animal covered on the back with spines or prickles.

hedge-row (hĕj'rō″), *n.* a fence of small trees or shrubs.

heed (hēd), *v.t.* to regard with care; take notice of; mind; attend; regard:—*v.i.* to give attention: —*n.* careful attention.

heed-ful (hēd'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** cautious; discreet; **2,** watchful; attentive; as, she is *heedful* of my welfare.—*adv.* **heed'-ful-ly.**—*n.* **heed'ful-ness.**

heed-less (hēd'lĕs), *adj.* careless; inattentive; neglectful.—*adv.* **heed'less-ly.**—*n.* **heed'less-ness.**

[1]heel (hēl), *v.t.* to cause (a ship) to lean to one side:—*v.i.* to list: said of a ship.

[2]heel (hēl), *n.* **1,** the hinder part of the foot; **2,** the hinder part of a boot, shoe, or stocking; **3,** anything shaped like, or resembling in position, the human heel; as, the *heel* of a scythe or golf club:—*v.t.* to furnish with a heel.—*n.* **heel'ing.**

heel-er (hēl'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who follows close after another, as a political hanger-on; **2,** one who heels shoes; **3,** a fast runner.

heft (hĕft), *n. Colloq.*, **1,** heaviness; weight; **2,** the greater part or bulk; the gist of a thing:—*v.t. Colloq.*, **1,** to try the weight of, as by lifting; **2,** to lift:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to weigh.

heif-er (hĕf'ĕr), *n.* a young cow that has not yet calved.

heigh (hī; hā), *interj.* calling attention, or expressing jubilation, surprise, etc.

height (hīt), *n.* **1,** extent from the base to the top; altitude: of man, stature; **2,** elevation; **3,** an eminence or hill; **4,** the highest point; top; summit; **5,** high rank.

height-en (hīt'n), *v.t.* **1,** to raise; lift; elevate; **2,** to intensify; set off; increase; aggravate:—*v.i.* **1,** to rise in height; **2,** to increase.

hei-nous (hā'nŭs), *adj.* hateful; extremely wicked; as, a *heinous* crime.—*adv.* **hei'nous-ly.**—*n.* **hei'nous-ness.**

heir (ȧr), *n.* one who succeeds another in the possession of property, title, office, mental gifts, etc.: **heir apparent,** one whose right to inherit property cannot be annulled if he outlives his ancestor: **heir presumptive,** one who will succeed as heir if his right is not voided by the birth of one nearer in succession.—*n.fem.* **heir'ess.**

heir-loom (ȧr'lo͞om″), *n.* a piece of personal property handed down in a family for generations.

held (hĕld), past tense and past participle of the verb *hold.*

hel-i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the form of, the thread on a screw, or helix.—*adv.* **hel'i-cal-ly.**

hel-i-cop-ter (hĕl'ĭ-kŏp'tĕr), *n.* a flying machine lifted and held up by horizontal propellers (see *aviation*, illus.).

he-li-o-graph (hē'lĭ-ō-grȧf″), *n.* an apparatus for signaling by reflecting the sun's rays: used chiefly in military operations:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to signal by means of such an instrument.—*adj.* **he'li-o-graph'ic.**

he-li-o-trope (hē'lĭ-ō-trōp), *n.* **1,** any of a group of plants including a sweet-scented, cultivated species bearing violet-colored flowers; **2,** a light purple color.

he-li-um (hē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* a gaseous element found in some natural gases: used, because of its lightness and nonflammability, for balloons, dirigibles, etc.

he-lix (hē'lĭks; hēl'ĭks), *n.* [*pl.* helices (hĕl'ĭ-sēz); helixes (hē'lĭk-sĕz; hēl'ĭk-sĕz)], anything in the shape of the thread of a screw, or of a coiled spring.

hell (hĕl), *n.* **1,** the place of the dead or of departed souls: the grave; **2,** the place of punishment for the wicked after death; **3,** any place or condition of extreme misery or evil; **4,** a gambling house.—*adj.* **hell'ish.**

hel-le-bore (hĕl'ē-bōr), *n.* **1,** any of several herbs of the crowfoot family: also, the powdered root of the plant, used for medicinal purposes; **2,** any of several similar plants having poisonous rootstocks; also, the powdered root of these plants.

Hel-len-ic (hĕ-lĕn'ĭc; hē-lē'nĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Greeks, or Grecian art and literature.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **Hel'len-ize.**

Hel-len-ism (hĕl'ĕn-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** a Greek manner of speech; **2,** Grecian culture and love of the beautiful in art.

hell-gra-mite (hĕl'grȧ-mīt), *n.* the aquatic larva of a certain insect resembling a dragon fly: used as fish bait.

hel-lo (hĕ-lō'), *interj.* used as an informal greeting or to attract attention:—*v.t.* to call out:—*n.* [*pl.* hellos (-lōz')], a salutation; greeting. See **hol'lo,** *Pfd. S.*

[1]helm (hĕlm), *n.* **1,** the mechanism for steering a ship: **2,** a post of command, guidance, or government.

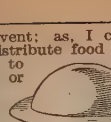
[2]helm (hĕlm), *n. Poetic.* a helmet:—*v.t.* to cover or equip with a helmet.

hel-met (hĕl'mĕt), *n.* **1,** metal or leather armor for the head; **2,** the hooded upper lip of a flower, as the snapdragon.

helms-man (hĕlmz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* helmsmen (-mĕn)], the person who steers a ship or boat; pilot.

help (hĕlp), *v.t.* **1,** to give assistance to; aid; support; sustain; succor: re-

lieve; 2, to avoid; prevent; as, I cannot *help* his going; 3, to distribute food to at table; 4, to cure:—*v.t.* to lend aid; be available or useful:—*n.* 1, assistance; aid; support; succor; 2, remedy; relief; 3, that which forwards or promotes; 4, a portion of food served at a meal; 5, a hired servant; collectively, employees; as, he was good to his *help*.—n. **help'er.**


TRENCH HELMET

help-ful (hĕlp'fo͝ol), *adj.* giving aid; beneficial; useful.—*adv.* **help'ful-ly.** —*n.* **help'ful-ness.**

help-less (hĕlp'lĕs), *adj.* 1, unable to do for oneself; feeble; dependent; 2, beyond remedy; 3, unable to help.—*adv.* **help'less-ly.**—*n.* **help'less-ness.**

help-mate (hĕlp'māt'), *n.* 1, an assistant; partner; 2, a companion, esp. a wife. Also, **help'meet".**

hel-ter-skel-ter (hĕl'tẽr-skĕl'tẽr), *adj.* and *adv.* in hurry and confusion; without definite purpose:—*n.* disorder; confused and hasty action.

helve (hĕlv), *n.* the handle of a tool, as an ax, hatchet, etc.

1hem (hĕm), *n.* the edge of a cloth turned back and sewed down to prevent fraying:—*v.t.* 1, to fold over and sew down the edge of (a cloth or garment); 2, to shut in; surround: with *in*.

2hem (hĕm), *interj.* expressing doubt, or used to attract attention:—*n.* the utterance or sound of *hem*:—*v.i.* 1, to utter the coughing sound, better expressed by *h'm*; 2, to stammer or hesitate in speaking.

hem-i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* a half sphere; esp., a half of the earth.—*adj.* **hem"i-spher'i-cal** (-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl).

hem-lock (hĕm'lŏk). *n.* 1, any of several evergreens of the pine family; also, the lumber from such a tree; 2, any of several poisonous plants of the parsley family.

he-mo-glo-bin (hē"mō-glō'bĭn), *n.* the red coloring matter in blood. See **hæ"mo-glo'bin,** *Pfd. S.*

hem-or-rhage (hĕm'ō-rĕj), *n.* bleeding from the lungs, arteries, veins, etc.; any copious flow of blood from blood vessels. Also, **hæm'or-rhage.**

hem-or-rhoids (hĕm'ō-roidz), *n.pl.* painful swellings of the veins of the mucous membrane of the rectum at the anus, often accompanied by bleeding: commonly called *piles*. Also, **hæm'or-rhoids.**—*adj.* **hem"or-rhoi'dal.**

hemp (hĕmp), *n.* an herb of Asia, the fiber of which is used for cordage and various kinds of coarse linen; also, a related herb, used in making hashish.—*adj.* **hemp'en.**

hem-stitch (hĕm'stĭch"), *n.* a particular kind of ornamental stitching; also, a piece of sewing decorated or hemmed with this stitch:—*v.t.* to finish by this stitching.

hen (hĕn), *n.* the female of a bird, esp. of the domestic fowl.

hen-bane (hĕn'bān"), *n.* a poisonous, coarse, hairy, wild herb of the nightshade family, deadly to fowls.

hence (hĕns), *adv.* 1, from this place, source, or time; as, a week *hence;* 2, for this reason; as, *hence* you may go:—*interj.* begone!

hence-forth (hĕns"fôrth'; hĕns'fôrth"), *adv.* from this time on. Also, **hence'for'ward.**

hench-man (hĕnch'măn), *n.* [*pl.* henchmen (-mĕn)], a political assistant; a trusted follower.

hen-na (hĕn'ä), *n.* 1, an Oriental tree or shrub with lance-shaped leaves; 2, a reddish brown dye and cosmetic made from its leaves; 3, a reddish brown color.

hen-ner-y (hĕn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* henneries (-ĭz)], 1, a hen farm; 2, a hen house or hen yard.

hen-pecked (hĕn'pĕkt"), *adj.* governed by one's wife; domineered over.—*v.t.* **hen'peck".**

he-pat-ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the liver; as, *hepatic* disease.

he-pat-i-ca (hē-păt'ĭ-kä), *n.* [*pl.* hepaticæ (-sē); hepaticas (-käz)], any of several plants of the crowfoot family, bearing pink, purple, or white flowers.

hep-ta-gon (hĕp'tä-gŏn), *n.* a plane figure having seven sides and seven angles.—*adj.* **hep-tag'o-nal** (hĕp-tăg'ō-năl).

REGULAR HEPTAGON

hep-tarch-y (hĕp'-tär-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* heptarchies (-kĭz)], a government by seven rulers, esp. the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms established in England in the ninth century.

her (hûr), *pron.* the singular objective and possessive case of *she*.

her-ald (hĕr'ăld), *n.* 1, formerly, an official who proclaimed peace and war, bore messages from a sovereign to a commander, superintended coronations and other public ceremonial functions, etc.; 2, in England, an official whose duty it is to grant, record, and blazon arms, trace pedigrees, etc.; 3, a messenger; 4, a forerunner:—*v.t.* to introduce; proclaim; usher in.

he-ral-dic (hē-răl'dĭk), *adj.* pertaining to those who design coats of arms; also, pertaining to the science that treats of making coats of arms.

her-ald-ry (hĕr'ăld-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* heraldries (-rĭz)], 1, the science that treats of coats of arms, and of pedigrees, etc.; 2, *Poetic*, a coat of arms.

herb (ûrb; hûrb), *n.* a plant with a soft and juicy stem that, after flowering, withers away, esp. one used for medicine, food, flavor, or the like.—*adj.* **herb'y.**

her-ba-ceous (hẽr-bā'shŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, or feeding upon, herbs, grasses, or certain small plants.

herb-age (ûr'bĭj; hûr'bĭj), *n.* 1, grass or herbs collectively; 2, pasturage for cattle: as, plentiful *herbage*.

herb-al (hûr'băl), *adj.* pertaining to herbs:—*n.* a book descriptive of plants.

herb-al-ist (hûr'băl-ĭst), *n.* 1, orig., a botanist; 2, later, a collector of, or dealer in, medicinal plants and dried herbs.

her-ba-ri-um (hẽr-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* herbariums (-ŭmz); herbaria (-ä)], 1, a collection of dried plants for purposes of study; 2, a book, room, or building where such a collection is kept.

her-biv-o-rous (hĕr-bĭv′ō-rŭs), *adj.* feeding on plants.

Her-cu-le-an (hĕr-kū′lē-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hercules, the hero of Grecian and Roman mythology, possessed of superhuman strength: **herculean,** 1, of exceeding strength and power; 2, huge; vast; 3, very difficult; as, his *herculean* task.

[1]herd (hûrd), *n.* 1, a collection of beasts or cattle feeding or traveling together; 2, a rabble or crowd; mob; 3, the ignorant and uncultured:—*v.i.* 1, to flock together, as beasts; 2, to crowd together; assemble:—*v.t.* to form, or crowd into, a flock or herd.

[2]herd (hûrd), *n. Archaic,* a herdsman: now, except in Scotland, usually in composition; as, cow*herd;* shep*herd:* also called *herder:*—*v.t.* to drive or tend, as cattle.

herds-man (hûrdz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* herdsmen (-mĕn)], one who owns or tends cattle: also called *herder.*

here (hēr), *adv.* 1, in this place; as, I live *here;* 2, in this direction; 3, in the present life; 4, on this occasion.

here-a-bout (hēr′ə-bout″), *adv.* in this locality. Also, **here′a-bouts″.**

here-aft-er (hēr-ăf′tẽr), *adv.* 1, after this; 2, in the life to come:—*n.* 1, the future; 2, the life after death.

here-at (hēr-ăt′), *adv.* 1, at this point; 2, for this reason.

here-by (hēr-bī′), *adv.* by virtue of this; by means of this.

he-red-i-ta-ry (hĕ-rĕd′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *adj.* 1, passing from an ancestor to a descendant; 2, holding title or possession by inheritance; as, a *hereditary* ruler; 3, transmitted naturally from parent to child, or from one generation to another; 4, pertaining to an inheritance.

he-red-i-ty (hĕ-rĕd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the transmission of physical or mental characteristics or qualities from parent to child.

here-in (hēr-ĭn′), *adv.* in this; as, you will find *herein* your reply.

here-of (hēr-ŏv′; hēr-of′), *adv.* 1, of this; about this; as, we will speak further *hereof;* 2, from this; hence.

here-on (hēr-ŏn′), *adv.* on this; hereupon; as, *hereon* he produced his proofs.

her-e-sy (hĕr′ĕ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* heresies (-sĭz)], an opinion or doctrine in opposition to views or opinions commonly accepted as true, as in religion, politics, literature, philosophy, etc.

her-e-tic (hĕr′ĕ-tĭk), *n.* one who holds or maintains opinions contrary to customary views or prevailing religion.—*adj.* **he-ret′i-cal** (hē-rĕt′ĭ-kăl).—*adv.* **he-ret′i-cal-ly.**

here-to (hēr-tōō′), *adv.* to this; to this point, end, place, time, or the like.

here-to-fore (hēr″tōō-fōr′), *adv.* previously; formerly; until now.

here-un-to (hēr″ŭn-tōō′), *adv.* to this; up to the present: hereto.

here-up-on (hēr″ŭ-pŏn′), *adv.* on this; hereon; at this point.

here-with (hēr-wĭth′; hēr-wĭth′), *adv.* with this; at this point.

her-it-a-ble (hĕr′ĭt-ə-bl), *adj.* 1, capable of being handed down by will; 2, transmissible from one generation to another, as eye color; 3, capable of receiving by inheritance.—*n.* **her′it-a-bil′i-ty.**

her-it-age (hĕr′ĭ-tăj), *n.* 1, an estate that passes by descent; 2, an inherited quality or characteristic.

her-maph-ro-dite (hẽr-măf′rō-dīt), *n.* a plant or animal organism which combines the qualities of both sexes.—*adj.* **her-maph″ro-dit′ic.**

her-met-ic (hẽr-mĕt′ĭk), *adj.* perfectly closed and air-tight. Also, **her-met′i-cal.**—*adv.* **her-met′i-cal-ly.**

her-mit (hûr′mĭt), *n.* one who retires from society and lives alone; a recluse.

her-mit-age (hûr′mĭ-tăj), *n.* the abode of a recluse or hermit.

her-ni-a (hûr′nĭ-ə), *n.* [*pl.* hernias (-əz); herniæ (-ē)], a protrusion, or sticking out, of some part of the intestine, or of some other internal organ; a rupture.—*adj.* **her′ni-al.**

he-ro (hē′rō), *n.* [*pl.* heroes (-rōz)], 1, a man of distinguished courage, moral or physical; 2, the chief character in a play, novel, poem, etc.

he-ro-ic (hē-rō′ĭk), *adj.* 1, having distinguished courage; brave; noble; fearless; 2, producing men of great courage and noble deeds; 3, in art, larger than life; 4, venturesome; drastic; as, we must use *heroic* measures:—*n.* 1, a poem dealing with heroes; 2, in *pl.*, extravagant or bombastic language. Also, *adj.* **he-ro′i-cal.**—*adv.* **he-ro′i-cal-ly.**

he-ro-in (hĕ-rō′ĭn; hĕr′ō-ĭn), *n.* a white crystalline powder derived from morphine: a habit-forming drug, used to relieve pain or quiet the nerves.

her-o-ine (hĕr′ō-ĭn), *n.* 1, a woman of distinguished courage, moral or physical; 2, the leading female character in a play, novel, etc.

her-o-ism (hĕr′ō-ĭzm), *n.* 1, high and noble courage; fearlessness.

her-on (hĕr′ŭn), *n.* any of several wading birds with a long neck and long legs, frequenting marshes and feeding on fish, frogs, and insects. Also, **hern.**

HERON

her-ring (hĕr′ĭng), *n.* a small, edible sea fish that lives in shallow water.

hers (hûrz), a possessive form of the personal pronoun *she,* used alone: 1, as *adj.,* in the predicate; as, whose hat is it? it is *hers;* 2, as *pron.:* as, which hat have you? I have *hers.*

her-self (hẽr-sĕlf′), *pron.* 1, a reflexive form of *her,* or of *she* used as predicate nominative; as, she cut *herself;* she is *herself* again; 2, an emphatic form of *she;* as, she did it *herself.*

hes-i-tant (hĕz′ĭ-tănt), *adj.* slow in acting; irresolute; vacillating.—*adv.* **hes′i-tant-ly.**—*n.* **hes′i-tan-cy.**

hes-i-tate (hĕz′ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* 1, to be in suspense or uncertainty; 2, to pause; 3, to stammer; stutter.

hes-i-ta-tion (hĕz″ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1, a pause due to uncertainty; doubt; indecision; 2, a faltering in speech; 3, a halting movement in a dance.

Hes-sian (hĕsh′ăn), *n.* 1, a native of Hesse, Germany; 2, one of the mercenary soldiers employed by Great Britain in the American Revolution; 3, any purchasable person: a hireling; 4, in *pl.,*

top-boots with tassels in front:—*adj.* relating to Hesse or its inhabitants.

het-er-o-dox (hĕt′ĕr-ō-dŏks), *adj.* contrary to, or differing from, an accepted doctrine or standard of faith, opinion, etc.; heretical: opp. of *orthodox*.

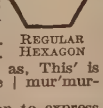
het-er-o-dox-y (hĕt′ĕr-ō-dŏk″sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* heterodoxies (-sĭz)], **1**, the act or quality of deviating from established opinion; **2**, an unorthodox doctrine or opinion.

het-er-o-dyne (hĕt′ĕr-ō-dīn), *adj.* in radio, designating, or pertaining to, a method of receiving signals in which two sets of waves of different frequencies are made to produce beats; as, *heterodyne* reception.

het-er-o-ge-ne-ous (hĕt″ĕr-ō-jē′nē-ŭs), *adj.* opposite or dissimilar in character, quality, structure, etc.; not homogeneous.

hew (hū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hewed (hūd), *p.p.* hewn (hūn) or hewed, *p.pr.* hew′ing], **1**, to cut, as with an ax or other sharp instrument; hack; chop to pieces; **2**, to cut down, as trees; **3**, to cut into shape:—*v.i.* to strike, as with an ax.—*n.* **hew′er.**

hex-a-gon (hĕk″sə-gŏn), *n.* a plane figure having six angles and six sides.—*adj.* **hex-ag′o-nal** (hĕk-săg′ō-năl).—*adv.* **hex-ag′o-nal-ly.**


REGULAR HEXAGON

hex-a-he-dron (hĕk″sə-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* hexahedrons (hĕk″sə-hē′drŏnz); hexahedra (-drə)], a solid bounded by six plane faces.

hex-am-e-ter (hĕk-săm′ē-tĕr), *n.* a poetic line consisting of six feet; as, This′ is the | for′est pri- | me′val. The | mur′mur-ing | pines′ and the | hem′locks.

hey (hā), *interj.* an exclamation to express surprise, attract attention, etc.

hey-day (hā′dā″), *n.* the time of greatest vigor and ardor; as, the *heyday* of youth; hence, happiness.

hi-a-tus (hī-ā′tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* hiatuses (-ĕz); hiatus], **1**, a break; vacancy; gap; **2**, a step lacking in a chain of proof; **3**, a space where something is wanting.

hi-ber-nate (hī′bĕr-nāt), *v.i.* **1**, to pass the winter in a state of torpor or sleep, as do certain animals; **2**, hence, to remain inactive; **3**, to winter.—*n.* **hi″ber-na′tion.**

hic-cup (hĭk′ŭp), *n.* a short, convulsive cough:—*v.i.* to utter a short, convulsive cough. Also, **hic′cough** (hĭk′ŭp).

hick-o-ry (hĭk′ŏ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hickories (-rĭz)], an American nut-bearing tree of the walnut family, or its nut or wood.

hid (hĭd), past tense and past participle of *hide*:—*p.adj.* concealed; not known.

hi-dal-go (hĭ-dăl′gō), *n.* [*pl.* hidalgos (-gōz)], in Spain, a nobleman of the lowest rank.—*n.fem.* **hi-dal′ga.**

hid-den (hĭd′n), past tense and past participle of the verb *hide*:—*p.adj.* **1**, concealed; mysterious; not known; **2**, latent; dormant.

[1]hide (hīd), *n.* the skin of an animal, either raw or tanned:—*v.t.* **1**, to skin, as an animal; **2**, to cover with hide; **3**, *Colloq.*, to whip with a leather lash.

[2]hide (hīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hid (hĭd), *p.p.* hid′den (hĭd′n) or hid, *p.pr.* hid′ing], **1**, to conceal; put out of sight; **2**, to remove from danger; shelter; **3**, to keep hidden or secret; **4**, to obstruct, as a view:—*v.i.* to conceal oneself; also, to be concealed.

hide-bound (hīd′bound″), *adj.* **1**, having the skin close or tight, as an animal; **2**, prejudiced; narrow-minded.

hid-e-ous (hĭd′ē-ŭs), *adj.* offensive to the sight, hearing, or taste; shocking; dreadful; horrible.—*adv.* **hid′e-ous-ly.**—*n.* **hid′e-ous-ness.**

hie (hī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hied (hīd), *p.pr.* hy′ing or hie′ing], **1**, to cause to hasten; **2**, to urge; incite:—*v.i.* to hasten; hurry.

hi-er-arch-y (hī′ĕr-är″kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hierarchies (-kĭz)], **1**, the clergy of a church in higher and lower ranks; priesthood; **2**, government by such a body; **3**, a rank of holy beings, as angels.

hi-er-o-glyph (hī′ĕr-ō-glĭf″), *n.* a sacred character or symbol.

hi-er-o-glyph-ic (hī″ĕr-ō-glĭf′ĭk), *n.* **1**, a sacred character or symbol; **2**, a figure or picture denoting a sound or an idea; **3**, a secret symbol; **4**, in *pl.*, the picture writings of the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc.; hence, any symbolic or illegible writing:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to hieroglyphics; **2**, symbolic; **3**, illegible.

HIEROGLYPHICS

hig-gle (hĭg′l), *v.i.* **1**, to carry provisions about for sale; **2**, to dispute about trifles; quibble; haggle.

hig-gle-dy-pig-gle-dy (hĭg′l-dĭ-pĭg′l-dĭ), *adj.* in confusion; topsy-turvy:—*adv.* in a confused manner:—*n.* confusion.

high (hī), *adj.* **1**, elevated in location, as a tree top; **2**, extending far upward, as a building or tree; **3**, having (a specified) elevation or extent; as, a foot *high*; **4**, exalted; noble; lofty in character; as, *high* art; **5**, extreme; as, *high* favor; **6**, containing a relatively large amount; as, wine *high* in alcohol; **7**, chief; head; as, *high* priest; **8**, well advanced toward fulness or completion; as, *high* noon; *high* tide; **9**, strong; violent; tempestuous; as, *high* winds; *high* passions; **10**, elated; lively; as, *high* spirits; **11**, of crime, grave; serious; **12**, haughty; boastful; as, *high* looks; **13**, of game, strongly scented; slightly tainted; **14**, expensive; costly; of prices, great; **15**, of voices, shrill; sharp; **16**, in music, of tones or pitch, made by relatively rapid vibrations: opp. of *low* or *deep*:—*adv.* **1**, to a great altitude; **2**, to a great degree; **3**, at a great rate; **4**, luxuriously; **5**, in a shrill or loud pitch.—*adv.* **high′ly.**

high-born (hī′bôrn″), *adj.* of noble birth or descent.

high-flown (hī′flōn″), *adj.* **1**, proud; **2**, bombastic, as speech.

high-hand-ed (hī′-hăn″dĕd), *adj.* violent; arbitrary; oppressive; overbearing; as, *high-handed* interference.

high-land (hī′lănd), *n.* elevated or mountainous land: **Highlands**, the mountainous districts, esp. of Scotland.

high-land-er (hī′lăn-dĕr), *n.* a mountaineer: **Highlander**, a native of the Scotch Highlands.

high–mind-ed (hī′=mīnd″ĕd), *adj.* **1,** honorable; having high principles; **2,** haughty; arrogant.—*n.* **high″–mind′ed-ness.**

high-ness (hī′nĕs), *n.* the state or quality of being lofty: **Highness,** a title of honor applied to persons of royal or princely rank; as, His Royal *Highness.*

high-road (hī′rōd″), *n.* **1,** a chief or much traveled road; highway; **2,** an easy course or method.

high–spir-it-ed (hī′=spĭr″ĭt-ĕd), *adj.* **1,** having a lofty bearing; **2,** animated; fiery, as a horse.

high–strung (hī′=strŭng″), *adj.* **1,** extremely sensitive; easily excited, as a child; **2,** spirited, as a horse.

high-way (hī′wā″), *n.* **1,** a main road; highroad; **2,** any public road.

high-way-man (hī′wā″măn), *n.* [*pl.* highwaymen (-mĕn)], one who robs on the public road.

hi-jack-er (hī′jăk″ĕr), *n. U. S. Slang,* a robber; a bandit, esp. one who preys upon those engaged in bootlegging.

hike (hīk), *v.i. Colloq.,* to tramp; take a walk:—*n.* a long walk or march.

hi-la-ri-ous (hĭ-lā′rĭ-ŭs; hī-lā′-), *adj.* merry; exhilarated; noisy; mirthful.—*adv.* **hi-la′ri-ous-ly.**

hi-lar-i-ty (hĭ-lăr′ĭ-tĭ; hī-), *n.* [*pl.* hilarities (-tĭz)], noisy merriment; exhilaration; jollity.

hill (hĭl), *n.* **1,** a natural elevation less than a mountain; **2,** a small mound or heap; as, an ant *hill;* a *hill* of beans:—*v.t.* to draw earth about (plants) in mounds, as potatoes; form into a mound.

hill-ock (hĭl′ŭk), *n.* a small hill or elevation; a mound; as, the cart jolted over one *hillock* after another.

hill-side (hĭl′sīd″), *n.* the slope of a hill; a rise of land.

hill-y (hĭl′ĭ), *adj.* abounding with hills; rugged; not level.—*n.* **hill′i-ness.**

hilt (hĭlt), *n.* a handle, esp. of a sword or dagger.

him (hĭm), *pron.* the objective case of *he;* as, they brought *him* home in triumph.

him-self (hĭm-sĕlf′), *pron.* **1,** a reflexive form of *him;* as, he hurt *himself;* **2,** an emphatic form of *he;* as, he did it *himself;* **3,** his normal or true self; as, he came to *himself.*

[1]hind (hīnd), *n.* **1,** the female of the red deer, esp. in and after the third year; **2,** any of several kinds of fishes.

[2]hind (hīnd), *n.* **1,** *Br.* or *Scot.,* a farm servant or steward; **2,** a peasant; rustic.

[3]hind (hīnd), *adj.* [*comp.* hind′er, *superl.* hind′most or hind′er-most], pertaining to the rear; found in the rear.

[1]hind-er (hīn′dĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, the back or rear.

[2]hin-der (hĭn′dĕr), *v.t.* to obstruct; impede; thwart; frustrate:—*v.i.* to impose obstructions; raise obstacles.

hind-most (hīnd′mōst), *adj.* farthest from the front; in the extreme rear; last. Also, **hind′er-most.**

hin-drance (hĭn′drăns), *n.* **1,** the act of hindering or state of being hindered; **2,** obstruction; anything that is in the way. Also, **hin′der-ance.**

Hin-du (hĭn′dōō; hĭn-dōō′), *n.* **1,** a native of Hindustan, belonging to the Aryan race; **2,** any native of India who believes in Hinduism:—*adj.* pertaining to the Hindus or to Hinduism. Also, **Hin′doo.**

Hin-du-ism (hĭn′dōō-ĭzm), *n.* the religious and social system of the Hindus. Also, **Hin′doo-ism.**

hinge (hĭnj), *n.* **1,** the joints or hooks on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings; **2,** the joint of an oyster or similar shell; **3,** that on which anything depends or turns:—*v.t.* to furnish with a hinge:—*v.i.* to turn or depend, as on a hinge; as, my future *hinges* upon the decision of one person.

hin-ny (hĭn′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hinnies (-ĭz)], the offspring of a stallion and a female ass: distinguished from *mule.*

hint (hĭnt), *v.t.* to suggest; mention casually:—*v.i.* to make an indirect suggestion:—*n.* an indirect suggestion; distant allusion.

[1]hip (hĭp), *n.* **1,** the upper fleshy part of the thigh on each side of the pelvis; the thigh joint between the thigh and *nip* bones; haunch; **2,** the first joint of an insect's leg; **3,** the angle at the junction of two sloping sections of a roof.

[2]hip (hĭp), *n.* in botany, the ripe fruit of the rose, esp. the wild rose.

hip-po-drome (hĭp′ō-drōm), *n.* **1,** an ancient Greek or Roman race course for chariots; **2,** a modern arena with seats for spectators; a circus.

hip-po-pot-a-mus (hĭp″ō-pŏt′ă-mŭs), *n.* [*pl.* hippopotamuses (-ĕz); hippopotami (-mī)], a thick-skinned mammal of Africa, with short legs and massive body.

hire (hīr), *v.t.* **1,** to engage for temporary service at a certain price; employ, as a servant, for wages; **2,** to contract for the use of; lease; **3,** to grant temporary use of; as, to *hire* out a horse; **4,** to bribe:—*n.* **1,** the act of hiring; **2,** wages paid for personal service; **3,** recompense or consideration paid for the use of anything; **4,** a bribe.

hire-ling (hīr′lĭng), *n.* one who serves for wages:—*adj.* mercenary.

hir-sute (hûr′sūt; hĕr-sūt′), *adj.* hairy; shaggy.—*n.* **hir′sute-ness.**

his (hĭz), the possessive form of the personal pronoun *he,* used: **1,** as *adj.:* **a,** attributively; as, this is *his* hat; **b,** in the predicate; as, whose hat is it? it is *his;* **2,** as *pron.;* as, which hat have you? I have *his.*

hiss (hĭs), *n.* **1,** a noise made by forcing the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, and resembling that made by a serpent or goose; **2,** a similar sound expressing derision or disapproval:—*v.t.* to utter a hiss; as, they *hissed* at what he said:—*v.t.* to condemn or express contempt for by hissing; as, the audience *hissed* her.—*n.* **hiss′ing.**

hist (hĭst), *interj.* silence! hark! as, *hist!*

his-to-ri-an (hĭs-tō′rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who What was that sound? writes of, or studies, the past.

his-tor-ic (hĭs-tŏr′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to history; **2,** based upon, or true to, the facts of history; **3,** celebrated in history; famous. Also, **his-tor′i-cal.**—*adv.* **his-tor′i-cal-ly.**

his-to-ry (hĭs′tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* histories (-rĭz)], **1,** a complete story; a narrative

or tale of events; 2, an account of past facts and events affecting one or more nations or peoples, or about other subjects, arranged in the order of their occurrence; 3, the events so narrated; the events of the past.

his-tri-on-ic (hĭs″trĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to actors or the stage; 2, made for effect; showy:—**histrionics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the art of theatrical representation; dramatics.

hit (hĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hit, *p.pr.* hit′ting], 1, to strike; give a blow to; 2, to wound the feelings of; affect; 3, to touch (a mark); attain to; reach; 4, to coincide with; suit; 5, to meet with; find:—*v.i.* 1, to clash or collide; 2, to strike out; deliver a blow; 3, to reach one's aim; succeed; as, to *hit* upon the result:—*n.* 1, a stroke or blow; 2, success; as, the song was a great *hit*; 3, repartee; as, his answer was a clever *hit*; 4, in baseball, a ball so hit as to enable the batter to reach first base successfully.—*n.* **hit′ter.**

hitch (hĭch), *n.* 1, a pulling or jerking upward; 2, a sudden stop; an obstacle; 3, a limp; 4, an inconsistency, as in a story; 5, on shipboard, a special kind of noose or knot, esp. for temporary fastening (see *knot*, illus.):—*v.i.* 1, to become entangled or caught; 2, to move by jerks:—*v.t.* 1, to fasten or tie; 2, to pull up with a jerk.

hith-er (hĭth′ẽr), *adv.* 1, to this place; 2, to this point or conclusion:—*adj.* on the side nearest to the speaker.

hith-er-to (hĭth″ẽr-tōō′; hĭth′ẽr-tōō″), *adv.* to this time; till now.

hith-er-ward (hĭth′ẽr-wẽrd), *adv.* to this direction; hither. Also, **hith′er-wards.**

hive (hīv), *n.* 1, a box or house for bees; 2, a swarm of bees living in such a box; 3, any place teeming with activity:—*v.i.* 1, to enter a hive, as bees; 2, to live together in swarms:—*v.t.* 1, to gather or put into a hive; 2, to harbor; store, as honey.

hives (hīvz), *n.pl.* nettle rash and similar diseases of the skin.

ho (hō), *interj.* 1, (also, *whoa*), stop! hold! 2, expressing delight, surprise, etc., or, when repeated, mockery; 3, hollo! Also, **hoa.**

hoar (hōr), *adj.* 1, white; 2, gray with age; as, his locks were *hoar*; 3, ancient.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* a store or treasure laid up secretly; a collection of things kept in reserve:—*v.i.* to lay up money; store goods:—*v.t.* to collect and lay up; store secretly; amass; accumulate; as, to *hoard* gold.—*n.* **hoard′er.**—*n.* **hoard′ing.**

hoar-frost (hōr′frôst″), *n.* white particles of frozen dew or moisture.

hoarse (hōrs), *adj.* 1, rasping; discordant, as a foghorn; 2, rough and harsh, as the voice when affected by a cold.—*adv.* **hoarse′ly.**—*n.* **hoarse′ness.**

hoar-y (hōr′ĭ), *adj.* 1, white or gray, as hair; 2, aged; ancient.—*n.* **hoar′i-ness.**

hoax (hōks), *n.* a sportive, deceptive trick; practical joke:—*v.t.* to trick; delude.

hob-ble (hŏb′l), *v.i.* to walk with a limp or awkward step:—*v.t.* 1, to make lame; 2, to hamper, as by tying the legs of a horse:—*n.* 1, a limping or awkward step; 2, a clog.

hob-ble-de-hoy (hŏb′l-dẽ-hoi″), *n.* 1, a lad between boyhood and manhood; 2, a green, awkward youth.

hob-by (hŏb′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hobbies (-ĭz)], 1, a hobbyhorse; 2, one's particular, favorite pastime; a favorite pursuit.

hob-by-horse (hŏb′ĭ-hôrs″), *n.* 1, a stick with a horse's head, on which children pretend to ride; 2, a child's wooden rocking-horse.

hob-gob-lin (hŏb′gŏb″lĭn), *n.* 1, an impish elf; 2, an evil sprite of frightful appearance; bogey.

hob-nail (hŏb′nāl″), *n.* a short, thick nail with a large head, used for protecting the soles of heavy boots.

hob-nob (hŏb′nŏb″), *v.i.* to drink or talk familiarly (with); associate intimately together; as, some neighbors spend much of their time *hobnobbing*.

1hock (hŏk), *n.* 1, a white or yellow German wine; 2, any white Rhine wine.

2hock (hŏk), *n.* 1, the joint in the hind leg of some animals, corresponding to the ankle in man; 2, the back part of the knee joint:—*v.t.* to lame by cutting the tendons of the hamstring. Also, **hough** (hŏk).

3hock (hŏk), *v.t. Slang*, to pawn; pledge as security for a loan.

hock-ey (hŏk′ĭ), *n.* an out-of-doors game played with a ball or disk and with clubs or sticks curved at one end.

ho-cus–po-cus (hō′kŭs-pō′kŭs), *n.* 1, an incantation used by jugglers; 2, a juggler's trick; 3, a juggler; a cheat; 4, nonsense; twaddle.

hod (hŏd), *n.* 1, a wooden trough, fastened to a long handle, for carrying mortar or bricks; 2, a coal scuttle.—*n.* **hod′man.**

hodge-podge (hŏj′pŏj″), *n.* 1, a stew or broth of meat and vegetables; 2, hence, a mixed mass of ingredients; a mixture; medley. Also, **hotch′potch″.**

hoe (hō), *n.* a farmer's tool for loosening soil, cutting weeds, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hoed (hōd), *p.pr.* hoe′ing], 1, to cut or till with this tool; 2, to clear from weeds.

hoe-cake (hō′kāk″), *n.* a kind of thin cornmeal bread.

hog (hŏg), *n.* 1, a full-grown, domestic swine; 2, any of various animals resembling this; 3, a kind of rough broom used for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water; 4, a grasping, gluttonous person; a coarse and disgusting person:—*v.t.* 1, to scrub (a ship's bottom) under water; 2, to cut (a horse's hair) short; 3, to take more than a fair share of.

hog-gish (hŏg′ĭsh), *adj.* 1, gluttonous; coarsely selfish; 2, filthy.

hogs-head (hŏgz′hĕd), *n.* 1, a liquid measure of capacity equal to 52½ imperial gallons or 63 wine gallons; 2, a large cask holding from 100 to 140 gallons.

hoist (hoist), *v.t.* 1, to lift with tackle; heave; 2, to raise aloft, as a flag:—*n.* 1, the act of lifting; 2, the perpendicular dimension of a flag: opp. of *fly*; 3, an apparatus for raising goods; a tackle.

hoi-ty–toi-ty (hoi′tĭ-toi′tĭ), *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, rebuke, etc.:—*adj.* 1, flighty; 2, arrogant.

1hold (hōld), *n.* the interior of a ship below deck, where the cargo is stored.

2hold (hōld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* held (hĕld), *p.p.* held or, *Archaic*, hold′en (hōl′dn), *p.pr.* hold′ing], 1, to grasp and keep in the hand; clutch; 2, to keep possession of; retain; keep;

3, to possess; occupy, as an office; 4, to keep (oneself) in a particular state; 5, to restrain; hold in check; as, *hold* your tongue; 6, to judge; consider; as, I *hold* him a model of culture; 7, to entertain, believe, or accept, as an opinion; 8, to have room or space for; contain; 9, to call and conduct, as a meeting; 10, to observe or celebrate, as a festival:—*v.i.* 1, to keep a grasp on something; 2, to cling; adhere; 3, to stand good; remain firm and unbroken; be valid; as, this rule always *holds* good; 4, to hesitate; restrain oneself; refrain; 5, to maintain an opinion:—*n.* 1, the act of grasping or keeping; seizure; grasp; 2, an embrace; 3, support; 4, a claim; ground or authority on which a thing is taken or kept; 5, in music, a character placed over [⌒] or under [⌣] a note or rest to show that it is to be prolonged: also called *pause*.

hold-er (hōl'dĕr), *n.* 1, a container; 2, a device by which something may be held in position; as, a cigar *holder*; 3, a handle; 4, a heavy cloth pad to protect the hand when grasping a hot article, as a flatiron; 5, a possessor; 6, an occupant; tenant; 7, in law, one who holds, and is legally entitled to the payment of, a check, note, or bill.

hold-ing (hōl'dĭng), *n.* 1, property owned, as bonds, stocks, etc.; 2, a farm or other estate rented from another; 3, that which secures, binds, or influences.

hole (hōl), *n.* 1, an opening in or through something; a cavity; 2, a hollow place; pit; 3, a perforation; 4, the burrow of an animal; 5, a mean habitation; 6, a hiding place; 7, *Colloq.*, a difficulty or dilemma; 8, in golf: a, a cavity in the putting green into which is sunk a metal cup; b, the distance between such points.

hol-i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *n.* 1, a day of gaiety and joy, as in celebration of some event; 2, a day of freedom from labor; 3, a day legally set aside by the government for suspension of business:—*adj.* pertaining to a festival; joyous; gay; as, in *holiday* dress.

ho-li-ness (hō'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* 1, the state or quality of being free from sin; 2, moral and spiritual purity; 3, sacredness: **Holiness**, a title of the Pope.

hol-land (hŏl'ănd), *n.* fine unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed, used for window shades, children's garments, etc.

hol-lo (hŏl'ō; hō-lō'), *v.i.* to shout to at a distance; incite, as hounds:—*v.i.* to shout out:—*n.* [*pl.* hollos (-ōz; -lōz')], a shout to attract attention; a greeting; hello: —*interj.* (hō-lō'), a cry to attract attention Also, **hal-loo'**; **hel-lo'**; **hol'la**; **hul-lo'**.

hol-low (hŏl'ō), *n.* 1, a cavity; pit; as, the *hollow* of a tree; 2, a groove in moldings; 3, space between hills or elevations; a valley:—*v.t.* to make hollow:—*v.i.* to become empty:—*adj.* 1, having an empty space within: opp. of *solid*; 2, sunken; 3, superficial; unreal; insincere; 4, deep or low: used of sound:—*adv. Colloq.*, completely: often with *all*.—*adv.* **hol'low-ly**.—*n.* **hol'low-ness**.

hol-ly (hŏl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hollies (-ĭz)], 1, a shrub or tree with glossy, prickly leaves and red berries, much used at Christmas time; 2, the leaves and berries of this shrub.

hol-ly-hock (hŏl'ĭ-hŏk), *n.* a tall plant of the mallow family, with large, decorative, varicolored flowers.

hol-o-caust (hŏl'ō-kôst), *n.* 1, a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire; 2, complete or total destruction, as by fire.

hol-ster (hōl'stĕr), *n.* a leather pistol case, carried at the belt.

ho-ly (hō'lĭ), *adj.* 1, dedicated to the service of God; consecrated; 2, pure; sinless:—*n.* [*pl.* holies (-lĭz)], a sacred thing: **holy of holies**, the innermost shrine of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, where the sacred relics were kept: **Holy Land**, Palestine, the ancient home of the Jews, and the birthplace of Christianity.—*adv.* **ho'li-ly**.

ho-ly day a day set aside as sacred, or to be observed with religious ceremonies. Also, *n.* **ho'ly-day"**.

ho-ly-stone (hō'lĭ-stōn"), *n.* a large, flat sandstone used for scouring a ship's decks:—*v.t.* to scrub (a deck) with this stone:—*v.i.* to use a holystone.

hom-age (hŏm'ĭj), *n.* 1, respect paid by external action; deference; reverence; honor; 2, in feudal times, the ceremony by which a tenant or vassal promised fealty and service to his overlord.

home (hōm), *n.* 1, one's abode or residence; the dwelling place of a man and his family; 2, a happy, congenial place of abode; 3, fatherland; 4, the locality where a plant or animal abounds; 5, a benevolent or charitable institution; 6, in various games, a goal:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to one's abode or country; 2, domestic; 3, to the point designed; as, a *home* thrust:—*adv.* 1, to or at home; 2, intimately; closely; as, the blow struck *home*:—*v.i.* to return home, as pigeons.—*adj.* **home'less**.

home-like (hōm'līk"), *adj.* resembling a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; hospitable.—*n.* **home'like"ness**.

home-ly (hōm'lĭ), *adj.* 1, homelike; cozy; 2, simple, as food; 3, plain-featured; 4, uncultured; crude.—*n.* **home'li-ness**.

home-made (hōm'mād"), *adj.* of household or domestic manufacture; as, *homemade* bread.

ho-me-o-path (hō'mē-ō-păth; hŏm'ē-), *n.* one who believes in, or practices, the system of curing disease known as homeopathy. Also, **ho'mœ-o-path.**

ho-me-o-path-ic (hō"mē-ō-păth'ĭk; hŏm"ē-), *adj.* 1, pertaining to homeopathy, a system of treating disease: distinguished from *allopathic*; 2, extremely small in quantity; as, a *homeopathic* dose of medicine. Also, **ho"mœ-o-path'ic.**

ho-me-op-a-thy (hō"mē-ŏp'ă-thĭ; hŏm"-), *n.* the system introduced by Hahnemann (1755–1843), which seeks to cure disease by giving, in minute quantities, medicines which would produce in a well person results similar to the symptoms of the disease treated: distinguished from *allopathy*, which see. Also, **ho"mœ-op'a-thy.**—*n.* **ho"me-op'a-thist.**

home-sick (hōm'sĭk"), *adj.* longing for home.—*n.* **home'sick"ness.**

home-spun (hōm'spŭn"), *n.* 1, cloth woven at home or made of yarn spun there, or an imitation of it; 2, an unpolished rustic or countrified person:—*adj.* 1, of domestic make; 2, plain and homely.

home-stead (hōm'stĕd), *n.* a home; esp., the family home with the adjoining lands and buildings.

home-ward (hōm'wĕrd), *adj.* and *adv.* toward home or one's native land. Also, *adv.* **home'wards.**

hom-i-cide (hŏm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* **1,** the killing of a human being by another; **2,** one who kills another.—*adj.* **hom'i-cid"al.**

hom-i-let-ic (hŏm"ĭ-lĕt'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the composition of sermons; **2,** like a sermon:—**homiletics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* in theology, the science or art of composing or delivering sermons.

hom-i-ly (hŏm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* homilies (-lĭz)], a religious discourse or sermon delivered in public; **2,** a tedious moral discourse delivered in private.

hom-ing (hōm'ĭng), *p.adj.* easily finding the way home: **homing pigeon,** a messenger pigeon trained to find its way home from great distances.

hom-i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* a cereal food made of Indian corn soaked so as to remove the hull, and coarsely ground.

ho-mo-ge-ne-ous (hō"mō-jē'nē-ŭs; hŏm"ō-), *adj.* uniform; of the same kind or nature; composed of similar elements: opp. of *heterogeneous.*—*n.* **ho"mo-ge-ne'i-ty.**

hom-o-graph (hŏm'ō-grăf; hō'mō-), *n.* one of two or more words identical in spelling but derived from different roots, and hence different in meaning, as *lie,* to tell a falsehood, and *lie,* to recline.

ho-mol-o-gous (hō-mŏl'ō-gŭs), *adj.* identical; exactly alike in structure, position, proportion, etc.

hom-o-nym (hŏm'ō-nĭm; hō'mō-), *n.* a word like another in sound, but differing in spelling and meaning, as *pair, pare, pear; to, too, two; see, sea.*

hom-o-phone (hŏm'ō-fōn; hō'mō-fōn), *n.* **1,** a letter representing the same sound as another; **2,** a homonym.—*adj.* **ho-moph'o-nous** (hō-mŏf'ō-nŭs).

hone (hōn), *n.* a kind of fine whetstone for sharpening razors, etc.:—*v.t.* to sharpen on such a whetstone.

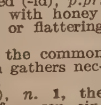
hon-est (ŏn'ĕst), *adj.* **1,** upright; just; **2,** genuine; unadulterated; without fraud; as, *honest* weight; **3,** frank; open as to countenance.—*adv.* **hon'est-ly.**

hon-es-ty (ŏn'ĕs-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the quality of being free from deceit; **2,** fairness and truth; **3,** uprightness.

hon-ey (hŭn'ĭ), *n.* **1,** a sweet, sticky, sirupy substance collected by bees from flowers; **2,** sweetness; **3,** darling or sweet one:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eyed or -ied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -ey-ing], **1,** to make sweet, as with honey; **2,** to talk to in an endearing or flattering manner:—*adj.* very sweet.

hon-ey-bee (hŭn'ĭ-bē"), *n.* the common hive bee which gathers nectar from flowers to make honey.

hon-ey-comb (hŭn'ĭ-kōm"), *n.* **1,** the structure of waxen six-sided cells made by bees for their home and storehouse; **2,** any similar structure:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fill, or become filled, with holes, passages, or cells like those of a honeycomb.



HONEYCOMB

hon-eyed (hŭn'ĭd), *p.adj.* **1,** covered, or filled, with honey; **2,** sweet; flattering, as words. Also, **hon'ied.**

hon-ey lo-cust a large, thorny American tree of the pea family, having flowers and long, flat pods.

hon-ey-moon (hŭn'ĭ-mōōn"), *n.* the period spent together, often on a trip or tour, as a sort of holiday by a newly married couple before settling down to routine life; a wedding trip.

hon-ey-suck-le (hŭn'ĭ-sŭk"l), *n.* a climbing plant with tubular, fragrant flowers; esp., the woodbine.

honk (hŏngk), *n.* **1,** the call of a wild goose; **2,** any sound resembling this, as that of an automobile horn:—*v.i.* to make such a sound:—*v.t. Slang,* to sound; blow, as a horn.

hon-or (ŏn'ĕr), *n.* **1,** respectful regard; high esteem; worship; reputation; fame; **2,** distinction; exalted rank; also, glory; credit; as, he is an *honor* to the family; **3,** uprightness; scorn of meanness, deceit, or unfairness; **4,** chastity, esp. of women; **5,** an outward mark of high esteem; **6,** a title used in addressing certain officials; **7,** one of the five highest trump cards in bridge; **8,** in *pl.,* distinguished standing in school or college; as, he graduated with *honors:*—*v.t.* **1,** to treat with respect, deference, or civility; **2,** to revere or worship; **3,** to bestow marks of esteem upon: followed by *with;* **4,** to accept and pay when due; as, the bank will *honor* my check. Also, **hon'our.**—*n.* **hon'or-er.**

hon-or-a-ble (ŏn'ĕr-a-bl), *adj.* **1,** worthy of esteem; illustrious; **2,** in accord with honor; as, *honorable* deeds; *honorable* defeat; **3,** distinguished in rank; **4,** high-minded; noble; upright; **5,** a title of distinction given to judges and high officials. Also, **hon'our-a-ble.**—*adv.* **hon'or-a-bly.**

hon-o-ra-ri-um (ŏn"ō-rā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* honoraria (-ă)], a fee paid to a professional man.

hon-or-a-ry (ŏn'ĕr-a-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** done or conferred as a sign of high esteem; as, an *honorary* degree; **2,** possessing a title or position by courtesy, without giving service; as, an *honorary* president.

hooch (hōōch), *n. U. S. Slang,* intoxicating liquor. Also, **hootch.**

hood (hŏŏd), *n.* **1,** a soft wrapper or covering for the head; **2,** a head covering attached to a monk's or woman's cloak; **3,** something resembling such a head covering, as a folding cover for a carriage; **4,** a projecting cover above a hearth or range to carry off smoke; **5,** a bird's topknot; **6,** an expansible fold of skin on the neck of some snakes; **7,** an ornamental fold hanging down the back of an academic gown, denoting a university degree:—*v.t.* to cover, or furnish with, or as with, a hood.—*p.adj.* **hood'ed.**

hood-lum (hōōd'lŭm), *n. Colloq.,* a rowdy; street tough.

hoo-doo (hōō'dōō), *n. Colloq.,* a person or thing that causes ill luck:—*v.t. Colloq.,* to bring ill luck upon.

hood-wink (hŏŏd'wĭngk), *v.t.* **1,** to deceive; humbug; **2,** to blindfold.

hoof (hōōf), *n.* [*pl.* hoofs; rarely, hooves (hōōvz)], **1,** the horny substance covering the feet of certain animals, as horses; **2,** an animal with hoofs.—*adj.* **hoofed.**

hook (hŏŏk), *n.* **1,** a curved piece of metal, bone, etc., to hold or catch something; as, a crochet *hook;* **2,** an instrument for lopping

or cutting, as a sickle; **3**, a cape or headland; as, the *Hook* of Holland; **4**, in music, one of the short diagonal strokes from the stem of a note, which show it to be an eighth, sixteenth, etc.; a pennant (see *note*, illus.):—*v.t.* **1**, to catch with, or as with, a hook; **2**, to trap; ensnare; **3**, to gore or attack with the horns, as does a bull; **4**, in golf, to hit (the ball) so that it curves to the left: opp. of *slice*; **5**, *Slang*, to steal:—*v.i.* **1**, to bend into the shape of a hook; **2**, to become fastened to anything with a hook: with *on*: **3**, to attack with the horns.

hook-ah (hŏŏk′ä), *n.* a pipe with a long tube, for drawing tobacco smoke through water. Also, **hook′a.**

hook–up (hŏŏk′ŭp), *n.* a certain arrangement of the parts of a radio apparatus connected by wires.

hook-worm (hŏŏk′wûrm″), *n.* any of several large worms parasitic in the small intestines.

hoop (hōōp), *n.* **1**, a circular band to hold together the staves of a cask, tub, or the like; **2**, the band of a finger ring; **3**, a large ring used by children at play; **4**, anything curved like such a ring, as a croquet wicket; **5**, in *pl.*, a hoop skirt:—*v.t.* to bind or secure with a curved band; encircle.

hoot (hōōt), *n.* **1**, the cry of an owl; **2**, a sound like this cry; **3**, a shout of contempt:—*v.t.* to jeer or drive with contemptuous shouts:—*v.i.* **1**, to utter a sharp cry, as of an owl; **2**, to make a loud sound or whistle.

[1]hop (hŏp), *n.* **1**, a perennial vine whose ripened cones give a bitter flavor to malt liquors; **2**, in *pl.*, the dried, ripened cones of this plant, used in flavoring meat, making yeast, etc.:—*v.t.* to flavor with hops.

[2]hop (hŏp), *v.i.* **1**, to leap over on one leg; **2**, to make to jump:—*v.i.* **1**, to proceed by short leaps, using one leg only; **2**, to jump with both or all feet at once, as do frogs:—*n.* **1**, a short, brisk jump, esp. on one leg; **2**, *Colloq.*, an informal dance.

hope (hōp), *n.* **1**, the desire of good accompanied by expectation; anticipation; confidence; **2**, the source of hope; **3**, an object of desire:—*v.t.* **1**, to expect with confidence; **2**, to desire:—*v.i.* **1**, to cherish a desire for good; **2**, to trust confidently.

hope-ful (hōp′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, full of confident expectation; **2**, promising success.—*adv.* **hope′ful-ly.**—*n.* **hope′ful-ness.**

hope-less (hōp′lĕs), *adj.* **1**, without expectation of good; despairing; as, *hopeless* grief; **2**, without promise of good; as, a *hopeless* situation.—*adv.* **hope′less-ly.**—*n.* **hope′less-ness.**

hop-per (hŏp′ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which makes short leaps; **2**, any of various leaping insects, as the grasshopper; **3**, a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill; **4**, the mechanism in a piano for lifting the hammers; **5**, a receptacle for water, as for flushing a water-closet.

hop-ple (hŏp′l), *n.* a fetter:—*v.t.* to shackle or fetter; as, he *hoppled* the horses.

horde (hôrd), *n.* **1**, a wandering tribe or clan dwelling in tents or wagons; **2**, a vast multitude.

hore-hound (hôr′hound″), *n.* **1**, any of various bitter, mint herbs, esp. a species brought into America from Europe, and used as a remedy for coughs and colds; **2**, a flavoring extract or confection made from this plant. Also, **hoar′hound″.**

ho-ri-zon (hō-rī′zŭn; hŏ-rī′zn), *n.* **1**, the line where the sky and earth or sea appear to meet; **2**, the limit of one's mental vision, experience, or interest.

hor-i-zon-tal (hŏr″ĭ-zŏn′tăl), *adj.* parallel to, or situated near, the line where earth meets sky; level: opp. of *vertical*.—*adv.* **hor″i-zon′tal-ly.**

horn (hôrn), *n.* **1**, a hard and usually pointed projection, growing upon the head of certain animals, esp. cattle, goats, deer, etc.; **2**, the material of which animals' horns are composed, a thickened form of tissue; **3**, anything made of, or resembling, the horns of an animal, as one of the ends of the moon when in crescent form; **4**, a musical wind instrument; **5**, in an airplane, a projection on a rudder or similar surface, offering a leverage for the wire from the control lever (see *airplane*, illus.).—*adj.* **horn′less.**

horn-blende (hôrn′blĕnd″), *n.* a dark green or black mineral composed chiefly of silica, magnesia, and lime.

horned (hôrnd; *Poetic* hôr′nĕd), *adj.* **1**, having horns; **2**, horn-shaped.

hor-net (hôr′nĕt; hôr′nĭt), *n.* any of several wasps which inflict a severe sting; esp., the yellow jacket.

horn-pipe (hôrn′pīp″), *n.* **1**, a lively dance, esp. popular with sailors; **2**, music for this dance; **3**, a musical wind instrument once much used in Wales.

horn-y (hôr′nĭ), *adj.* **1**, hard like horn; **2**, made of horn; **3**, having horns.

ho-rol-o-gy (hŏ-rŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* the science or art of measuring time, or of making timepieces.

hor-o-scope (hŏr′ŏ-skōp), *n.* **1**, a representation of the heavens at any time, esp. at one's birth, from which astrologers profess to foretell the future; **2**, the diagram representing the twelve divisions of the heavens, used by astrologers.

hor-ri-ble (hŏr′ĭ-bl), *adj.* **1**, terrible; dreadful; shocking; **2**, *Colloq.*, disagreeable, as weather.—*adv.* **hor′ri-bly.**

hor-rid (hŏr′ĭd) *adj.* **1**, dreadful; terrible; hideous; obnoxious; **2**, *Colloq.*, gloomy.—*adv.* **hor′rid-ly.**—*n.* **hor′rid-ness.**

hor-ri-fy (hŏr′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to fill or strike with great fear, dread, terror, or repugnance.—*adj.* **hor-rif′ic.**

hor-ror (hŏr′ẽr), *n.* **1**, excessive fear accompanied with shuddering; extreme dread; **2**, great disgust; **3**, that which fills with dread or terror, as a great crime; **4**, in *pl.*, *Colloq.*, extreme dread or depression.

horse (hôrs), *n.* **1**, a solid-hoofed quadruped, used for riding or drawing burdens; **2**, a male of the species; **3**, any of other members of the horse family, as the ass; **4**, cavalry; **5**, a framework for the support of anything; **6**, in gymnastics, a padded and raised wooden block used for vaulting: **dark horse**, **1**, in horse racing, a horse whose chances of success have not been considered by the public; **2**, in politics, an unforeseen competitor:—*v.t.* **1**, to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; **2**, to place astride:—*adj.* coarse or large of its kind.—*adj.* **horse′less.**

horse-back (hôrs′băk″), *n.* the back of a horse:—*adv.* on horseback.

horse–chest-nut (hôrs'=chĕs'nŭt), *n.* a tree with large clusters of blossoms and large, nutlike seeds growing in burrs; also, the seed of this tree.

horse-fly (hôrs'flī"), *n.* [*pl.* horseflies (-flīz")], any of several large flies that sting animals; a gadfly.

horse-man (hôrs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* horsemen (-mĕn)], **1**, a rider upon a horse; **2**, one clever at managing horses.—*n.fem.* **horse'wom'an.**—*n.* **horse'man-ship.**

horse-play (hôrs'plā"), *n.* coarse, rough, boisterous fun.

horse pow-er a unit of power equal to that required to raise 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute: often written *H. P.* or *h. p.* Also, *n.* **horse'pow"er.**

horse–rad-ish (hôrs'=răd"ĭsh), *n.* a plant of the mustard family, whose root is used as a relish.

horse-shoe (hôrs'shōō"), *n.* **1**, a U-shaped metal shoe to protect the hoof of a horse; **2**, anything roughly U-shaped.—*n.* **horse'sho"er.**

horse-tail (hôrs'tāl"), *n.* **1**, the tail of a horse; **2**, any of a family of low-growing, rushlike simple plants.

horse-whip (hôrs'hwĭp"), *n.* a long leather whip with a lash: —*v.t.* to flog with a heavy whip.

hor-ta-to-ry (hôr'tă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, tending to rouse, encourage, or urge on; as, a *hortatory* address; **2**, tending to give earnest advice.—*adj.* **hor'ta-tive.**

hor-ti-cul-ture (hôr'tĭ-kŭl"tûr), *n.* the art or science of cultivating gardens or orchards.—*adj.* **hor"ti-cul'tur-al.**—*n.* **hor"ti-cul'tur-ist.**

ho-san-na (hō-zăn'ă), *n.* and *interj.* an exclamation of praise to God.

hose (hōz), *n.* [*pl.* hose], **1**, a covering for the leg; a stocking; **2**, [*pl.* sometimes hoses (hōz'ĕz)], flexible tubing for carrying water.

ho-sier-y (hō'zhēr-ĭ), *n.* **1**, stockings, underclothing, etc.; **2**, a manufactory for such goods.

hos-pice (hŏs'pĭs; hŏs'pēs), *n.* **1**, a place of shelter for travelers: a refuge for the destitute or sick; **2**, a monastery, esp. in the Alps, that also serves as an inn.

hos-pi-ta-ble (hŏs'pĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* **1**, receiving and entertaining friends or strangers; kind and generous to guests and strangers; **2**, marked by, or indicating, such feeling.—*adv.* **hos'pi-ta-bly.**

hos-pi-tal (hŏs'pĭ-tăl), *n.* an institution for the medical and surgical treatment and care of the sick or wounded.

hos-pi-tal-i-ty (hŏs"pĭ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hospitalities (-tĭz)], the practice of entertaining friends and strangers with kindness and liberality.

[1]host (hōst), *n.* **1**, orig., a large army; **2**, a great number; throng.

[2]host (hōst), *n.* **1**, one who entertains another; **2**, a landlord; **3**, an organism that gives nourishment to a parasite.

Host (hōst), *n.* the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist; also, the bread before consecration.

hos-tage (hŏs'tăj), *n.* **1**, a person who remains in the hands of another as a pledge for the fulfilment of certain conditions; **2**, any pledge.

hos-tel-ry (hŏs'tĕl-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hostelries (-rĭz)], formerly, an inn or lodging house; as, the Wayside Inn was a famous old *hostelry.*

host-ess (hōs'tĕs), *n.* **1**, a woman who receives and entertains guests; **2**, the mistress of an inn.

hos-tile (hŏs'tĭl; *Br.* hŏs'tīl), *adj.* **1**, belonging to an enemy; showing ill will or animosity; **2**, adverse; unfriendly:—*n.* an enemy; esp., an American Indian at war against the whites.—*adv.* **hos'tile-ly.**

hos-til-i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hostilities (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being opposed; **2**, antagonism; enmity; animosity; **3**, in *pl.*, acts of warfare.

hos-tler (hŏs'lĕr; ŏs'lĕr), *n.* one who takes care of, or grooms, horses at an inn or stable; a groom.

hot (hŏt), *adj.* **1**, having much heat; **2**, fiery; passionate; as, a *hot* temper; **3**, lustful; sensual; as, *hot* desire; **4**, pungent; acrid; as, a *hot* taste; **5**, fresh; strong; as, a *hot* scent; **6**, unendurable, as a situation; **7**, near to the object sought for, as in some games.—*adv.* **hot'ly.**—*n.* **hot'ness.**

hot-bed (hŏt'bĕd"), *n.* **1**, a bed of earth covered with glass and made artificially warm to force the growth of plants; **2**, hence, any place or condition that promotes growth or activity; as, a *hotbed* of treason.

hotch-potch (hŏch'pŏch"), *n.* **1**, a thick broth of meat and vegetables; **2**, a mixture. Also, **hodge'podge".**

ho-tel (hō-tĕl'), *n.* a house for entertaining travelers or strangers; a superior inn or lodging house: ***hôtel** (ō"tĕl'), [Fr.], a public building; also, a private mansion.

hot–head (hŏt'=hĕd"), *n.* an impetuous or fiery-tempered person.—*adj.* **hot'=head"ed.**

hot-house (hŏt'hous"), *n.* a glass house, heated for raising tender plants and for ripening fruits.

hound (hound), *n.* **1**, a kind of domestic dog, with large, drooping ears, which hunts squirrels, rabbits, foxes, etc.; **2**, a despicable, mean fellow:—*v.t.* **1**, to chase with, or as if with, hunting dogs; **2**, to incite; set upon; **3**, to persecute; drive; nag.

hour (our), *n.* **1**, the 24th part of a day; 60 minutes; **2**, the time of day as marked by the clock; as, what is the *hour?* **3**, often in *pl.*, a particular or stated time; as, school *hours;* **4**, in *pl.*, in the Roman Catholic Church, prayers repeated at stated times.—*adj.* and *adv.* **hour'ly.**

hour-glass (our'glăs"), *n.* a device for measuring time by running sand through a narrow neck of a glass vessel.

HOUR-GLASS

hou-ri (hōō'rĭ; hou'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* houris (-rĭz)], one of the dark-eyed nymphs or maidens of the Mohammedan paradise.

house (hous), *n.* **1**, a building for residence; place of abode; **2**, a building for some particular purpose; as, a *workhouse;* *courthouse;* hence, a shelter, as for animals; **3**, family or race, esp. if of high rank; **4**, one of the divisions of a lawmaking or church-governing body; **5**, a quorum of the members of such

a body, or enough to transact business; **6**, a theater or its audience; **7**, a business firm or place of business; **8**, in astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens; **9**, formerly, a square on a chessboard: **House of Commons**, the lower house of the British Parliament, consisting of elected representatives of the counties and boroughs: **House of Lords**, the upper house of the British Parliament, consisting of archbishops, bishops, and peers of the realm: **House of Representatives**, the lower and larger branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members elected in proportion to population: often called *the House*:—*v.t.* (houz), **1**, to shelter or lodge; **2**, to store, as goods; **3**, to secure; put into a safe place; as, to *house* a yacht:—*v.i.* to hide; take shelter.

house-break-er (hous'brāk"ĕr), *n.* one who breaks open and enters the dwelling of another with criminal intent.—*n.* **house'break"ing.**

house-hold (hous'hōld), *n.* a group of persons living together; a family:—*adj.* pertaining to a family or home; domestic.—*n.* **house'hold"er.**

house-keep-ing (hous'kēp"ĭng), *n.* the management of domestic affairs:—*adj.* capable of being used in the management of a household; domestic.—*n.fem.* **house'keep"er.**

house-maid (hous'mād), *n.* a girl hired to do housework, esp. chamber work, bed making, etc.

house-room (hous'rōōm), *n.* room, as for storage, in a house.

house-wife (hous'wīf), *n.* **1**, [*pl.* housewives (-wīvz")], the mistress of a home; one who manages domestic affairs; **2**, (hūz'ĭf), a small case for sewing materials, used particularly in the army.

house-work (hous'wûrk"), *n.* the work connected with housekeeping, as cooking, cleaning, etc.

[1]hous-ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of giving shelter; **2**, that which gives shelter; hence, living conditions generally; **3**, a cavity designed to receive or contain some corresponding part; specif., a casing for gears or bearings, a mortise in a beam, or the like.

[2]hous-ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* **1**, a horse's sadcloth; **2**, in *pl.*, the decorative trappings on a horse.

hove (hōv), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *heave*.

hov-el (hŏv'ĕl), *n.* a poor cottage, hut, or cabin:—*v.t.* to shelter in a hut.

hov-er (hŭv'ĕr), *v.i.* **1**, to flutter over or about; **2**, to stand in suspense or expectation; **3**, to move about or loiter uncertainly or anxiously.

how (hou), *adv.* **1**, in what manner or condition; **2**, to what degree, amount, or extent; **3**, with what reason, name, or meaning.

how-be-it (hou-bē'ĭt), *adv.* and *conj.* nevertheless; although: however.

how-dah (hou'dȧ), *n.* a seat used in the Orient for riding on an elephant or a camel, usually canopied and often decorated (see illus. next column). Also, **hou'dah.**

how-ev-er (hou"ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events; in any case:—*conj.* notwithstanding; yet; nevertheless: often contracted to *howe'er.*

how-itz-er (hou'ĭt-sĕr), *n.* a short, light cannon, throwing shells at a higher angle of elevation than the ordinary cannon.

HOWDAH

howl (houl), *n.* **1**, the prolonged cry of a dog or wolf; **2**, the cry of one in pain or distress; **3**, a loud shout of derision, as by a crowd:—*v.i.* **1**, to cry like a dog or wolf; **2**, to utter a howl; **3**, to roar, like the wind:—*v.t.* to utter in a loud wailing tone, as in pain.—*n.* **howl'er.**

how-so-ev-er (hou'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* in whatsoever manner; however; in whatever degree.

hoy-den (hoi'dn), *n.* a rude, romping girl; tomboy:—*adj.* ill-mannered; bold:—*v.i.* to act like a hoyden. Also, **hoi'den.**

hub (hŭb), *n.* **1**, the central part of a wheel; **2**, the peg at which quoits are thrown; **3**, a steel punch; **4**, the hilt of a weapon: **the Hub**, humorously, the city of Boston.

hub-bub (hŭb'ŭb), *n.* uproar; a loud confusion of voices; tumult.

huck-a-back (hŭk'ȧ-băk), *n.* a kind of linen or cotton cloth, used for toweling: also called *huck.*

huck-le-ber-ry (hŭk'l-bĕr"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* huckleberries (-ĭz)], **1**, any of several low shrubs of the heath family, bearing an edible, berrylike fruit; **2**, in the Central States, a kind of blueberry, growing very tall; **3**, any of several shrubs related to these; also, the fruit of any huckleberry.

huck-ster (hŭk'stĕr), *n.* **1**, a peddler or hawker; one who retails small articles; **2**, a mean, tricky fellow:—*v.i.* **1**, to make petty bargains; **2**, to wrangle over:—*v.t.* to peddle; carry on petty dealings in.

hud-dle (hŭd'l), *v.t.* **1**, to crowd together in disorder; collect closely; **2**, to place or perform in haste or disorder:—*v.i.* **1**, to come in a crowd or haste: with *on*, *up*, or *over*; **2**, to nestle together; **3**, to draw oneself up in a heap:—*n.* confusion; crowd.

hue (hū), *n.* **1**, color, as red; **2**, variety of color; as, red of a dark *hue.*

hue and cry **1**, a general outcry of alarm or pursuit; **2**, in law, the process of pursuing a felon, criminal, or wrongdoer; **3**, in England, an official gazette advertising crimes and criminals.

huff (hŭf), *n.* a fit of petulance or ill humor; sudden offense taken:—*v.t.* **1**, to puff or blow up; **2**, to treat with insolence; bully; **3**, to remove (a piece at checkers, when one's opponent fails to jump with it).—*adj.* **huff'ish.**

huff-y (hŭf'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, arrogant; insolent; **2**, taking sudden offense; petulant.—*adv.* **huff'i-ly.**—*n.* **huff'i-ness.**

hug (hŭg), *n.* **1**, a close embrace; **2**, a particular grip in wrestling:—*v.t.* **1**, to embrace closely; fondle; **2**, to hold fast to; **3**, to keep close to; as, to *hug* the coast.

huge (hūj), *adj.* **1**, vast; very large; **2**, great; as, the party was a *huge* success.—*adv.* **huge'ly.**—*n.* **huge'ness.**

hulk (hŭlk), *n.* **1**, the body of a ship, esp. if old or unseaworthy; **2**, an old, clumsy vessel; **3**, any unwieldy object or person.

hulk-ing (hŭlk'ĭng), *adj.* unwieldy; bulky; as, a *hulking* fellow.

[1]hull (hŭl), *n.* the outer covering, as of various fruits, vegetables, and grains; the husk:—*v.t.* to shell, husk, or stem, as peas, corn, and berries.—*n.* **hull'er.**

[2]hull (hŭl), *n.* the body or frame of a vessel; as, a drifting, battered *hull.*

hul-la-ba-loo (hŭl″ə-bə-lōō′), *n.* clamor; uproar; noisy contention.

hum (hŭm), *v.i.* **1,** to make a sound without opening the lips, suggesting the sound of a prolonged *m;* **2,** to make a buzzing noise, as a bee in flight; drone; **3,** to sing with lips closed; **4,** to be in energetic motion or action; as, he made things *hum:*—*v.t.* **1,** to sing in a low undertone; **2,** to sing with the lips closed:—*n.* **1,** the noise made by bees and insects in flying; **2,** the act of making a low sound; **3,** a distant sound, as of machinery, people, or of airplanes in flight.

hu-man (hū′mən), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or characteristic of, man or mankind; **2,** having the qualities of a man; neither divine nor brutish.—*n.* **hu'man-ness.**

hu-mane (hū-mān′), *adj.* **1,** having the feelings proper to man; benevolent; kind; compassionate; **2,** elevating or refining, as certain studies.—*adv.* **hu-mane'ly.**

hu-man-ism (hū′mən-izm), *n.* **1,** the state of being human, or of belonging to mankind; **2,** interest in mankind; **3,** liberal education; the study of art and letters, esp. of the classics.—*n.* **hu'man-ist.**—*adj.* **hu″man-is′tic.**

hu-man-i-ta-ri-an (hū-măn″ĭ-tā′rĭ-ən), *n.* **1,** a philanthropist, or charitably inclined person; **2,** one who believes that the duty of man consists of acting rightly to others:—*adj.* **1,** philanthropic; benevolent; having broad human sympathies; **2,** holding, or believing in, the philosophy of love to mankind.—*n.* **hu-man″i-ta′ri-an-ism.**

hu-man-i-ty (hū-măn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* humanities (-tĭz)], **1,** mankind; **2,** the state or quality of belonging to mankind; **3,** the nature which distinguishes man from other creatures; **4,** philanthropy, or charity toward others; kindness; **5,** in *pl.,* classical learning and literature, esp. the Latin and Greek classics; education.

hu-man-ize (hū′mən-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to make like mankind; **2,** to make humane; refine or civilize:—*v.i.* to become human.

hu-man-ly (hū′mən-lĭ), *adv.* **1,** from a human viewpoint; **2,** after the manner of men; as, he was *humanly* fallible; **3,** within human power or knowledge; as, we will do whatever is *humanly* possible.

hum-ble (hŭm′bl), *adj.* **1,** having a low estimate of oneself; modest; meek; submissive; **2,** lowly in condition; mean; obscure; unassuming; as, they lived in a *humble* cottage by the sea:—*v.t.* to make submissive; subdue; bring low; mortify; humiliate.—*n.* **hum'ble-ness.**—*adv.* **hum'bly.**

hum-bug (hŭm′bŭg″), *n.* **1,** a fraud or imposition under fair pretenses; sham; **2,** a plausible deceiver; **3,** a spirit of trickery or deception:—*v.t.* to impose upon; swindle.—*n.* **hum'bug″ger.**

hum-drum (hŭm′drŭm″), *adj.* dull; monotonous; commonplace; as, a *humdrum* life:—*n.* monotony; sameness.

hu-mer-us (hū′mĕr-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* humeri (-ī)], **1,** in man, the bone of the upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; **2,** a corresponding bone in the fore limb of other vertebrates.—*adj.* **hu'mer-al.**

hu-mid (hū′mĭd), *adj.* damp; moist; somewhat wet or watery; as, *humid* air.

hu-mid-i-ty (hū-mĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* moisture; dampness, esp. of the air.

hu-mil-i-ate (hū-mĭl″ĭ-āt), *v.t.* to humble; abase; put to shame.

hu-mil-i-a-tion (hū-mĭl″ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of putting to shame; **2,** the state of being put to shame; chagrin; embarrassment; mortification.

hu-mil-i-ty (hū-mĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* humilities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being lowly in mind; modesty; meekness; **2,** subservience; submission.

hum-ming bird any of several tiny birds noted for bright colors, whose wings, during flight, move so rapidly as to make a humming noise.

hum-mock (hŭm′ŭk), *n.* **1,** a hillock or rounded mound; **2,** a similar ridge on an ice field.

hu-mor (hū′mĕr; ū′mĕr), *n.* **1,** a state of mind; mood; **2,** the mental capacity to perceive or express absurdities; **3,** any element in a situation that appeals to a sense of the incongruous; **4,** any fluid of the body, esp. of the eye:—*v.t.* **1,** to indulge; **2,** to adapt oneself to. Also, **hu'mour.**

hu-mor-ist (hū′mĕr-ĭst), *n.* **1,** a droll or humorous person; one whose writing or conversation is characterized by a spirit of fun; **2,** an odd or erratic person.

hu-mor-ous (hū′mĕr-ŭs), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, mirth and fun; comical; witty; pleasant; merry.—*adv.* **hu'mor-ous-ly.**—*n.* **hu'mor-ous-ness.**

hump (hŭmp), *n.* a protuberance or bulging, esp. that on the back of a camel, or that formed by a crooked back in man:—*v.t.* **1,** to make in such a shape; bend or curve, as the back; **2,** *Slang,* to exert (oneself).—*p.adj.* **humped.**

hump-back (hŭmp′băk″), *n.* **1,** one with a deformed back; **2,** a crooked back; **3,** a kind of whale.—*adj.* **hump'backed″.**

humph (hm: pronounced without opening the lips, and with a very quick termination of the *m* sound), *interj.* an exclamation of doubt, surprise, or disgust:—*v.i.* (hŭmf), to utter such an exclamation.

hu-mus (hū′mŭs), *n.* a black or brown substance in soils, formed of decayed animal and vegetable matter.

hunch (hŭnch), *n.* **1,** a hump; **2,** a lump; **3,** a thrust with the fist or elbow; **4,** *Slang,* an instinctive feeling or conviction:—*v.t.* to bend or round (the back).

hunch-back (hŭnch′băk″), *n.* **1,** a person with a crooked back; **2,** a hunched back.—*adj.* **hunch'backed″.**

hun-dred (hŭn′drĕd), *adj.* composed of ten times ten; five score:—*n.* **1,** the number consisting of ten times ten; **2,** a division of an English county.—*adj.* and *n.* **hun'dredth.**

hun-dred-weight (hŭn′drĕd-wāt″), *n.* the 20th part of a ton; 100 or 112 pounds avoirdupois.

hung (hŭng), past tense and past participle of the verb *hang.*

Hun-ga-ri-an (hŭng-gā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hungary or its people:—*n.* a native of Hungary.

hun-ger (hŭng'gẽr), *n.* **1,** keenness of appetite; pain or uneasiness caused by want of food; **2,** any strong desire:—*v.i.* to feel a desire or longing for food.

hun-gry (hŭng'grĭ), *adj.* **1,** having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness for want of food; **2,** emaciated or thin; **3,** eagerly desirous; **4,** unfertile: said of land.—*adv.* **hun'gri-ly.**—*n.* **hun'gri-ness.**

hunk (hŭngk), *n. Collog.,* a lump or large piece; as, a *hunk* of bread or meat.

hunt (hŭnt), *v.t.* **1,** to pursue or chase, as game or wild animals; **2,** to search through for something; **3,** to persecute; hound; **4,** to search after; as, to *hunt* gold:—*v.i.* **1,** to follow the chase; **2,** to seek:—*n.* **1,** pursuit of game or wild animals; **2,** a pack of hounds; **3,** an association of huntsmen, **4,** the district over which hounds pursue game; **5,** a search.—*n.* **hunt'ing.**

hunt-er (hŭn'tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who pursues game; a huntsman; **2,** a horse or hound trained for pursuing game; **3,** one who searches or looks for something.—*n.fem.* **hunt'ress.**—*n.* **hunts'man.**

hur-dle (hûr'dl), *n.* **1,** a movable fence of interwoven twigs or branches, or of iron; **2,** a fence or barrier to be leaped over in steeplechasing or in racing; **3,** a rude frame on which criminals were formerly dragged to execution:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover or inclose with a fence or barrier; **2,** to leap over, as the barriers in a hurdle race:—*v.i.* to make such a leap.—*n.* **hur'dler.**

HURDLE

hur-dy-gur-dy (hûr'dĭ-gûr'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hurdy-gurdies (-dĭz)], a musical instrument played by turning a crank; esp., a mechanical piano mounted on wheels and played on the street.

hurl (hûrl), *v.t.* **1,** to throw with violence; drive forcibly; **2,** to cast down; overthrow; **3,** to utter with vehemence:—*v.i.* to rush:—*n.* **1,** the act of throwing violently; **2,** a cast; a violent throw.—*n.* **hurl'er.**

hurl-y-burl-y (hûr'lĭ-bûr'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hurly-burlies (-lĭz)], tumult; commotion; uproar; racket.

hur-rah (hōō-rä'; hŭ-rä'), *interj.* expressing joy, triumph, applause, etc.:—*n.* a triumphant shout; a cheer:—*v.t.* to cheer:—*v.i.* to utter such a shout in applause, joy, etc. Also, **hur-ra'.**

hur-ri-cane (hŭr'ĭ-kān), *n.* a violent whirlwind; a gale of extreme violence, usually accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain.

hur-ried (hŭr'ĭd), *p.adj.* exhibiting, or characterized by, haste; hasty; as, a *hurried* meal.—*adv.* **hur'ried-ly.**

hur-ry (hŭr'ĭ), *v.t.* to impel to greater speed; hasten on:—*v.i.* to act or move with haste:—*n.* [*pl.* hurries (-ĭz)], haste; urgency.

hurt (hûrt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hurt, *p.pr.* hurt'ing], **1,** to cause or inflict pain in; wound; **2,** to grieve; **3,** to injure; impair or damage:—*v.i.* **1,** to be painful, as a sore; **2,** to cause pain, as a blow or insult:—*n.* **1,** a wound; injury; **2,** damage; loss; **3,** detriment; impairment of value.

hurt-ful (hûrt'fo͝ol), *adj.* injurious, harmful; as, *hurtful* exercise;—*adv.* **hurt'ful-ly.**—*n.* **hurt'ful-ness.**

hur-tle (hûr'tl), *v.t.* to move violently:—*v.i.* **1,** to clash; **2,** to rush headlong; **3,** to move with a clashing sound.

hus-band (hŭz'bănd), *n.* a married man: correlative of *wife*:—*v.t.* to manage, direct, or use with economy.

hus-band-man (hŭz'bănd-măn), *n.* [*pl.* husbandmen (-mĕn)], a tiller of the soil; farmer.

hus-band-ry (hŭz'bănd-rĭ), *n.* **1,** agriculture; farming; **2,** frugality.

hush (hŭsh), *interj.* be still! silence!—*n.* quietness; silence:—*v.t.* **1,** to make silent; **2,** to soothe; **3,** to conceal, as scandal:—*v.i.* to become or keep quiet.

husk (hŭsk), *n.* **1,** the dry outer covering of certain fruits or seeds: **2,** any rough and worthless outside covering:—*v.t.* to remove hulls from, as corn.—*n.* **husk'er.**

husk-ing bee a social gathering to assist in husking corn.

husk-y (hŭs'kĭ), *adj.* **1,** consisting of, or like, husks, or dry hulls; worthless; **2,** dry and harsh: said of the voice.—*adv.* **husk'i-ly.**—*n.* **husk'i-ness.**

hus-sar (hōō-zär'), *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier in European armies.

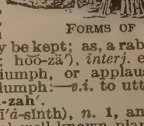
hus-sy (hŭz'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hussies (-ĭz)], **1,** a worthless woman; **2,** a saucy girl.

hus-tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n.pl.,* usually used as *sing.,* **1,** formerly, the stand from which parliamentary candidates, when nominated, addressed the electors; **2,** now, a place where campaign speeches are made.

hus-tle (hŭs'l), *v.t.* **1,** to push forward roughly; **2,** to jostle; crowd against; **3,** *Colloq.,* to cause to be done quickly; as, to *hustle* the work:—*v.i.* **1,** to jostle; crowd; **2,** *Colloq.,* to exhibit energy and alacrity; hurry.—*n.* **hus'tler.**

hut (hŭt), *n.* **1,** a small house or cabin; hovel; shanty; **2,** a temporary building for lodging troops.

hutch (hŭch), *n.* **1,** a bin, box, or chest in which things may be stored; as, a grain *hutch;* **2,** a coop or pen in which animals may be kept; as, a rabbit *hutch.*


FORMS OF HUT

huz-za (hŭ-zä'; hōō-zä'), *interj.* expressing joy, triumph, or applause:—*n.* a shout of joy or triumph:—*v.i.* to utter such a shout. Also, **huz-zah'.**

hy-a-cinth (hī'*a*-sĭnth), *n.* **1,** any of several well-known plants of the lily family with stalks of bell-shaped flowers; also, one of its bulbs or flowers; **2,** a red or brownish mineral used as a gem.

hy-brid (hī'brĭd), *n.* **1,** an animal or plant produced from the crossing of two distinct varieties or species; **2,** anything formed of diverse elements; specif., a compound word, the elements of which are derived from different languages, as *cablegram:*—*adj.* **1,** produced from two classes; **2,** composed of incongruous elements, as a word.—*n.* **hy-brid'i-ty.**—*v.t.* **hy'brid-ize.**

Hy-dra (hī'drä), *n.* in classical mythology, the sea serpent with nine heads,

slain by Hercules, each of which on being cut off became two: **hydra,** [*pl.* hydras (-drəz); hydræ (-drē)], any evil which, when grappled with, appears to become greater.

hy-dran-ge-a (hī-drān′jē-ə), *n.* any of many shrubs or small trees with large heads of showy flowers.

hy-drant (hī′drənt), *n.* a pipe with a valve and spout through which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks; a fire plug or similar apparatus.

hy-drate (hī′drāt), *n.* a compound containing water:—*v.t.* **1,** to combine or impregnate with water, as in chemistry; **2,** to form into a hydrate.—*n.* **hy-dra′tion.**

hy-drau-lic (hī-drô′lĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to fluids in motion; **2,** operated by water power; as, a *hydraulic* elevator; **3,** hardening in water; as, *hydraulic* cement: —**hydraulics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science that deals with the action of liquids in motion (see illus. next page).—*adv.* **hy-drau′li-cal-ly.**

hy-dro–air-plane (hī″drō-âr′plān″), *n.* an airplane so constructed that it can rise from, alight upon, or travel upon, the surface of water (see *aviation,* illus.). Also, **hy″dro–a′ër-o-plane″.**

hy-dro-car-bon (hī″drō-kär′bŏn), *n.* one of a large class of compounds, containing carbon and hydrogen, as acetylene, gasoline, etc.

hy-dro-chlo-ric (hī″drō-klō′rĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, hydrogen and chlorine: **hydrochloric acid,** the solution in water of a colorless, suffocating, gaseous compound of hydrogen and chlorine; muriatic acid.

hy-dro-gen (hī′drō-jĕn), *n.* a colorless, gaseous, inflammable element, the lightest substance known: a constituent of water, all acids, and all organic compounds.—*adj.* **hy-drog′e-nous** (hī-drŏj′ĕ-nŭs).

hy-drog-ra-phy (hī-drŏg′rə-fĭ), *n.* the art of describing and mapping the surface waters of the earth, with reference to their depth, tides, etc.—*adj.* **hy″dro-graph′ic.**—*n.* **hy-drog′ra-pher.**

hy-drom-e-ter (hī-drŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity, strength, etc., of fluids. —*adj.* **hy″dro-met′ric.**—*n.* **hy-drom′e-try.**

hy-dro-pho-bi-a (hī″drō-fō′bĭ-ə), *n.* an infectious disease of certain animals, esp. the dog, accompanied by convulsions and an unnatural dread of water: caused in man by the bite of a dog so diseased.

hy-dro-plane (hī′drō-plān), *n.* **1,** a motor boat with sloping bottom, which rises partly out of water when driven at high speed; **2,** erroneously, a hydro-airplane.

hy-dro-stat-ic (hī″drō-stăt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the pressure and equilibrium of fluids:—**hydrostatics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of physics that treats of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids at rest.

hy-dro-ther-a-py (hī″drō-thĕr′ə-pĭ), *n.* treatment of disease by water; water cure; hydropathy.

hy-dro-ther-mal (hī″drō-thûr′măl), *adj.* pertaining to hot water and its action and effects.

hy-drous (hī′drŭs), *adj.* **1,** watery; **2,** in chemistry, containing water in combination, as in hydrates.

hy-drox-ide (hī-drŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* a compound of an element with hydrogen and oxygen, but not regarded as containing water. Also, **hy-drox′id.**

hy-e-na (hī-ē′nə), *n.* any of a family of flesh-eating mammals, resembling the wolf and wildcat in appearance and habits, native to Africa and Asia. Also, **hy-æ′na.**

hy-gi-ene (hī′jĭ-ēn; hī′jēn), *n.* the science of health, its preservation, and the laws of sanitation.—*n.* **hy′gi-en-ist.**

hy-gi-en-ic (hī″jĭ-ĕn′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to health or the science of health; **2,** healthful; sanitary.

hy-grom-e-ter (hī-grŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the variations of moisture in the atmosphere. —*n.* **hy-grom′e-try.**—*adj.* **hy″gro-met′ric.**

hy-la (hī′lə), *n.* a tree frog, or tree toad, often heard piping in the early spring.

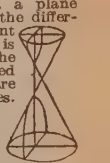
hy-me-ne-al (hī″mĕ-nē′əl), *adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial: —*n.* a marriage song.

hymn (hĭm), *n.* a sacred song expressive of praise or adoration:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hymned (hĭmd), *p.pr.* hymn′ing (hĭm′ĭng; hĭm′nĭng)], to sing praises to:—*v.i.* to sing in praise.—*n.* **hym′nist** (hĭm′nĭst).

hym-nal (hĭm′năl), *n.* a collection of sacred songs for public worship.

hy-per-a-cid-i-ty (hī″pĕr-ə-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* a condition marked by too much acid, as in the secretions of the stomach or mouth.

hy-per-bo-la (hī-pûr′bō-lə), *n.* a plane curve such that the difference of the distances from any point thereon to two fixed points, or foci, is a constant; the curve formed by the intersection of two equal cones, placed vertex to vertex so that their axes are in line, by a plane parallel to the axes.



HYPERBOLA

hy-per-bo-le (hī-pûr′bō-lē), *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more than the truth; poetic exaggeration.

hy-per-bol-ic (hī″pĕr-bŏl′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** in literature, pertaining to, or containing, overstatements; exaggerated; **2,** in mathematics, pertaining to a hyperbola. Also, **hy″per-bol′i-cal.**

hy-per-crit-i-cal (hī″pĕr-krĭt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** too severe in judgment; too quick to find fault; **2,** excessively nice or exact; difficult to please; fastidious. —*adv.* **hy″per-crit′i-cal-ly.**

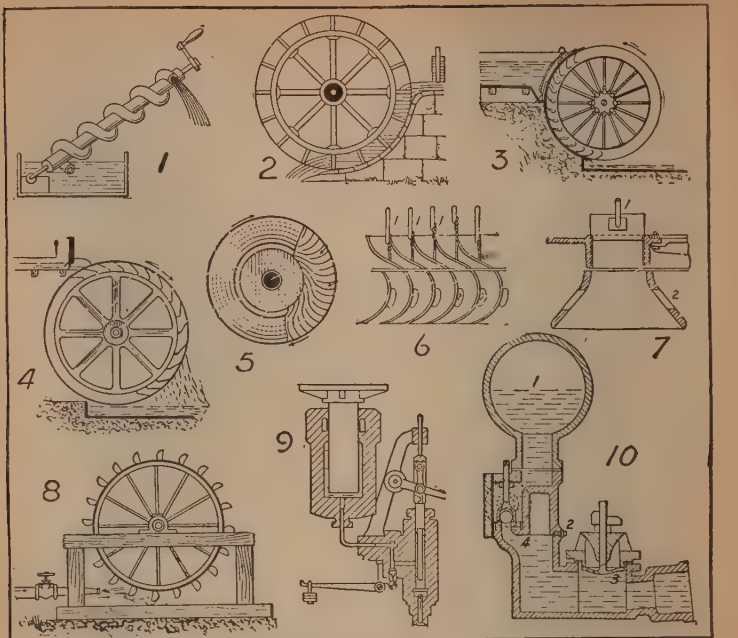
hy-per-tro-phy (hī-pûr′trō-fĭ), *n.* abnormal or excessive growth of the body or part: opp. of *atrophy:*—*v.i.* to become excessively enlarged, as an organ.

hy-phen (hī′fĕn), *n.* a sign [-] used to join compound words, as *self-denial,* or to divide a word into syllables:—*v.t.* to join with, or separate by, such a mark.

hy-phen-ate (hī′fĕn-āt), *v.t.* to insert a hyphen between the parts or syllables of (a word).

hyp-no-sis (hĭp-nō′sĭs), *n.* **1,** a state resembling sleep, in which the mind readily responds to external suggestion; **2,** a hypnotic trance; artificial sleep.

hyp-not-ic (hĭp-nŏt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, artificial sleep:



HYDRAULIC DEVICES

1, Archimedean screw; 2, breast wheel; 3, undershot wheel; 4, overshot wheel; 5, inward flow turbine wheel; 6, 7, vertical and horizontal sections of impulse turbine (*a*, central section, with fixed vanes which give moving water a certain direction outward; *b*, outer section, rotated by water); 8, Pelton wheel; 9, hand-power hydraulic press; 10, hydraulic ram (1, air chamber; 2, valve for admitting air as required; 3, discharge valve; 4, valve to delivery pipe).

—*n.* **1**, a person who can be put into a trancelike sleep or hypnosis; **2**, a person in such a state; **3**, anything that produces sleep, as a drug.—*adv.* **hyp-not'i-cal-ly**.

hyp-no-tism (hĭp'nō-tĭzm), *n.* a method of causing a trancelike sleep, in which the mind readily responds to external influence.—*n.* **hyp'no-tist**.

hyp-no-tize (hĭp'nō-tīz), *v.t.* to cause to fall into a hypnotic condition, or an artificial sleep in which the mind readily responds to external direction.—*n.* **hyp'no-tiz"er**.—*adj.* **hyp'no-tiz"a-ble**.

hy-po (hī'pō), *n.* a coarse powder used esp. in photography as a fixing agent.

hyp-o-chon-dri-a (hĭp"ō-kŏn'drĭ-*ă*; hī"-pō-kŏn'drĭ-*ă*), *n.* **1**, a mental disorder attended with extreme melancholy; **2**, the blues; low spirits; depression. Also, **hyp"o-chon-dri'a-sis**.

hyp-o-chon-dri-ac (hĭp"ō-kŏn'drĭ-ăk; hī"pō-), *n.* one who is affected with extreme melancholy:—*adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, melancholy.

hy-poc-ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hypocrisies (-sĭz)], a pretending to be what one is not; a putting on of an appearance of virtue which is not possessed; sham; pretense.

hyp-o-crite (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* **1**, one who practices pretense or deception to gain his own ends; **2**, a pharisee.—*adj.* **hyp"o-crit'i-cal**.—*adv.* **hyp"o-crit'i-cal-ly**.

hy-po-der-mic (hī"pō-dûr'mĭk; hĭp"ō-), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the parts under the skin; **2**, inserted under the skin: **hypodermic needle**, a hollow needle attached to a small pump, for injecting liquids under the skin:—*n.* a medicine injected in this manner.

hy-pot-e-nuse (hī-pŏt′ē-nūs; hī-), *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. Also, **hy-poth′e-nuse** (hī-pŏth′ē-nūs; hī-).

HYPOTENUSE (*ab*)

hy-poth-e-cate (hī-pŏth′ē-kāt; hī-), *v.t.* to pledge (property) as security for a debt; mortgage.—*n.* **hy-poth″e-ca′tion.**—*n.* **hy-poth′e-ca″tor.**

hy-poth-e-sis (hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs; hī-), *n.* [*pl.* hypotheses (-sēz)], something assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory which may or may not prove to be true; supposition; conjecture.

hy-po-thet-ic (hī″pō-thĕt′ĭk; hĭp″ō-), *adj.* based on supposition, or on something assumed; conjectural. Also, **hy″po-thet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **hy″po-thet′i-cal-ly.**

hys-sop (hĭs′ŭp), *n.* **1,** a fragrant medicinal herb of the mint family, growing about two feet high and bearing blue flowers; also, the flowers; **2,** an unidentified plant mentioned in the Bible.

hys-te-ri-a (hĭs-tē′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* a nervous affection, esp. of women, marked chiefly by very great emotional excitement with lack of control, as in spasms of alternate laughter and weeping.

hys-ter-i-cal (hĭs-tĕr′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or affected by, a nervous disease marked by laughing and crying; **2,** violently emotional; uncontrolled.—*adj.* **hys-ter′ic.**—*adv.* **hys-ter′i-cal-ly.**

hys-ter-ics (hĭs-tĕr′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* a fit of nervous and uncontrolled laughing and crying.

I

I (ī), *pron.* of the first person [*nom.* **I,** *poss.* my (mī), mine (mīn), *obj.* me (mē); *pl. nom.* we (wē), *poss.* our (our), ours (ourz), *obj.* us (ŭs)], the pronoun by which the speaker or writer denotes himself.

i-am-bic (ī-ăm′bĭk), *n.* a metrical foot consisting of a short or unaccented syllable followed by a long or accented syllable:—*adj.* designating, pertaining to, or composed of, such metrical feet.

i-am-bus (ī-ăm′bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* iambi (-bī); iambuses (-ĕz)], an iambic.

i-bex (ī′bĕks), *n.* [*pl.* ibexes (ī′bĕk-sĕz); ibices (ĭb′ĭ-sēz; ī′bĭ-)], any of a class of wild goats, having very large, recurved horns.

i-bis (ī′bĭs), *n.* any of several species of large wading bird, having a long, curved beak; esp., the species venerated by the ancient Egyptians.

ice (ĭs), *n.* **1,** frozen water; **2,** any substance resembling ice; as, menthol *ice;* **3,** frozen confection; as, water *ice;* **4,** the coating placed on cake; frosting:—*v.t.* **1,** to change into a

ICE BOAT

frozen state; freeze; **2,** to supply with ice; **3,** to cool by ice, as beverages or fruit; **4,** to cover, as cake, by frosting.

ice age the glacial epoch, or time when ice covered large areas of the world.

ice-berg (īs′bûrg″), *n.* a large mass of ice detached from a glacier, and floating in the sea.

ice boat **1,** a strong steamboat used to break a channel through ice; **2,** a boat mounted on runners and propelled on ice by sails (see illus. preceding column).

ice cream *n.* flavored cream or custard sweetened and frozen.

ich-neu-mon (ĭk-nū′mŏn), *n.* an Old World mongoose, a small, brave, dexterous mammal, weasel-like in form, which feeds on mice, rats, snakes, and other small animals: **ichneumon fly,** any of a large group of insects which lay their eggs in or upon the larvæ of other insects.

ICHNEUMON FLY

i-ci-cle (ī′sĭ-kl), *n.* a tapering piece of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.—*adj.* **ī′ci-cled.**

ic-ing (ĭs′ĭng), *n.* a coating or covering on cake, made of sugar, milk, white of egg, etc.; frosting; as, chocolate *icing.*

i-con-o-clast (ī-kŏn′ō-klăst), *n.* **1,** an image breaker; **2,** one hostile to the practice of image worship; **3,** one who attacks superstitions or shams.—*n.* **i-con′o-clasm.**—*adj.* **i-con″o-clas′tic.**

i-cy (ī′sĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; **2,** chilling in manner; indifferent.—*adv.* **ī′ci-ly.**—*n.* **ī′ci-ness.**

i-de-a (ī-dē′ȧ), *n.* **1,** a mental image; **2,** a mental pattern; standard of excellence; **3,** a purpose or plan; an intention; **4,** a general notion; belief; as, I have an *idea* she will come.

i-de-al (ī-dē′ăl), *adj.* **1,** existing in imagination only; visionary; impractical; **2,** conforming to a standard of perfection; perfect; **3,** pertaining to, or expressed by, ideas:

—*n.* **1**, that which exists only as an idea, apart from reality; **2**, a mental conception or an individual regarded as the standard of perfection.—*adv.* **i-de'al-ly.**

i-de-al-ism (ī-dē'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, the tendency to see things as they should be instead of as they are; **2**, practical effort toward a standard of perfection; a seeking after beauty or excellence; **3**, in art and literature, purely imaginative treatment of subjects: opp. of *realism*.—*n.* **i-de'al-ist.**

i-de-al-ize (ī-dē'ăl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to look upon as beautiful or good, regardless of fact; as, she *idealizes* her son; **2**, to see (something) as it should be, not as it is; **3**, to treat imaginatively, as a subject in art.—*n.* **i-de"al-i-za'tion.**

i-den-ti-cal (ī-dĕn'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, the very same; as, the *identical* spot; **2**, exactly alike; as, no two faces are *identical*.—*adv.* **i-den'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **i-den'ti-cal-ness.**

i-den-ti-fy (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1**, to make, consider, or treat as the same; **2**, to prove to be one's own; **3**, to aid in proof or recognition of, as a person.—*adj.* **i-den'ti-fi'a-ble.**—*n.* **i-den"ti-fi-ca'tion.**

i-den-ti-ty (ī-dĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* identities (-tĭz)], **1**, essential or practical sameness; likeness; **2**, distinctive individuality; as, to establish one's *identity*.

ides (īdz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

id-i-o-cy (ĭd'ĭ-ō-sĭ), *n.* extreme mental weakness or incapacity.

id-i-om (ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1**, the language of a people; also, the dialect of a group or section; as, the New England *idiom*; **2**, the peculiar genius or spirit of a language; **3**, an expression which, as a whole, has a meaning different from that of the joined meanings of its part, as *hard put to it*; **4**, a method of expression peculiar to an individual.

id-i-o-mat-ic (ĭd"ĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, peculiar to a language; colloquial; **2**, given to, or marked by, the use of expressions characteristic of a language; as, an *idiomatic* phrase. Also, **id"i-o-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **id"i-o-mat'i-cal-ly.**

id-i-o-syn-cra-sy [*pl.* idiosyncrasies (-sĭz)], peculiarity of temperament; a characteristic peculiar to an individual, born of that individual's own particular bent; oddity.

id-i-ot (ĭd'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* **1**, one of weak mind; **2**, a foolish person; dunce.

id-i-ot-ic (ĭd"ĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, an idiot; **2**, foolish. Also, **id"i-ot'i-cal.**—*adv.* **id"i-ot'i-cal-ly.**

i-dle (ī'dl), *adj.* **1**, empty; unoccupied; unused; as, *idle* servants; **2**, useless; futile; of no importance; as, an *idle* tale; **3**, lazy:—*v.i.* **1**, to be inactive or without employment; **2**, to run slowly in neutral gear, as an automobile engine:—*v.t.* to spend or waste (time): usually with *away*.—*n.* **ī'dle-ness.**

i-dler (ī'dlĕr), *n.* one who wastes time in doing nothing; a lazy person.

i-dly (ī'dlĭ), *adv.* in an unoccupied or aimless manner; lazily; as, to wander *idly*.

i-dol (ī-dŏl), *n.* **1**, an image of a divinity or a god used as an object of worship (see illus. next column); **2**, a person or thing greatly loved or adored.

i-dol-a-ter (ī-dŏl'ă-tĕr), *n.* **1**, an idol worshiper; one who pays divine honors to images, talismans, etc.; **2**, one who loves a person or thing to excess; an ardent devotee; great admirer.—*n.fem.* **i-dol'a-tress.**

EGYPTIAN IDOL (The goddess Bast)

i-dol-a-trous (ī-dŏl'ă-trŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or practicing, the worship of images; **2**, marked by undue reverence or excessive affection.

i-dol-a-try (ī-dŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* idolatries (-trĭz)], **1**, the worship of images or any created object; **2**, very great veneration or love for any person or thing; undue reverence.

i-dol-ize (ī'dŏl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to worship, esp. an image regarded as a god; **2**, to love or admire to excess, as a hero. Also, **i'dol-ise.**

i-dyl (ī'dĭl), *n.* **1**, a short, pastoral poem; also, a description in verse or prose of a rustic scene, episode, etc.; **2**, an episode forming a suitable subject for such a piece.

i-dyl-lic (ī-dĭl'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, of the nature of, short, pastoral scenes in prose or verse; **2**, pastoral; hence, pleasingly simple.

if (ĭf), *conj.* **1**, on the condition that; as, *if* I let you have the book, you must read it carefully; supposing that; as, *if* I do go to New York, what is the best train to take? **2**, whether; as, he asked *if* he might go; **3**, although; as, even *if* the answer is correct, the work is not neatly done; **4**, whenever; as, *if* I have any question, I will come to you:—*n.* a supposition or condition.

ig-loo (ĭg'lōō), *n.* an Eskimo dome-shaped house or hut, made of snow and blocks of ice. Also, **ig'lu.**

ig-ne-ous (ĭg'nē-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, fire; **2**, in geology, formed under intense heat; formed by volcanic action; as, *igneous* rocks.

***ig-nis fat-u-us** (ĭg'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs), [Lat.], [*pl.* ignes fatui (ĭg'nēz făt'ū-ī)], **1**, a strange light seen to flit above the ground in marshy places; will-o'-the-wisp; jack-o'-lantern; **2**, something that misleads, as a fond or vain hope.

ig-nite (ĭg-nīt'), *v.t.* **1**, to set on fire; **2**, to heat strongly:—*v.i.* **1**, to take fire; **2**, to glow with heat.—*n.* **ig-nit'er.**—*adj.* **ig-nit'i-ble; ig-nit'a-ble.**

ig-ni-tion (ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of setting on fire or kindling; **2**, the state of being set on fire; **3**, the means of producing fire; **4**, the device for exploding the charge in an internal-combustion engine.

ig-no-ble (ĭg-nō'bl), *adj.* **1**, of low birth or station; of no reputation; **2**, of mean character or quality; degraded; vile.—*n.* **ig-no'ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ig-no'bly.**

ig-no-min-i-ous (ĭg"nō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, marked with dishonor or public disgrace; shameful; **2**, deserv-

ing disgrace; despicable; 3, humiliating; shameful, as a punishment.

ig-no-min-y (ĭg'nō-mĭn-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ignominies (-ĭz)], 1, loss of one's good name; public disgrace or dishonor; 2, conduct deserving public disgrace.

ig-no-ra-mus (ĭg'nō-rā'mŭs), *n.* one without education or knowledge; a blockhead; dolt.

ig-no-rance (ĭg'nō-rāns), *n.* the state of being uneducated or uninformed; lack or want of knowledge.

ig-no-rant (ĭg'nō-rānt), *adj.* 1, lacking knowledge; uninstructed; 2, unaware; as, he was *ignorant* of the fact; 3, displaying or resulting from lack of knowledge; as, an *ignorant* reply.—*adv.* **ig'no-rant-ly.**

ig-nore (ĭg-nōr'), *v.t.* 1, to treat as unknown; disregard wilfully; fail to recognize; refuse to notice; 2, in law, to throw out as false or unsupported by sufficient evidence, as a bill of indictment by a grand jury.

i-gua-na (ĭ-gwä'nä), *n.* any of several large lizards found in South and Central America, one species being used as food.

IGUANA (1/8)

il-e-um (ĭl'ē-ŭm), *n.* the lower part of the small intestine.

i-lex (ī'lĕks), *n.* 1, holly; 2, a species of oak tree: commonly called *holm oak.*

ill (ĭl), *adj.* [*comp.* worse (wûrs), *superl.* worst (wûrst)], 1, sick; diseased; as, the child is *ill;* 2, morally bad; as, *ill* fame; 3, harmful; 4, faulty; unskilful; as, *ill* management; 5, improper; as behavior; 6, unfavorable; as, *ill* fortune; 7, harsh; threatening; as, *ill* news; 8, imperfect; as, *ill* success:—*n.* 1, evil; the opposite of good; that which prevents happiness; 2, something unfavorable or injurious; as, to work *ill* to one's neighbor; 3, in *pl.*, misfortunes:—*adv.* badly; imperfectly; poorly.

ill-bred (ĭl'-brĕd'), *adj.* uncivil; rude; badly brought up; impolite.

il-le-gal (ĭ-lē'găl), *adj.* contrary to law; unlawful; illicit.—*adv.* **il-le'gal-ly.**—*n.* **il'le-gal'i-ty.**

il-leg-i-ble (ĭ-lĕj'ĭ-bl), *adj.* badly written; not to be read easily; undecipherable.—*adv.* **il-leg'i-bly.**—*n.* **il-leg'i-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **il-leg'i-ble-ness.**

il-le-git-i-mate (ĭl'ē-jĭt'ĭ-mât), *adj.* 1, born out of wedlock; 2, unlawful; illegal; 3, illogical; unsound; 4, contrary to good usage; not genuine, as a word or expression.—*adv.* **il'le-git'i-mate-ly.**—*n.* **il'le-git'i-ma-cy.**

ill-fa-vored (ĭl'-fā'vērd), *adj.* 1, ugly; 2, offensive; unpleasant.

ill-hu-mored (ĭl'-hū'mērd), *adj.* cross; peevish; in a bad humor.

il-lib-er-al (ĭ-lĭb'ēr-ăl), *adj.* 1, without culture or education; 2, not broad-minded; bigoted; 3, stingy; ungenerous.—*adv.* **il-lib'er-al-ly.**—*n.* **il-lib'er-al'i-ty.**

il-lic-it (ĭ-lĭs'ĭt), *adj.* 1, not authorized or allowed; illegal; as, *illicit* trade in drugs; 2, not conforming to law; as, an *illicit* dealer.—*adv.* **il-lic'it-ly.**—*n.* **il-lic'it-ness.**

il-lim-it-a-ble (ĭ-lĭm'ĭt-ă-bl), *adj.* immeasurable; vast.—*adv.* **il-lim'it-a-bly.**—*n.* **il-lim'it-a-ble-ness.**

il-lit-er-ate (ĭ-lĭt'ēr-ât), *adj.* 1, unlearned; ignorant of letters or books; esp., unable to read or write; 2, showing lack of learning:—*n.* one who is unable to read and write.—*adv.* **il-lit'er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **il-lit'er-ate-ness.**—*n.* **il-lit'er-a-cy.**

ill-ness (ĭl'nĕs), *n.* 1, the condition of being sick; 2, a disease; sickness.

il-log-i-cal (ĭ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* contrary to sound reasoning, or to the rules of logic.—*adv.* **il-log'i-cal-ly.**

ill-tem-pered (ĭl'-tĕm'pērd), *adj.* quarrelsome; perverse.

ill-treat (ĭl'-trēt'), *v.t.* to treat badly, esp. cruelly.

il-lu-mi-nant (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nănt), *n.* anything which gives or produces light, as oil or gas:—*adj.* shedding light.

il-lu-mi-nate (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v.t.* 1, to give light to; 2 to decorate with lights, in token of rejoicing; 3, to enlighten, mentally or spiritually; make plain, as a difficult point; 4, to adorn, as a manuscript, with designs in colors:—*v.i.* to display lights.—*adj.* **il-lu'mi-na-tive.**—*n.* **il-lu'mi-na'tion.**

il-lu-mi-na-tor (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which gives light; 2, one who adorns books, manuscripts, etc.; 3, a condenser or reflector.

il-lu-mine (ĭ-lū'mĭn), *v.t.* to light; as, the moon *illumines* the night:—*v.i.* to be lighted.

il-lu-sion (ĭ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* 1, a perception of an appearance, sound, or other object of sense, which does not correspond with reality; mistaken perception; as, an optical *illusion;* 2, the state of being under a misconception; 3, transparent tulle; delicate lace for veils.—*n.* **il-lu'sion-ist.**

il-lu-sive (ĭ-lū'sĭv), *adj.* misleading, deceptive; illusory.—*adv.* **il-lu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **il-lu'sive-ness.**

il-lu-so-ry (ĭ-lū'sō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, causing deception; deceptive; 2, of the nature of a misconception.

il-lus-trate (ĭ-lŭs'trāt; ĭl'ŭs-trāt), *v.t.* 1, to make clear or intelligible; explain by examples; 2, to make plain by means of pictures; ornament with pictures; as, to *illustrate* a book.—*p.adj.* **il'lus-trat-ed.** (ĭl'-ŭs-trāt-ĕd; ĭ-lŭs'-).—*n.* **il'lus-tra-tor.**

il-lus-tra-tion (ĭl'-ŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the art of making plain by the use of examples, analogies, etc.; 2, the act of adorning by pictures; 3, that which makes clear, as a comparison or an example; 4, that which adorns or decorates a text.

il-lus-tra-tive (ĭ-lŭs'trā-tĭv; ĭl'ŭs-trā-tĭv), *adj.* tending to explain or make clear; serving as an example.—*adv.* **il-lus'tra-tive-ly.**

il-lus-tri-ous (ĭ-lŭs′trĭ-ŭs), *adj.* distinguished by greatness; renowned; glorious; famous; honored.—*adv.* **il-lus′tri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **il-lus′tri-ous-ness.**

im-age (ĭm′ăj), *n.* **1,** an imitation of any person or thing; a statue; bust; an idol; **2,** a counterpart; likeness; as, God created man in his own *image;* **3,** a mental picture, conception, or idea; **4,** a figure of speech; a simile or metaphor; **5,** a reflection of an object formed by rays of light:—*v.t.* **1,** to form, or reflect, a likeness of; **2,** to represent to the mental vision; imagine; **3,** to describe well by words; **4,** to represent by a symbol; also, to serve as a symbol of; typify.

im-age-ry (ĭm′ăj-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* imageries (-rĭz)], **1,** imitations of objects taken collectively; **2,** mental pictures; imaginative work; as, the *imagery* of an artist; **3,** figures of speech as decoration in discourse.

im-ag-i-na-ry (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* existing only in the fancy.

im-ag-i-na-tion (ĭ-măj″ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the picture-forming power of the mind; the ability to create thoughts, ideas, or fancies; esp., the higher forms of this power exercised in art; the creative power; **2,** any product of this creative power; a conception or an idea; fanciful opinion; fancy; invention; **3,** the ability to appreciate a mental image created by another, esp. in art and literature.

im-ag-i-na-tive (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *adj.* proceeding from, exhibiting, or endowed with, the faculty of creating mental images; constructive; inventive; creative; fanciful.—*adv.* **im-ag′i-na-tive-ly.**—*n.* **im-ag′i-na-tive-ness.**

im-a-gine (ĭ-măj′ĭn), *v.t.* **1,** to form a mental picture of; conceive; **2,** to conjecture; think; **3,** to contrive; scheme:—*v.i.* **1,** to form a mental picture; fancy; **2,** to suppose; surmise.—*adj.* **im-ag′i-na-ble.**

i-ma-go (ĭ-mā′gō), *n.* [*pl.* imagoes (-gōz); imagines (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nēz)], **1,** an image; **2,** in zoölogy, the last, or adult, stage of an insect's development.

im-be-cile (ĭm′bē-sĭl; *Br.* ĭm′bē-sēl; ĭm″bē-sēl′), *adj.* **1,** feeble-minded; idiotic; **2,** marked by stupidity; as, an *imbecile* remark:—*n.* one of feeble mind.

im-be-cil-i-ty (ĭm″bē-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* imbecilities (-tĭz)], **1,** mental weakness; also, an instance of mental weakness; **2,** silly folly or absurdity.

im-bed (ĭm-bĕd′), *v.t.* to inclose in surrounding matter. See **em-bed′,** *Pfd. S.*

im-bibe (ĭm-bīb′), *v.t.* **1,** to drink in; absorb, as if by drinking; **2,** to receive or absorb into the mind.—*n.* **im-bib′er.**—*n.* **im″bi-bi′tion** (ĭm″bĭ-bĭsh′ŭn).

im-bri-cate (ĭm′brĭ-kāt), *adj.* with the edges lapped over each other in regular order, as scales, shingles, or leaves. Also, **im′bri-cat″ed.**—*n.* **im″bri-ca′tion.**

im-bro-glio (ĭm-brōl′yō), *n.* [*pl.* imbroglios (-yōz)], an intricate state of affairs; perplexity; complicated plot.

im-bue (ĭm-bū′), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to absorb; tinge deeply; dye; **2,** to cause to become permeated; impress.

im-i-ta-ble (ĭm′ĭ-tȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being copied or used as a pattern.—*n.* **im″i-ta-bil′i-ty.**

im-i-tate (ĭm′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* **1,** to reproduce in form, color, qualities, conduct, and the like; **2,** to use as a model or pattern; take example by; **3,** to look like; resemble.—*n.* **im′i-ta″tor.**

im-i-ta-tion (ĭm″ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of following, as a pattern or example, or of striving to copy; **2,** that which is made to resemble something.

im-i-ta-tive (ĭm′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** inclined to copy an original; **2,** formed after a model; hence, not genuine; counterfeit.—*adv.* **im′i-ta-tive-ly.**—*n.* **im′i-ta-tive-ness.**

im-mac-u-late (ĭ-măk′ū-lȧt), *adj.* **1,** without blemish; unspotted; undefiled; pure; also, absolutely clean; **2,** without fault or error.—*adv.* **im-mac′u-late-ly.**—*n.* **im-mac′u-late-ness.**

im-ma-nent (ĭm′ȧ-nĕnt), *adj.* inherent; indwelling.—*n.* **im′ma-nence; im′ma-nen-cy.**

im-ma-te-ri-al (ĭm″ȧ-tē′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** not consisting of matter; spiritual; disembodied; **2,** unimportant; as, these details are *immaterial* to the plan.—*adv.* **im″ma-te′ri-al-ly.**—*n.* **im″ma-te″ri-al′i-ty.**

im-ma-ture (ĭm″ȧ-tūr′), *adj.* **1,** not ripe; not fully grown or developed; **2,** not finished or perfected; crude.—*adv.* **im″ma-ture′ly.**—*n.* **im″ma-tu′ri-ty.**

im-meas-ur-a-ble (ĭ-mĕzh′ûr-ȧ-bl; ĭm-mĕzh′ûr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* not capable of being reckoned in terms of length, breadth, etc.; limitless; vast.—*adv.* **im-meas′ur-a-bly.**—*n.* **im-meas′ur-a-bil′i-ty.**

im-me-di-ate (ĭ-mē′dĭ-ăt), *adj.* **1,** directly related; next; close; as, one's *immediate* family; **2,** direct; acting without any agency or object coming between; **3,** not separated in time; urgent; as, *immediate* needs; **4,** not separated in space; in contact; **5,** *Colloq.,* near at hand; as, the *immediate* neighborhood.—*adv.* **im-me′di-ate-ly.**

im-me-mo-ri-al (ĭm″ē-mō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition; as, *immemorial* usage.—*adv.* **im″me-mo′ri-al-ly.**

im-mense (ĭ-mĕns′), *adj.* immeasurable; boundless; vast; very great or large.—*adv.* **im-mense′ly.**

im-men-si-ty (ĭ-mĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* immensities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or fact of being very large; **2,** vastness.

im-merse (ĭ-mûrs′), *v.t.* **1,** to plunge into or under anything, esp. into a fluid; sink; dip; **2,** to plunge into and be absorbed in; as, *immersed* in golf; **3,** to baptize by immersion.—*p.adj.* **im-mersed′.**

im-mer-sion (ĭ-mûr′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of plunging or the state of being plunged into a fluid; **2,** absorption, as in a task; **3,** baptism by submerging the whole of a person's body in water.

im-me-thod-i-cal (ĭm″ē-thŏd′ĭ-kăl; ĭm″mē-), *adj.* without method; unsystematic; irregular; confused.

im-mi-grant (ĭm′ĭ-grănt), *adj.* coming into a country as a settler:—*n.* one who comes into a country to settle.

im-mi-grate (ĭm′ĭ-grāt), *v.i.* to come into a country as a permanent resident.—*n.* **im′mi-gra′tion.**

im-mi-nence (ĭm′ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1,** the condition of being about to

happen; 2, that which impends, as evil or danger. Also, **im'mi-nen-cy.**

im-mi-nent (Im'ĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* threatening or about to fall or occur immediately: said esp. of misfortune or peril; as, *imminent* calamity.—*adv.* **im'mi-nent-ly.**

im-mo-bile (ĭ-mō'bĭl), *adj.* not movable; motionless; fixed; stable; stationary.—*n.* **im"mo-bil'i-ty.**

im-mod-er-ate (ĭ-mŏd'ĕr-ât), *adj.* extreme; excessive; extravagant; intemperate.—*adv.* **im-mod'er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **im-mod"er-a'tion.**

im-mod-est (ĭ-mŏd'ĕst), *adj.* 1, forward; brazen; 2, wanting in decent restraint; 3, impure in word or deed.—*adv.* **im-mod'est-ly.**

im-mod-es-ty (ĭ-mŏd'ĕs-tĭ), *n.* 1, want of modesty, delicacy, or proper reserve; 2, impudence; forwardness.

im-mo-late (Im'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to kill, as a victim, in sacrifice; hence, to sacrifice; make a sacrifice of; as, to *immolate* ambition on the altar of duty.—*n.* **im"mo-la'tion.**—*n.* **im'mo-la"tor.**

im-mor-al (ĭ-mŏr'ăl), *adj.* 1, contrary to conscience or the law of right as conceived by any group; wicked; vicious; 2, specif., loose sexually.—*adv.* **im-mor'al-ly.**

im-mo-ral-i-ty (Im"ō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* moralities (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being wicked; esp., lewdness; 2, a bad act or practice.

im-mor-tal (ĭ-mŏr'tăl), *adj.* 1, freed from the fate of death; divine; 2, fitted to live through the ages; famous for all time; as, an *immortal* poem; 3, marked by loftiness; heavenly; as, *immortal* yearnings:—*n.* 1, one who never dies; 2, one whose fame is undying or lasting; 3, in *pl.*, in mythology, the gods.—*adv.* **im-mor'tal-ly.**

im-mor-tal-i-ty (Im"ŏr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, exemption from death; 2, exemption from oblivion; everlasting fame.

im-mor-tal-ize (ĭ-mŏr'tăl-īz), *v.t.* to give unending life or fame to.

im-mor-telle (Im"ŏr-tĕl'), *n.* any one of several flowers which may be dried without losing their form or color: commonly called *everlasting.*

im-mov-a-ble (ĭ-mōōv'ă-bl), *adj.* 1, incapable of being moved; fixed; 2, steadfast; unchanging, as a state of mind; 3, not emotionally sensitive; 4, in law, not subject to removal, as lands:—*n.* 1, that which cannot be moved; 2, in *pl.*, in law, land, or things fixed to, or belonging to, land, as trees or buildings.—*n.* **im-mov'a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **im-mov'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **im-mov'a-bly.**

im-mune (ĭ-mūn'), *adj.* exempt; privileged; esp., protected against a disease, as by vaccination.

im-mu-ni-ty (ĭ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* immunities (-tĭz)], 1, in law, freedom from any duty, office, or tax; 2, freedom from natural or usual duties, evils, or misfortunes; esp., ability to resist disease.

im-mun-ize (ĭ-mŭn'īz; Im'ū-nīz), *v.t.* 1, to protect from the infection or contagion of a disease, as by inoculation; 2, to render exempt, as from taxation.

im-mure (ĭ-mūr'), *v.t.* to inclose within walls; shut up in, or as in, prison; confine.

im-mu-ta-ble (ĭ-mū'tă-bl), *adj.* unchangeable; permanent.—*adv.* **im-mu'ta-bly.**—*n.* **im-mu"ta-bil'i-ty.**

imp (Imp), *n.* 1, a young, little, or inferior devil; a hobgoblin; 2, a pert child.

im-pact (Im'păkt), *n.* a collision; a striking together of two objects.

im-pair (Im-pâr'), *v.t.* to make worse; lessen in quantity, excellence, value, or strength; weaken; harm; as, poor food *impairs* the health.—*n.* **im-pair'ment.**

im-pale (Im-pāl'), *v.t.* 1, to pierce through with anything sharp; kill by thrusting through and fixing with a sharp stake; 2, to render helpless, as if fixed on a stake; also, to torment thus.—*n.* **im-pale'ment.**

im-pal-pa-ble (Im-păl'pă-bl), *adj.* 1, not perceivable by touch; 2, not easily taken in by the mind; as, *impalpable* distinctions.—*n.* **im-pal"pa-bil'i-ty.**

im-pan-el (Im-păn'ĕl), *v.t.* 1, to enter on a list for jury duty; enroll; 2, to draw from the list and swear in (persons to form a jury). Also, **em-pan'el.**

im-part (Im-pärt'), *v.t.* 1, to bestow a share or portion of, as joy, one's thoughts, or the like; give; 2, to communicate knowledge of; tell:—*v.i.* to give a share.

im-par-tial (Im-pär'shăl), *adj.* not favoring one more than another; fair; just; as, a judge must be absolutely *impartial* in his decisions.—*adv.* **im-par'tial-ly.**

im-par-ti-al-i-ty (Im-pär"shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; Im"pär-shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* freedom from favoritism; fairness.

im-pass-a-ble (Im-păs'ă-bl), *adj.* 1, not to be gone through or by; as, an *impassable* swamp; 2, preventing passage; as, an *impassable* barrier.—*adv.* **im-pass'a-bly.**—*n.* **im-pass'a-ble-ness.**

im-pas-si-ble (Im-păs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* free from harm, pain, or passion.—*adv.* **im-pas'si-bly.**—*n.* **im-pas"si-bil'i-ty.**

im-pas-sion (Im-păsh'ŭn), *v.t.* to fill, or move, with strong feeling:—**impassioned,** *p.adj.* showing strong emotion.

im-pas-sive (Im-păs'ĭv), *adj.* not feeling or not showing pain, suffering, feeling, or emotion; hence, serene; calm; unimpressionable.—*adv.* **im-pas'sive-ly.**—*n.* **im-pas'sive-ness.**—*n.* **im"pas-siv'i-ty.**

im-pa-tient (Im-pā'shĕnt), *adj.* 1, desiring quick results; restless because of pain, delay, opposition, control, or circumstances; intolerant; 2, showing restlessness, irritability, or intolerance; eager.—*adv.* **im-pa'tient-ly.**—*n.* **im-pa'tience.**

im-peach (Im-pēch'), *v.t.* 1, to call in question; challenge the truth or value of; 2, to accuse of crime, esp. of official misconduct, before a court; as, to *impeach* a judge or governor.—*adj.* **im-peach'a-ble.**—*n.* **im-peach'ment.**

im-pec-ca-ble (Im-pĕk'ă-bl), *adj.* 1, not liable to sin; 2, faultless; perfect.—*n.* **im-pec"ca-bil'i-ty.**

im-pe-cu-ni-ous (Im"pĕ-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* without money; poor.—*n.* **im"pe-cu"ni-os'i-ty.**

im-pede (Im-pēd'), *v.t.* to obstruct; hinder; as, to *impede* progress.

im-ped-i-ment (Im-pĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* that which hinders or obstructs progress or activity; hindrance.

im-ped-i-men-ta (ĭm-pĕd″ĭ-mĕn′tȧ), *n.pl.* things which hinder progress; baggage, esp. military baggage.

im-pel (ĭm-pĕl′), *v.t.* to drive or urge forward or on; force or influence to any kind of motion or action; as, fear and remorse *impel* him to confess.—*n.* **im-pel′ler.**

im-pend (ĭm-pĕnd′), *v.i.* to hang aloft; be ready to fall; hence, as of events, to be at hand; threaten immediately.

im-pen-e-tra-bil-i-ty (ĭm-pĕn″ē-trȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** incapability of being pierced or entered; impervioussness; **2,** that property of matter according to which no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time.

im-pen-e-tra-ble (ĭm-pĕn′ē-trȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** not to be entered or pierced; not admitting entrance; **2,** not capable of being understood or comprehended; **3,** not touched by reason, sympathy, etc.; **4,** having the property of matter according to which no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time.—*adv.* **im-pen′e-tra-bly.**—*n.* **im-pen′e-tra-ble-ness.**

im-pen-i-tent (ĭm-pĕn′ĭ-tĕnt), *adj.* not sorry for sin; unrepentant:—*n.* one who finally neglects the duty of repentance; a hardened sinner.—*adv.* **im-pen′i-tent-ly.**—*n.* **im-pen′i-tence.**

im-per-a-tive (ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** expressing command; authoritative; **2,** not to be avoided; as, an *imperative* demand; **3,** in grammar, expressing command, entreaty, or exhortation; as, the *imperative* mood.—*n.* **1,** a command; an act or word that gives or expresses a command; **2,** the imperative mood.—*adv.* **im-per′a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **im-per′a-tive-ness.**

im-per-cep-ti-ble (ĭm″pĕr-sĕp′tĭ-bl), *adj.* not capable of being perceived by the senses, or realized by the mind.—*adv.* **im″per-cep′ti-bly.**—*n.* **im″per-cep′ti-bil′i-ty.**

im-per-fect (ĭm-pûr′fĕkt), *adj.* wanting in completeness, correctness, or excellence; incomplete: **imperfect tense,** a tense, esp. a past tense, which indicates action going on but not completed; as, he *was walking*:—*n.* the imperfect tense, or a word in it.—*adv.* **im-per′fect-ly.**—*n.* **im-per′fect-ness.**

im-per-fec-tion (ĭm″pĕr-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** incompleteness; faultiness; **2,** a defect or blemish; fault.

im-pe-ri-al (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ȧl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to an empire or emperor; **2,** pertaining to a state considered as governing dependencies; **3,** pertaining to, or fit for, an emperor or sovereign; hence, imposing:—*n.* **1,** anything of unusual size or excellence; **2,** a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip; a goatee.—*n.* **im-pe′ri-al-ist.**—*adv.* **im-pe′ri-al-ly.**

im-pe-ri-al-ism (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ȧl-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the power or government of an emperor; **2,** the policy of the extension of the control or dominion of a nation, either by gaining new territory or by a close union of loosely connected parts.

im-pe-ri-al-is-tic (ĭm-pē″rĭ-ȧl-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or favoring, the policy of extending the dominion of a nation.—*adv.* **im-pe″ri-al-is′ti-cal-ly.**

im-per-il (ĭm-pĕr′ĭl), *v.t.* to put in danger or jeopardy; endanger.

im-pe-ri-ous (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** commanding; overbearing; **2,** urgent; imperative, as a call.—*adv.* **im-pe′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **im-pe′ri-ous-ness.**

im-per-ish-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr′ĭsh-ȧ-bl), *adj.* indestructible; not subject to decay; permanently enduring.—*adv.* **im-per′ish-a-bly.**—*n.* **im-per″ish-a-bil′i-ty.**

im-per-me-a-ble (ĭm-pûr′mē-ȧ-bl), *adj.* not permitting passage; impervious.—*adv.* **im-per′me-a-bly.**—*n.* **im-per″me-a-bil′i-ty.**

im-per-son-al (ĭm-pûr′sŭn-ȧl), *adj.* **1,** not belonging or referring to a particular person; **2,** not existing as a separate person; **3,** in grammar, designating verbs used either with no subject or with an indefinite one, as *it snows, it seems*:—*n.* an impersonal verb.—*adv.* **im-per′son-al-ly.**

im-per-son-ate (ĭm-pûr′sŭn-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to give the qualities of a person to; personify; **2,** to represent (a person or character), esp. on the stage.—*n.* **im-per″son-a′tion.**—*n.* **im-per′son-a″tor.**

im-per-ti-nent (ĭm-pûr′tĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* **1,** of no relation to the matter in hand; not to the point; **2,** rude; uncivil or offensive in behavior; saucy.—*adv.* **im-per′ti-nent-ly.**—*n.* **im-per′ti-nence.**

im-per-turb-a-ble (ĭm″pĕr-tûr′bȧ-bl), *adj.* not capable of being mentally disturbed or agitated; self-contained; calm.—*adv.* **im″per-turb′a-bly.**—*n.* **im″per-turb″a-bil′i-ty.**

im-per-vi-ous (ĭm-pûr′vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** not permitting entrance or passage; impenetrable; **2,** not affected or influenced; as, *impervious* to argument.—*adv.* **im-per′vi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **im-per′vi-ous-ness.**

im-pet-u-ous (ĭm-pĕt′ū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** of physical things, rushing with force and violence; as, an *impetuous* current; **2,** of people or feelings, acting with sudden energy; hasty; rash; passionate; as, an *impetuous* demand.—*adv.* **im-pet′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **im-pet′u-ous-ness.**—*n.* **im-pet″u-os′i-ty.**

im-pe-tus (ĭm′pē-tŭs), *n.* **1,** the force which any moving body possesses by reason of its motion and weight; momentum; **2,** any impulse; incentive.

im-pi-e-ty (ĭm-pī′ē-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* impieties (-tĭz)], **1,** want of reverence for God; **2,** an act of irreverence or wickedness.

im-pinge (ĭm-pĭnj′), *v.i.* **1,** to strike or dash; clash; come in collision; **2,** to encroach.—*n.* **im-pinge′ment.**

im-pi-ous (ĭm′pĭ-ŭs), *adj.* wanting in reverence for God; irreligious; wicked; profane; as, *impious* thoughts.—*adv.* **im′pi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **im′pi-ous-ness.**

imp-ish (ĭm′pĭsh), *adj.* having the character of a mischievous devil or urchin.—*adv.* **imp′ish-ly.**—*n.* **imp′ish-ness.**

im-pla-ca-ble (ĭm-plā′kȧ-bl), *adj.* not to be pacified or appeased; relentless.—*n.* **im-pla′ca-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **im-pla′ca-bly.**—*n.* **im-pla″ca-bil′i-ty.**

im-plant (ĭm-plănt′), *v.t.* to set in deeply; cause to take root; instil, as a belief.—*n.* **im″plan-ta′tion.**

im-ple-ment (ĭm′plē-mĕnt), *n.* an instrument, tool, or utensil.

im-pli-cate (ĭm′plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to fold or twist together; entangle;

2, to involve deeply; bring into connection with.—*n.* **im"pli-ca'tion.**

im-plic-it (im-plis'it), *adj.* 1, to be understood, though not expressed; implied; 2, trusting in the word or authority of another; blind; unreserved.—*adv.* **im-plic'it-ly.**—*n.* **im-plic'it-ness.**

im-plore (im-plōr'), *v.t.* to entreat earnestly and humbly; beg; pray; as, to *implore* God to have mercy:—*v.i.* to beg.—*adv.* **im-plor'ing-ly.**—*n.* **im-plor'er.**

im-ply (im-plī'), *v.t.* 1, to mean or suggest (something not directly stated); also, to involve as a consequence; as, wealth *implies* responsibility; 2, to hint; insinuate.

im-po-lite (im"pō-līt'), *adj.* wanting in good manners; boorish; rude.—*adv.* **im"po-lite'ly.**—*n.* **im"po-lite'ness.**

im-pol-i-tic (im-pŏl'i-tik), *adj.* 1, of persons, unwise; indiscreet; imprudent; 2, of actions, measures, or the like, not judicious; apt to endanger the result desired.—*adv.* **im-pol'i-tic-ly.**

im-pon-der-a-ble (im-pŏn'dĕr-a-bl), *adj.* without weight; very light.—*n.* **im-pon"der-a-bil'i-ty.**

[1]im-port (im-pōrt'), *v.t.* 1, to bring from abroad, esp. for commercial purposes: opp. of *export*; 2, to introduce, as bitterness into a debate:—*n.* (im'pōrt), usually in *pl.*, an article brought from a foreign country.—*n.* **im-port'er.**—*n.* **im"por-ta'tion.**

[2]im-port (im-pōrt'), *v.t.* 1, to signify or imply; 2, to be of consequence or concern to; affect seriously or significantly:—*v.i.* to have consequence; be of moment:—*n.* (im'pōrt), 1, meaning; that which is implied; 2, consequence; importance.

im-por-tance (im-pōr'tăns), *n.* 1, the quality of being significant, weighty, or momentous; 2, social consequence; high position; 3, pretentiousness.

im-por-tant (im-pōr'tănt), *adj.* 1, of much consequence; bearing weight or significance; 2, of high position; of social consequence; 3, pretentious; pompous.—*adv.* **im-por'tant-ly.**

im-por-tu-nate (im-pôr'tû-nāt), *adj.* unreasonable or troublesome in begging or asking; pressing; urgent.—*adv.* **im-por'tu-nate-ly.**

im-por-tune (im"pôr-tūn'; im-pôr'tûn), *v.t.* to annoy with continual petitions or demands:—*v.i.* to beg persistently or urgently.

im-por-tu-ni-ty (im-pôr-tû'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* importunities (-tĭz)], persistent demand; ceaseless asking or begging.

im-pose (im-pōz'), *v.t.* 1, to place upon; as, to *impose* the hands in confirmation or ordination; 2, to lay or inflict upon, as a burden, punishment, or charge; as, to *impose* taxes; 3, to palm off deceitfully or fraudulently; 4, to obtrude; intrude; as, to *impose* one's company on others:—*v.i.* to take advantage; presume: with *upon*; as, to *impose* upon good nature.—*n.* **im-pos'er.**

im-pos-ing (im-pōz'ĭng), *p.adj.* commanding; stately; grand, as a house.—*adv.* **im-pos'ing-ly.**

im-po-si-tion (im"pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of imposing, as a burden; also, that which is imposed; 2, in England, additional work required, as of a student, for punishment; 3, a trick or fraud; 4, a laying on of hands, as in ordination.

im-pos-si-bil-i-ty (im-pŏs"ĭ-bil'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* impossibilities (-tĭz)], 1, the state or fact of not being able to exist, be done, or happen; 2, that which cannot exist or be done.

im-pos-si-ble (im-pŏs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* 1, not capable of occurring or being; 2, hopeless; not to be done conveniently; 3, *Colloq.*, utterly objectionable; outrageous, as a situation.—*adv.* **im-pos'si-bly.**

im-post (im'pōst), *n.* a tax, tribute, or duty, esp. one levied by the government on goods brought into a country.

im-pos-tor (im-pŏs'tẽr), *n.* one who deceives others by an assumed character or false pretensions; a swindler.

im-pos-ture (im-pŏs'tûr), *n.* deception by false pretenses; fraud.

im-po-tence (im'pō-tĕns), *n.* 1, the state of being weak in body or mind; feebleness; 2, utter inability to accomplish a purpose. Also, **im'po-ten-cy.**

im-po-tent (im'pō-tĕnt), *adj.* wanting in physical, mental, or moral power; weak.—*adv.* **im'po-tent-ly.**

im-pound (im-pound'), *v.t.* 1, to shut up in a pen, as stray cattle; confine, as water; 2, in law, to seize and hold.

im-pov-er-ish (im-pŏv'ẽr-ĭsh), *v.t.* 1, to make poor; 2, to use up the strength, richness, or fertility of, as land.—*n.* **im-pov'er-ish-ment.**

im-pow-er (im-pou'ẽr), *v.t.* 1, to give authority to; authorize; 2, to enable. Also, **em-pow'er,** *Pfd. S.*

im-prac-ti-ca-ble (im-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, not to be effected by the means employed, or at command; 2, not easily dealt with; unmanageable.—*adv.* **im-prac'ti-ca-bly.**—*n.* **im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness.**—*n.* **im-prac"ti-ca-bil'i-ty.**

im-pre-cate (im'prē-kāt), *v.t.* to call down or invoke (an evil or a curse).—*n.* **im"pre-ca'tion.**

im-preg-na-ble (im-prĕg'nȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, not to be captured, as a fort; 2, not to be overcome, as virtue.—*adv.* **im-preg'na-bly.**—*n.* **im-preg"na-bil'i-ty.**

im-preg-nate (im-prĕg'nāt), *v.t.* 1, to make (a female) pregnant; make fertile, as land; 2, to cause to be filled with; saturate; imbue.—*n.* **im"preg-na'tion.**

im-pre-sa-ri-o (im"prȧ-sä'rē-ō), *n.* [*pl.* impresari (-rē)], one who organizes, manages, or conducts an opera or concert company.

[1]im-press (im-prĕs'), *v.t.* 1, to exert pressure upon; mark (a thing); 2, to produce (a mark) by pressure on something; imprint; 3, to affect or influence strongly; as, the speech *impressed* me deeply:—*n.* (im'prĕs), 1, a mark produced by pressure, as by a stamp; 2, a distinguishing mark; characteristic.—*adj.* **im-press'i-ble.**

[2]im-press (im-prĕs'), *v.t.* 1, to compel to enter the public service, as soldiers or sailors; 2, to seize for public service, as goods.—*n.* **im-press'ment.**

im-pres-sion (im-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of marking, or the state of being marked, stamped, or affected by outside influence; 2, an image in the mind caused by

something outside it; **3**, a vague notion, remembrance, or belief; **4**, in printing, the act or result of pressing type, plates, etc., on paper; **5**, in publishing, the whole number of copies, as of a book, printed at one time.

im-pres-sion-a-ble (ĭm-prĕsh′ŭn-ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being affected by surroundings; easily influenced.—*n.* **im-pres′sion-a-bil′i-ty.**

im-pres-sion-ism (ĭm-prĕsh′ŭn-ĭzm), *n.* in art or literature, a theory in which the underlying aim is to record the vividness and force of the first impression without elaborate detail.—*adj.* and *n.* **im-pres′sion-ist.**—*adj.* **im-pres″sion-is′tic.**

im-pres-sive (ĭm-prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* capable of producing an effect on the intellect or feelings.—*adv.* **im-pres′sive-ly.**—*n.* **im-pres′sive-ness.**

im-print (ĭm-prĭnt′), *v.t.* **1**, to mark by pressure; **2**, to stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; **3**, to impress deeply, as on the mind:—*n.* (ĭm′prĭnt), an impression, impress, or mark left by something.

im-pris-on (ĭm-prĭz′n), *v.t.* **1**, to put into a jail; detain in custody; **2**, to restrain or confine in any way; as, fear *imprisoned* her.—*n.* **im-pris′on-ment.**

im-prob-a-ble (ĭm-prŏb′ȧ-bl), *adj.* unlikely; not to be expected; not easily believed.—*adv.* **im-prob′a-bly.**—*n.* **im-prob″a-bil′i-ty.**

im-promp-tu (ĭm-prŏmp′tū), *adv.* and *adj.* without preparation; offhand:—*n.* a speech or an effort made without preparation.

im-prop-er (ĭm-prŏp′ẽr), *adj.* **1**, not well adapted or suited to the purpose; **2**, not according to good manners; unseemly; unbecoming; indecent; as, *improper* conduct.—*adv.* **im-prop′er-ly.**

im-pro-pri-e-ty (ĭm″prō-prī′ẽ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* impropriĕties (-tĭz)], **1**, the quality of being improper; **2**, an act which is not in accord with usage or decency.

im-prove (ĭm-prōōv′), *v.t.* **1**, to make better; as, to *improve* the mind; **2**, to use to advantage; as, to *improve* the opportunity:—*v.i.* to grow better, as in health: **improve upon,** make better; do better than.—*adj.* **im-prov′a-ble.**—*n.* **im-prov′er.**

im-prove-ment (ĭm-prōōv′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, advancement of anything to a better condition; **2**, usually in *pl.*, that by which the value of anything, esp. real estate, is increased.

im-prov-i-dent (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* lacking in thrift or foresight; not providing for the future.—*adv.* **im-prov′i-dent-ly.**—*n.* **im-prov′i-dence.**

im-prov-i-sa-tion (ĭm-prŏv″ĭ-sā′shŭn; ĭm-prō″vĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of composing poetry or music without preparation; **2**, an extemporaneous composition, as a poem or song.

im-pro-vise (ĭm″prō-vīz′), *v.t.* **1**, to compose without preparation or forethought, esp. verse or music; **2**, to make up on the spur of the moment, or for a special occasion.—*n.* **im″pro-vis′er; im-prov′i-sa″tor.**

im-pru-dence (ĭm-prōō′dĕns), *n.* **1**, want of discretion; rashness; **2**, an act lacking discretion or foresight.

im-pru-dent (ĭm-prōō′dĕnt), *adj.* wanting caution or discretion; heedless of consequences; rash; reckless.—*adv.* **im-pru′dent-ly.**

im-pu-dence (ĭm′pû-dĕns), *n.* rudeness; forwardness; sauciness.

im-pu-dent (ĭm′pû-dĕnt), *adj.* pert; insolent; brazen; offensively forward; disrespectful.—*adv.* **im′pu-dent-ly.**

im-pugn (ĭm-pūn′), *v.t.* to attack by arguments; question; attack as false.—*n.* **im-pugn′er.**

im-pulse (ĭm′pŭls), *n.* **1**, force communicated suddenly, causing motion; an impetus; **2**, the result of an impelling force; **3**, a sudden urge to action.

im-pul-sion (ĭm-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of driving forward, or the state of being driven forward; **2**, the sudden driving impact of a body in motion on another body; **3**, tendency to onward motion derived from a driving force; impetus; **4**, incitement to action, either external or mental.

im-pul-sive (ĭm-pŭl′sĭv), *adj.* **1**, having the power of urging forward; **2**, influenced by, or resulting from, some sudden moving force; **3**, apt to be moved to action by sudden and momentary feeling.—*adv.* **im-pul′sive-ly.**—*n.* **im-pul′sive-ness.**

im-pun-i-ty (ĭm-pū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* freedom from punishment, injury, or loss.

im-pure (ĭm-pūr′), *adj.* **1**, not clean; unwholesome; **2**, mixed with foreign or inferior substance; **3**, not virtuous in thought, word, or deed; **4**, unclean, unhallowed; **5**, not idiomatic; ungrammatical: said of a language or style.—*adv.* **im-pure′ly.**—*n.* **im-pure′ness.**

im-pu-ri-ty (ĭm-pū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* impurities (-tĭz)], **1**, uncleanness; **2**, that which is, or tends to make, unclean.

im-pute (ĭm-pūt′), *v.t.* **1**, to set to the account of; charge or ascribe, as a fault; **2**, in theology, to attribute (sin or righteousness) to a person, as received from another.—*adj.* **im-put′a-tive.**—*n.* **im-put′er.**—*n.* **im″pu-ta′tion.**

in (ĭn), *prep.* **1**, within the bounds or limits of; as, lost *in* the woods; hurt *in* the hand; **2**, being surrounded by, as circumstances, interests, etc.; as, *in* business; *in* trouble; **3**, within, as a state, condition, occupation, or the like: as, still *in* death; *in* chains; *in* pain; **4**, within, as a period of time; during; as, *in* winter; **5**, after; as, return *in* two days; **6**, at the time of; as, *in* the beginning; **7**, in the person or case of; as, you have a friend *in* me; **8**, in the range of; as, *in* mathematics:—*adv.* **1**, toward the inside; as, he went *in*; **2**, close by; at home; as, my master is *in*:—*adj.* **1**, incoming; inward; interior; **2**, in port; arrived; as, an *in* ship; **3**, *Slang*, the richer by; as, he was *in* five dollars:—*n.* **1**, in baseball, a ball pitched so as to curve toward a right-handed batter; **2**, in *pl.*: **a**, the political party in office; **b**, in baseball, the side at the bat.

in-a-bil-i-ty (ĭn″ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or condition of not having the power to do; lack of power; incapacity.

in-ac-ces-si-ble (ĭn″ăk-sĕs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* not easy to get to or into; not approachable; not obtainable.—*adv.* **in″-ac-ces′si-bly.**—*n.* **in″ac-ces″si-bil′i-ty.**

in-ac-cu-ra-cy (ĭn-ăk'ū-rə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* inaccuracies (-sĭz)], **1**, the quality of being inexact; **2**, an error.

in-ac-cu-rate (ĭn-ăk'ū-rāt), *adj.* incorrect; not exact.—*adv.* **in-ac'cu-rate-ly.**—*n.* **in-ac'cu-rate-ness.**

in-ac-tion (ĭn-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, lack of motion; **2**, the state of idleness.

in-ac-tive (ĭn-ăk'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, having no power to move; **2**, not inclined to move; sluggish; idle.—*n.* **in-ac'tive-ness.**—*adv.* **in-ac'tive-ly.**—*n.* **in"ac-tiv'i-ty.**

in-ad-e-quate (ĭn-ăd'ē-kwāt), *adj.* not equal to some demand; not sufficient.—*adv.* **in-ad'e-quate-ly.**—*n.* **in-ad'e-quate-ness.**—*n.* **in-ad'e-qua-cy.**

in-ad-mis-si-ble (ĭn"ăd-mĭs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* **1**, not to be granted as true; **2**, not to be admitted.—*adv.* **in"ad-mis'si-bly.**—*n.* **in"ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty.**

in-ad-vert-ent (ĭn"ăd-vûr'tĕnt), *adj.* **1**, inattentive; heedless; **2**, unintentional; unconscious; thoughtless; as, an *inadvertent* slight.—*adv.* **in"ad-vert'ent-ly.**—*n.* **in"ad-vert'ence.**

in-al-ien-a-ble (ĭn-āl'yĕn-ə-bl), *adj.* incapable of being surrendered, or transferred to another.—*adv.* **in-al'ien-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-al'ien-a-bil'i-ty.**

in-ane (ĭn-ān'), *adj.* empty; silly; as, *inane* remarks.—*adv.* **in-ane'ly.**

in-an-i-mate (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-māt), *adj.* **1**, without life; **2**, dull; spiritless.—*adv.* **in-an'i-mate-ly.**—*n.* **in-an'i-mate-ness.**

in-a-ni-tion (ĭn"ə-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from hunger.

in-an-i-ty (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* inanities (-tĭz)], **1**, emptiness; senselessness; frivolity; **2**, in *pl.*, vain frivolities.

in-ap-pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ăp'lĭ-kə-bl), *adj.* **1**, not suitable or fit for some certain purpose or case; **2**, not bearing upon the case in hand.—*adv.* **in-ap'pli-ca-bly.**—*n.* **in-ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty.**

in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble (ĭn"ə-prē'shĭ-ə-bl), *adj.* too small to be realized or perceived.—*adv.* **in"ap-pre'ci-a-bly.**

in-ap-pro-pri-ate (ĭn"ə-prō'prĭ-āt), *adj.* not suitable, fit, or proper.—*adv.* **in"ap-pro'pri-ate-ly.**—*n.* **in"ap-pro'pri-ate-ness.**

in-ar-tic-u-late (ĭn"är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *adj.* **1**, not uttered in the form of words, as the sounds uttered by animals; **2**, incapable of speech.—*adv.* **in"ar-tic'u-late-ly.**—*n.* **in"ar-tic'u-late-ness.**

in-ar-tis-tic (ĭn"är-tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* **1**, not in accord with the principles of art; **2**, lacking appreciation of art; **3**, not graceful; not skilful. Also, **in"ar-tis'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **in"ar-tis'ti-cal-ly.**

in-as-much (ĭn"ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* in so far; to such a degree; because: with *as:* also written *in as much (as).*

in-at-ten-tive (ĭn"ə-tĕn'tĭv), *adj.* paying no heed; negligent; heedless; thoughtless.—*adv.* **in"at-ten'tive-ly.**—*n.* **in"at-ten'tive-ness.**—*n.* **in"at-ten'tion.**

in-au-di-ble (ĭn-ô'dĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being heard; not actually heard.—*adv.* **in-au'di-bly.**

in-au-gu-ral (ĭn-ô'gū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to the ceremonies accompanying the dedication of a public building, the formal installation of a person in an office, etc.:—*n.* an address made on such an occasion.

in-au-gu-rate (ĭn-ô'gū-rāt), *v.t.* **1**, to admit or introduce into office with appropriate ceremonies; invest with office in a formal manner; **2**, to make a formal beginning of; as, to *inaugurate* a custom; begin, as a new policy; **3**, to celebrate the first public use of by some opening ceremony; dedicate, as a public building.—*n.* **in-au"gu-ra'tion.**—*n.* **in-au'gu-ra"tor.**

in-aus-pi-cious (ĭn"ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; unfavorable; as, an *inauspicious* sign.—*adv.* **in"aus-pi'cious-ly.**—*n.* **in"aus-pi'cious-ness.**

in-born (ĭn'bôrn"), *adj.* implanted by nature; innate.

in-bred (ĭn'brĕd"), *p.adj.* **1**, born with one; natural; innate; **2**, (ĭn-brĕd'), born of closely related parents.

in-breed (ĭn-brēd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bred' (-brĕd'). *p.pr.* -breed'ing], **1**, to produce or develop within; **2**, to mate (animals) closely related.—*n.* **in'breed"ing.**

in-cal-cu-la-ble (ĭn-kăl'kū-lə-bl), *adj.* **1**, beyond reckoning; beyond estimate; very great; **2**, uncertain; undependable.—*adv.* **in-cal'cu-la-bly.**

in-can-des-cent (ĭn"kăn-dĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* glowing with heat; white-hot; hence, brilliant; shining; clear: **incandescent lamp,** a form of lamp in which the light is produced by a filament which is rendered luminous by its resistance to an electric current.—*n.* **in"can-des'cence.**

in-can-ta-tion (ĭn"kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the use of magical words, said or sung; **2**, the words so used.

in-ca-pa-ble (ĭn-kā'pə-bl), *adj.* **1**, not having power or fitness for some specified action; as, *incapable* of understanding; **2**, not able to act, or be acted on, in a specified way; as, *incapable* of improvement; **3**, not sufficiently wicked; as, *incapable* of murder; **4**, deficient in ordinary ability.—*n.* **in-ca'pa-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-ca'pa-bly.**—*n.* **in-ca"pa-bil'i-ty.**

in-ca-pac-i-tate (ĭn"kə-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* to deprive of ability or natural power; render powerless or unfit; disable; as, old age *incapacitates* one for hard labor.—*n.* **in"ca-pac'i-ta'tion.**

in-ca-pac-i-ty (ĭn"kə-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* incapacities (-tĭz)], lack of power, physical or mental; disability.

in-car-cer-ate (ĭn-kär'sĕr-āt), *v.t.* to imprison; confine:—*adj.* imprisoned.—*n.* **in-car'cer-a'tion.**

in-car-nate (ĭn-kär'nāt), *v.t.* **1**, to clothe with flesh; embody in flesh; **2**, to express in concrete form:—*adj.* (ĭn-kär'nāt), embodied in human form; personified.

in-car-na-tion (ĭn"kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of clothing with, or of assuming, flesh; embodiment in human form; **2**, an actual form representing a principle, ideal, etc.; **3**, in theology, the taking upon himself of human nature by the Son of God.

in-case (ĭn-kās'), *v.t.* to inclose in a box or solid covering; surround with anything. Also, **en-case'.**—*n.* **in-case'ment.**

in-cau-tious (ĭn-kô'shŭs), *adj.* heedless; careless; unwary.—*adv.* **in-cau'tious-ly.**—*n.* **in-cau'tious-ness.**

in-cen-di-a-rism (ĭn-sĕn′dĭ-ā-rĭzm), *n.* the act of one who, for evil purposes, sets fire to property.

in-cen-di-a-ry (ĭn-sĕn′dĭ-ā-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the malicious setting on fire of property; **2,** tending to excite sedition or violence; as, an *incendiary* speech: —*n.* [*pl.* incendiaries (-rĭz)], **1,** one who maliciously sets fire to the property of another; **2,** one who excites quarrels.

[1]in-cense (ĭn-sĕns′), *v.t.* **1,** to enrage; **2,** to inflame, as passion.

[2]in-cense (ĭn′sĕns), *n.* **1,** any material which gives off perfume when burned; **2,** the smoke or odor of such spices or gums when burned, as in religious rites; **3,** any pleasant odor or perfume, as of flowers.

in-cen-tive (ĭn-sĕn′tĭv), *adj.* arousing to action; encouraging:—*n.* that which arouses to action; motive.

in-cep-tion (ĭn-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* beginning; first stage; as, the movement was successful from its *inception.*

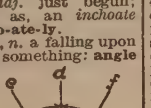
in-cer-ti-tude (ĭn-sûr′tĭ-tūd), *n.* doubt; lack of decision.

in-ces-sant (ĭn-sĕs′ănt), *adj.* unceasing; continuous; as, the *incessant* dropping of water.—*adv.* **in-ces′sant-ly.**

inch (ĭnch), *n.* **1,** a twelfth part of a foot; **2,** a small distance or degree:—*v.i.* to move slowly; as, to *inch* along.

in-cho-ate (ĭn′kō-āt), *adj.* just begun; incomplete; as, an *inchoate* mass of matter.—*adv.* **in′cho-ate-ly.**

in-ci-dence (ĭn′sĭ-dĕns), *n.* a falling upon or against something: **angle of incidence,** the angle between the line of direction of a ray and the perpendicular to the surface on which it falls.



INCIDENCE

ecd, angle of incidence upon surface *ab;* *dcf,* angle of reflection.

in-ci-dent (ĭn′sĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* **1,** falling upon or against something; **2,** apt to occur; concerned: with *to;* as, the duties *incident* to his profession:—*n.* a chance happening; an episode; event.

in-ci-den-tal (ĭn″sĭ-dĕn′tăl), *adj.* casual; liable to happen unexpectedly; happening as a chance feature of something else; as, *incidental* expenses:—*n.* **1,** something casual or subordinate; **2,** in *pl.,* minor expenses.—*adv.* **in″ci-den′tal-ly.**

in-cin-er-ate (ĭn-sĭn′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to burn to ashes; consume by fire; as, to *incinerate* garbage.—*n.* **in-cin″er-a′tion.**

in-cin-er-a-tor (ĭn-sĭn′ĕr-ā″tĕr), *n.* a furnace or oven for burning substances to ashes, as garbage.

in-cip-i-ent (ĭn-sĭp′ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* beginning; as, *incipient* tuberculosis.—*adv.* **in-cip′i-ent-ly.**—*n.* **in-cip′i-ence.**

in-cise (ĭn-sīz′), *v.t.* to cut in; engrave; carve with a sharp instrument.

in-ci-sion (ĭn-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of cutting in or engraving; **2,** a cut made with a sharp instrument.

in-ci-sive (ĭn-sī′sĭv), *adj.* **1,** having the quality of cutting into; sharp; **2,** sarcastic; biting, as language.—*adv.* **in-ci′sive-ly.**—*n.* **in-ci′sive-ness.**

in-ci-sor (ĭn-sī′zĕr; ĭn-sī′sĕr), *n.* a cutting tooth; esp., in man, one of the four front teeth.—*adj.* **in-ci′so-ry.**

in-cite (ĭn-sīt′), *v.t.* to move to action; stir up; spur on; encourage.—*n.* **in-cit′er.**—*n.* **in″ci-ta′tion.**

in-cite-ment (ĭn-sīt′mĕnt), *n.* the act of inciting; a spurring on; also, that which goads or spurs on; incentive.

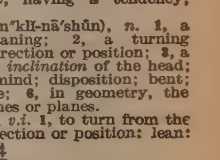
in-ci-vil-i-ty (ĭn″sĭ-vĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* incivilities (-tĭz)], **1,** lack of courtesy; impoliteness; **2,** any uncivil act.

in-clem-ent (ĭn-klĕm′ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** harsh; unmerciful; **2,** severe; stormy, as weather.—*n.* **in-clem′en-cy.**

in-cli-na-ble (ĭn-klī′nă-bl), *adj.* **1,** disposed favorably; as, *inclinable* to pity; **2,** having a tendency; **3,** capable of sloping.

in-cli-na-tion (ĭn″klĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a leaning; **2,** a turning aside from a given direction or position; **3,** a nod; as, a courteous *inclination* of the head; **4,** a tendency of the mind; disposition; bent; **5,** desire; preference; **6,** in geometry, the angle between two lines or planes.

in-cline (ĭn-klīn′), *v.t.* **1,** to turn from the given direction or position: lean: **2,** to bow; **3,** to have a mental bent or tendency; **4,** to have preference: **inclined plane,** one of the simple machines, or mechanical powers, consisting of a sloping surface forming any angle, except a right angle, with a horizontal plane:



INCLINED PLANE

1–2, base; **3,** large weight; **4,** pulley or roller.

—*v.i.* **1,** to cause to lean; direct; **2,** to bow; **3,** to give a tendency to; turn; dispose:—*n.* a slope; a sloping surface.

in-cli-nom-e-ter (ĭn″klĭ-nŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the inclination or slope of anything: used in surveying, on aircraft, etc.

in-close (ĭn-klōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to shut in; surround; include within limits; **2,** to fold in with something, as a check in a letter. Also, **en-close′.**

in-clo-sure (ĭn-klō′zhŭr), *n.* **1,** the act of shutting in, or state of being shut in; **2,** that which surrounds or is surrounded; **3,** something included with a letter in an envelope, as a bill, check, or the like. Also, **en-clo′sure.**

in-clude (ĭn-klōōd′), *v.t.* **1,** to inclose; shut up within something; **2,** to contain as part of the whole.

in-clu-sion (ĭn-klōō′zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of inclosing or including; **2,** the state of being inclosed or contained.

in-clu-sive (ĭn-klōō′sĭv), *adj.* **1,** inclosing; containing; **2,** comprehensive; all-embracing; as, an *inclusive* survey; **3,** taking in extremes; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive:* that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday.—*adv.* **in-clu′sive-ly.**—*n.* **in-clu′sive-ness.**

in-cog-ni-to (ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-tō), *adv.* in disguise; under an assumed

name; as, rulers often travel *incognito*:—*n.* (*pl.* incognitos (-tōz)), **1,** a great personage who travels under an assumed title; **2,** the assuming of a character or false name to avoid recognition; disguise.—*n.fem.* **in-cog'ni-ta.**

in-co-her-ent (in″kō-hēr′ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** consisting of parts that do not cling together; **2,** without logical connection; as, an *incoherent* sentence.—*adv.* **in″co-her′ent-ly.**—*n.* **in″co-her′ence.**

in-com-bus-ti-ble (in″kŏm-bŭs′tĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being consumed by fire:—*n.* an unburnable substance.—*n.* **in″com-bus″ti-bil′i-ty.**

in-come (in′kŭm), *n.* **1,** the amount, usually expressed in money, derived from labor, business, property, or capital; **2,** the yearly receipts of a person or a business company.

in-com-ing (in′kŭm″ĭng), *adj.* **1,** coming in; as, the *incoming* mayor; **2,** accruing, as profits:—*n.* **1,** the act of coming in; **2,** that which comes in.—*n.* **in′com″er.**

in-com-men-su-ra-ble (in″kŏ-mĕn′-shōō-rȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** having no common measure; **2,** in arithmetic, having no common divisor except unity.—*n.* **in″com-men″su-ra-bil′i-ty.**

in-com-men-su-rate (in″kŏ-mĕn′-shōō-rȧt), *adj.* **1,** having no common measure; **2,** not sufficient in measure; not great enough.—*adv.* **in″com-men′su-rate-ly.**

in-com-mode (in″kŏ-mōd′), *v.t.* to inconvenience; trouble; disturb.

in-com-mo-di-ous (in″kŏ-mō′dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* not giving comfort or advantage; inconvenient; as, *incommodious* apartments.—*n.* **in″com-mo′di-ous-ness.**—*adv.* **in″com-mo′di-ous-ly.**

in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (in″kŏ-mū′nĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being shared or told.

in-com-pa-ra-ble (in-kŏm′pȧ-rȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** not admitting of, or unsuitable for, comparison; **2,** unequaled; peerless.—*adv.* **in-com′pa-ra-bly.**—*n.* **in-com′pa-ra-ble-ness.**

in-com-pat-i-ble (in″kŏm-păt′ĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of living or acting together in harmony:—*n.*, in *pl.*, persons or things that do not agree.—*adv.* **in″com-pat′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″com-pat″i-bil′i-ty.**

in-com-pe-tence (in-kŏm′pē-tĕns), *n.* inability; insufficiency. Also, **in-com′pe-ten-cy.**

in-com-pe-tent (in-kŏm′pē-tĕnt), *adj.* wanting ability; wanting fitness; inadmissible:—*n.* one who is incapable of doing what is expected of him.—*adv.* **in-com′pe-tent-ly.**

in-com-plete (in″kŏm-plēt′), *adj.* **1,** not fully finished or developed; **2,** not having all its parts; defective; imperfect.—*adv.* **in″com-plete′ly.**—*n.* **in″com-plete′ness.**—*n.* **in″com-ple′tion.**

in-com-pre-hen-si-ble (in-kŏm″prē-hĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* not to be understood or grasped by the mind; hence, infinite.—*adv.* **in-com″pre-hen′si-bly.**—*n.* **in-com″pre-hen″si-bil′i-ty.**

in-con-ceiv-a-ble (in″kŏn-sēv′ȧ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being grasped by the mind or imagined; unbelievable.—*n.* **in″con-ceiv′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in″con-ceiv′a-bly.**—*n.* **in″con-ceiv″a-bil′i-ty.**

in-con-clu-sive (in″kŏn-klōō′sĭv), *adj.* **1,** leading to no definite result in evidence or argument; unconvincing, as an investigation; **2,** reaching no definite result in action; ineffective.—*adv.* **in″con-clu′sive-ly.**—*n.* **in″con-clu′sive-ness.**

in-con-gru-i-ty (in″kŏn-grōō′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* incongruities (-tĭz)], want of fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency.

in-con-gru-ous (in-kŏng′grōō-ŭs), *adj.* disagreeing; unsuited to one another; inappropriate.—*adv.* **in-con′gru-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-con′gru-ous-ness.**

in-con-se-quent (in-kŏn′sē-kwĕnt), *adj.* **1,** not logically resulting from what has gone before; **2,** irrelevant; illogical; having nothing to do with the subject in hand; as, he gave only an *inconsequent* answer.—*n.* **in-con′se-quence.**

in-con-se-quen-tial (in-kŏn″sē-kwĕn′-shăl), *adj.* **1,** unrelated to the thing in hand; illogical; **2,** unimportant; of no consequence.

in-con-sid-er-a-ble (in″kŏn-sĭd′ĕr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* not deserving consideration; trivial.—*adv.* **in″con-sid′er-a-bly.**—*n.* **in″con-sid′er-a-ble-ness.**

in-con-sid-er-ate (in″kŏn-sĭd′ĕr-ȧt), *adj.* **1,** not properly considered; rash; **2,** not heeding the wishes, thoughts, or feelings of others; thoughtless; as, an *inconsiderate* son.—*adv.* **in″con-sid′er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **in″con-sid′er-ate-ness.**

in-con-sist-en-cy (in″kŏn-sĭs′tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* inconsistencies (-sĭz)], **1,** want of agreement, as between two stories of the same event; incongruity; **2,** the quality of being changeable; **3,** lack of harmony between practice and professed beliefs.

in-con-sist-ent (in″kŏn-sĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* **1,** illogical; lacking agreement or uniformity; **2,** self-contradictory.—*adv.* **in″con-sist′ent-ly.**

in-con-sol-a-ble (in″kŏn-sōl′ȧ-bl), *adj.* not to be comforted; disconsolate.—*adv.* **in″con-sol′a-bly.**

in-con-spic-u-ous (in″kŏn-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** not easily perceived; so small as to escape notice; **2,** not attracting attention.—*adv.* **in″con-spic′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in″con-spic′u-ous-ness.**

in-con-stant (in-kŏn′stănt), *adj.* subject to change; variable; fickle.—*adv.* **in-con′stant-ly.**—*n.* **in-con′stan-cy.**

in-con-test-a-ble (in″kŏn-tĕs′tȧ-bl), *adj.* not admitting of question or dispute.—*adv.* **in″con-test′a-bly.**

in-con-ti-nent (in-kŏn′tĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* unrestrained; esp., not exercising control of the passions; impure:—*n.* an unchaste or immoral person.—*adv.* **in-con′ti-nent-ly.**—*n.* **in-con′ti-nence.**

in-con-tro-vert-i-ble (in-kŏn″trō-vûr′tĭ-bl), *adj.* not open to debate; indisputable.—*adv.* **in-con″tro-vert′i-bly.**—*n.* **in-con″tro-vert″i-bil′i-ty.**

in-con-ven-ience (in″kŏn-vēn′yĕns), *n.* **1,** troublesomeness; disadvantage; discomfort; **2,** that which causes trouble; a hindrance; annoyance:—*v.t.* to put to trouble; annoy; molest.

in-con-ven-ient (ĭn″kŏn-vēn′yĕnt), *adj.* disadvantageous; uncomfortable; disagreeable.—*adv.* **in″con-ven′ient-ly.**

in-con-vert-i-ble (ĭn″kŏn-vûr′tĭ-bl), *adj.* not changeable into, or exchangeable for, something else.—*adv.* **in″con-vert′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″con-vert′i-bil′i-ty.**

in-cor-po-rate (ĭn-kôr′pō-rāt), *v.t.* **1,** to combine into one body; unite; specif., to form, as individuals, into a body with power to act legally or politically as one; **2,** to embody; include; put in; **3,** to blend; mix, as one substance with another:—*v.i.* to unite with another body so as to form a part of it; become mixed or blended:—*adj.* (ĭn-kôr′pō-rāt), **1,** closely united; united in one body; **2,** formed into a corporation.

in-cor-po-ra-tion (ĭn-kôr″pō-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the formation of a combination or union; **2,** the formation of a corporation, or body of persons authorized by law to conduct a business under certain conditions; **3,** the body so formed: usually called *corporation.*

in-cor-po-re-al (ĭn″kôr-pō′rē-ăl), *adj.* **1,** not made of matter; **2,** pertaining to spiritual beings or things.—*adv.* **in″cor-po′re-al-ly.**

in-cor-rect (ĭn″kŏ-rĕkt′), *adj.* **1,** not according to model or rule; faulty; **2,** not according to fact; inaccurate; **3,** not in accordance with morality or good manners; improper; as, *incorrect* behavior.—*adv.* **in″cor-rect′ly.**—*n.* **in″cor-rect′ness.**

in-cor-ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr′ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* bad beyond correction or reform; as, an *incorrigible* drinker or gambler:—*n.* one who is bad beyond correction.—*n.* **in-cor′ri-gi-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-cor′ri-gi-bly.**—*n.* **in-cor′ri-gi-bil′i-ty.**

in-cor-rupt-i-ble (ĭn″kŏ-rŭp′tĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** incapable of physical corruption, or decay; **2,** not liable to moral contamination; esp., incapable of being bribed.—*adv.* **in″cor-rupt′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″cor-rupt′i-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in″cor-rupt′i-bil′i-ty.**

in-crease (ĭn-krēs′), *v.i.* to become greater in any respect; multiply; grow:—*v.t.* to make greater in any respect; enlarge:—*n.* (ĭn′krēs), **1,** a growing larger; **2,** that which is added to the original stock; profits; offspring.—*n.* **in-creas′er.**—*adv.* **in-creas′ing-ly.**

in-cred-i-ble (ĭn-krĕd′ĭ-bl), *adj.* surpassing belief; hard to believe; unimaginable; unlikely.—*adv.* **in-cred′i-bly.**—*n.* **in-cred″i-bil′i-ty.**

in-cre-du-li-ty (ĭn″krē-dū′lĭ-tĭ), *n.* refusal or inability to believe; skepticism; lack of faith, as in a report.

in-cred-u-lous (ĭn-krĕd′ū-lŭs), *adj.* **1,** indicating lack of belief; as, an *incredulous* expression; **2,** unbelieving; skeptical.—*adv.* **in-cred′u-lous-ly.**

in-cre-ment (ĭn′krē-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** increase; enlargement; **2,** that which is added; esp., a small addition.

in-crim-i-nate (ĭn-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to charge with, or involve in, a crime; accuse.—*n.* **in-crim″i-na′tion.**

in-crust (ĭn-krŭst′), *v.t.* **1,** to cover with, or as with, a crust; coat; **2,** to overlay with a decorative covering, as with mosaics. Also, **en-crust′.**—*n.* **in″crus-ta′tion.**

in-cu-bate (ĭn′kū-bāt), *v.t.* **1,** to sit upon in order to hatch (eggs); **2,** to keep, as bacteria, embryos, etc., under conditions favorable for development:—*v.i.* to sit on eggs; brood.—*n.* **in″cu-ba′tion.**

in-cu-ba-tor (ĭn′kū-bā″tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for incubating; esp., one for the hatching of eggs.

in-cu-bus (ĭn′kū-bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* incubuses (-ĕz); incubi (-bī)], **1,** a nightmare; **2,** any depressing weight or burden.

in-cul-cate (ĭn-kŭl′kāt; ĭn′kŭl-kāt), *v.t.* to impress upon the mind by frequent warning or direction.—*n.* **in″cul-ca′tion.**—*n.* **in-cul′ca-tor.**

in-cul-pate (ĭn′kŭl-pāt; ĭn-kŭl′pāt), *v.t.* to accuse of wrongdoing; blame.—*n.* **in″cul-pa′tion.**—*adj.* **in-cul′pa-to-ry.**

in-cum-ben-cy (ĭn-kŭm′bĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* incumbencies (-sĭz)], **1,** the act or state of holding an office; **2,** full possession and exercise of any office.

in-cum-bent (ĭn-kŭm′bĕnt), *adj.* **1,** exerting pressure upon; impending; **2,** imposed as a duty; obligatory; required:—*n.* **1,** the holder of an office; **2,** a clergyman in possession of a parish.

in-cur (ĭn-kûr′), *v.t.* **1,** to bring upon oneself by one's own action; as, to *incur* dislike; **2,** to contract, as a debt.

in-cur-a-ble (ĭn-kūr′ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being healed; beyond the power of skill or medicine:—*n.* a person diseased beyond remedy.—*n.* **in-cur′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-cur′a-bly.**—*n.* **in-cur′a-bil′i-ty.**

in-cur-sion (ĭn-kûr′shŭn), *n.* an inroad; raid; invasion; as, an *incursion* into enemy territory.—*adj.* **in-cur′sive.**

in-curve (ĭn-kûrv′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to curve; esp., to curve inwards.

in-debt-ed (ĭn-dĕt′ĕd), *adj.* **1,** owing money; **2,** being under obligation; owing gratitude.—*n.* **in-debt′ed-ness.**

in-de-cent (ĭn-dē′sĕnt), *adj.* **1,** improper in language, behavior, etc.; immodest; indelicate; **2,** unfit to be heard or seen.—*adv.* **in-de′cent-ly.**—*n.* **in-de′cen-cy.**

in-de-ci-sion (ĭn″dē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* mental wavering; hesitation.

in-de-ci-sive (ĭn″dē-sī′sĭv), *adj.* **1,** not bringing to a sure end; inconclusive; **2,** not positive; vacillating, as a person.—*adv.* **in″de-ci′sive-ly.**

in-de-clin-a-ble (ĭn″dē-klīn′ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being varied by inflection; as, an *indeclinable* noun.

in-de-co-rous (ĭn″dē-kō′rŭs; ĭn-dĕk′ō-rŭs), *adj.* unsuitable or improper; contrary to good manners.—*adv.* **in″de-co′rous-ly.**—*n.* **in″de-co′rous-ness.**

in-de-co-rum (ĭn″dē-kō′rŭm), *n.* violation of propriety or rules of conduct; a breach of etiquette or civility.

in-deed (ĭn-dēd′), *adv.* in fact; in truth; as, I was *indeed* surprised.

in-de-fat-i-ga-ble (ĭn″dē-făt′ĭ-gă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being wearied; untiring; unflagging.—*adv.* **in″de-fat′i-ga-bly.**—*n.* **in″de-fat″i-ga-bil′i-ty.**

in-de-fea-si-ble (ĭn″dē-fē′zĭ-bl), *adj.* not to be annulled or made void, as a title, right, or claim.—*adv.* **in″de-fea′si-bly.**—*n.* **in″de-fea′si-bil′i-ty.**

in-de-fen-si-ble (ĭn″dĕ-fĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being maintained or justified; as, an *indefensible* argument.—*n.* **in″de-fen′si-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in″de-fen′si-bly.**—*n.* **in′de-fen″si-bil′i-ty.**

in-de-fin-a-ble (ĭn″dĕ-fīn′ȧ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being described exactly or explained clearly.—*n.* **in″de-fin′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in″de-fin′a-bly.**

in-def-i-nite (ĭn-dĕf′ĭ-nĭt), *adj.* **1,** not exact; vague; uncertain; **2,** having no fixed limit, amount, or number; **3,** too large for measurement: **indefinite article,** the word *a,* or *an.*—*adv.* **in-def′i-nite-ly.**—*n.* **in-def′i-nite-ness.**

in-de-his-cent (ĭn″dē-hĭs′ĕnt), *adj.* not bursting open at maturity, as certain seed pods.

in-del-i-ble (ĭn-dĕl′ĭ-bl), *adj.* not to be blotted out or forgotten; as, *indelible* ink; an *indelible* impression.—*adv.* **in-del′i-bly.**—*n.* **in-del″i-bil′i-ty.**

in-del-i-cate (ĭn-dĕl′ĭ-kāt), *adj.* lacking in refinement; coarse.—*adv.* **in-del′i-cate-ly.**—*n.* **in-del′i-ca-cy.**

in-dem-ni-fy (ĭn-dĕm′nĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to protect or insure against loss or damage; **2,** to repay or compensate (a person) for loss or damage; also, to make good (a loss).—*n.* **in-dem″ni-fi-ca′tion.**

in-dem-ni-ty (ĭn-dĕm′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* indemnities (-tĭz)], **1,** security against loss, damage, or punishment; **2,** repayment for loss or injury.

[1]in-dent (ĭn-dĕnt′), *v.t.* **1,** to give a zigzag outline to; notch; **2,** to make formal agreement to, as on a bond, deed, articles of apprenticeship, or the like; **3,** in writing or printing, to begin (a line) with a blank space:—*n.* **1,** a notch in the border; **2,** a formal written agreement; **3,** a space at the beginning of a line in writing or printing.

[2]in-dent (ĭn-dĕnt′), *v.t.* to make a depression in; dent; stamp; press in.

in-den-ta-tion (ĭn″dĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a small hollow or depression, as from a blow; **2,** in writing or printing, a space left in a margin.

in-den-tion (ĭn-dĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1,** in writing or printing, a space at the beginning of a line; **2,** a dent; an indenting.

in-den-ture (ĭn-dĕn′tūr), *n.* **1,** in writing or printing, a space left at the beginning of a line; **2,** a written agreement, formerly in duplicate, with the edges notched so as to correspond, esp. one binding an apprentice to service:—*v.t.* to bind by a written agreement, as an apprentice.

in-de-pend-ence (ĭn″dē-pĕn′dĕns), *n.* **1,** freedom from support or government by others; **2,** a sum of money sufficient for one's needs.

in-de-pend-ent (ĭn″dē-pĕn′dĕnt), *adj.* **1,** not relying on, supported by, or governed by, another; **2,** having enough to live on; **3,** not easily influenced; unbiased; **4,** disinclined, through pride, to accept assistance:—*n.* one who in politics, art, literature, etc., acts or thinks for himself.—*adv.* **in″de-pend′ent-ly.**

in-de-scrib-a-ble (ĭn″dē-skrīb′ȧ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being portrayed in words; indefinite; vague; beyond description.—*adv.* **in″de-scrib′a-bly.**

in-de-struct-i-ble (ĭn″dē-strŭk′tĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** not capable of being broken up, ruined, destroyed, or demolished; **2,** durable; lasting.—*adv.* **in″de-struct′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″de-struct″i-bil′i-ty.**

in-de-ter-mi-na-ble (ĭn″dē-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-bl), *adj.* not to be known or exactly defined; without limit.

in-de-ter-mi-nate (ĭn″dē-tûr′mĭ-nāt), *adj.* not settled, or fixed; indefinite; vague; as, an *indeterminate* sentence for crime.—*adv.* **in″de-ter′mi-nate-ly.**—*n.* **in″de-ter′mi-nate-ness.**

in-dex (ĭn′dĕks), *n.* [*pl.* indexes (-dĕk-sĕz; -slz); indices (-dĭ-sēz)], **1,** that which points out or indicates; **2,** the forefinger; **3,** a pointer, as the hand on a dial; **4,** a table of the contents of a book, arranged alphabetically; **5,** in mathematics, a figure or letter placed above and to the right of another; as, 3 is the *index* in a^3; **6,** in printing, a fist [☞]:—*v.t.* **1,** to provide (a book) with an alphabetical table of contents; **2,** to indicate.

In-di-an (ĭn′dĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to India, the East Indies, or the British Indian Empire, or to the West Indies or the American Indians; **2,** made of maize, or Indian corn; **3,** of a material, pattern, etc., made in India or by the American Indians:—*n.* **1,** an East Indian, West Indian, or, sometimes, a European who formerly lived in India; **2,** one of the first inhabitants of America, or a Red Indian.

In-di-an corn an American cereal plant growing large yellow grains in ears; maize.

In-di-an sum-mer a period of mild, pleasant, usually hazy, weather occurring in the late fall, usually in November, in North America.

In-di-a rub-ber a gummy, elastic substance from the milky juice of certain tropical plants; also, a piece of this, or an article made from it. Also, *n.* and *adj.* **in″di-a-rub′ber.**—*adj.* **In″di-a-rub′ber.**

in-di-cate (ĭn′dĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to point out; show; mark; suggest; as, signposts *indicate* the way.—*n.* **in″di-ca′tion.**

in-dic-a-tive (ĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** pointing out; **2,** in grammar, designating, or pertaining to, that mood of the verb used to make a statement:—*n.* the indicative mood.—*adv.* **in-dic′a-tive-ly.**

in-di-ca-tor (ĭn′dĭ-kā″tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which points out; **2,** a device by which an effect is pointed out.

in-di-ces (ĭn′dĭ-sēz), *n.* the Latin plural of *index.*

in-dict (ĭn-dīt′), *v.t.* to charge with a crime in due form of law; as, he was *indicted* for theft.—*n.* **in-dict′er; in-dict′or.**

in-dict-a-ble (ĭn-dīt′ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** liable to be indicted; **2,** giving cause for indictment.

in-dict-ment (ĭn-dīt′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a written accusation against a prisoner presented by a grand jury to a court; **2,** the action of the grand jury in returning the case for trial; **3,** the legal document containing the accusation: also called *bill of indictment.*

in-dif-fer-ence (ĭn-dĭf′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1,** the state of being unconcerned; want of zeal or interest; **2,** unimportance; insignificance.

in-dif-fer-ent (ĭn-dĭf″ẽr-ẽnt), *adj.* **1,** unconcerned; feeling no interest; **2,** unimportant; mediocre; **3,** impartial; having no preference.—*adv.* **in-dif″fer-ent-ly.**

in-di-gence (ĭn′dĭ-jẽns), *n.* the state of being destitute or very poor; poverty; want. Also, **in′di-gen-cy.**

in-dig-e-nous (ĭn-dĭj′ẽ-nŭs), *adj.* born or produced in a country; not imported; native.—*adv.* **in-dig′e-nous-ly.**—*n.* **in-dig′e-nous-ness.**

in-di-gent (ĭn′dĭ-jẽnt), *adj.* destitute; needy; as, an *indigent* widow.

in-di-gest-i-ble (ĭn″dĭ-jĕs′tĭ-bl), *adj.* not easily assimilated or taken in, physically or mentally.—*adv.* **in″di-gest′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″di-gest′i-bil′i-ty.**

in-di-ges-tion (ĭn″dĭ-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* difficulty in converting, or inability to convert, food into such a form as can be assimilated by the system; dyspepsia.

in-dig-nant (ĭn-dĭg′nănt), *adj.* affected with anger or wrath because of unfair treatment; inflamed with mingled anger and scorn.—*adv.* **in-dig′nant-ly.**

in-dig-na-tion (ĭn″dĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* anger at what is unworthy, unjust, dishonorable, or base; anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

in-dig-ni-ty (ĭn-dĭg′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* indignities (-tĭz)], an action intended to lower the self-respect of another; an insult.

in-di-go (ĭn′dĭ-gō), *n.* [*pl.* indigos; indigoes (-gōz)], **1,** a blue dye obtained from a substance found in the sap of various shrubs: now made synthetically; **2,** a deep violet blue, one of the primary colors.

in-di-rect (ĭn″dĭ-rĕkt′), *adj.* **1,** not straight; not in a direct line; **2,** resulting from a cause in a roundabout manner; **3,** not straightforward.—*adv.* **in″di-rect′ly.**—*n.* **in″di-rect′ness.**

in-di-rec-tion (ĭn″dĭ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* roundabout means or methods.

in-dis-cern-i-ble (ĭn″dĭ-zûr′nĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being seen or perceived; not to be discovered.

in-dis-creet (ĭn″dĭs-krēt′), *adj.* imprudent; unwise; as, it is *indiscreet* to risk all one has in a single venture.—*adv.* **in″dis-creet′ly.**—*n.* **in″dis-creet′ness.**

in-dis-cre-tion (ĭn″dĭs-krĕsh′ŭn), *n.* rashness; imprudence; an unwise act; **2,** a blunder.

in-dis-crim-i-nate (ĭn″dĭs-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *adj.* **1,** not choosing carefully; undistinguishing; **2,** confused; promiscuous; as, *indiscriminate* shouting.—*adv.* **in″dis-crim′i-nate-ly.**—*n.* **in″dis-crim′i-nate-ness.**—*n.* **in″dis-crim″i-na′tion.**—*adj.* **in″dis-crim′i-na-tive.**

in-dis-pen-sa-ble (ĭn″dĭs-pĕn′sȧ-bl), *adj.* not to be done without; absolutely necessary.—*adv.* **in″dis-pen′sa-bly.**—*n.* **in″dis-pen″sa-bil′i-ty.**

in-dis-pose (ĭn″dĭs-pōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to render unfit; disqualify; **2,** to make ill or not well; **3,** to make averse or unfavorable; disincline.—*p.adj.* **in″dis-posed′.**—*n.* **in-dis″po-si′tion.**

in-dis-pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs′pū-tȧ-bl), *adj.* too evident to admit of debate or question; beyond question.—*adv.* **in-dis′pu-ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-dis″pu-ta-bil′i-ty.**

in-dis-so-lu-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ō-lū-bl; ĭn″dĭ-sŏl′ū-bl), *adj.* not capable of being dissolved or broken up.—*adv.* **in-dis′so-lu-bly.**—*n.* **in-dis′so-lu-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in-dis″so-lu-bil′i-ty.**

in-dis-tinct (ĭn″dĭs-tĭngkt′), *adj.* not easily distinguishable by the senses or the mind.—*adv.* **in″dis-tinct′ly.**

in-dis-tin-guish-a-ble (ĭn″dĭs-tĭng′gwĭsh-ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** incapable of being made out or discerned as separate and distinct; **2,** imperceptible.—*adv.* **in″dis-tin′guish-a-bly.**

in-dite (ĭn-dīt′), *v.t.* to compose; write.—*n.* **in′dit′er.**

in-di-vid-u-al (ĭn″dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing; **2,** of a peculiar or striking character; as, an *individual* style of speaking:—*n.* **1,** a single or separate person, animal, or thing; **2,** anything that cannot be divided without losing its identity.—*adv.* **in″di-vid′u-al-ly.**

in-di-vid-u-al-ism (ĭn″dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** egoism; the conduct of the individual in pursuing his own personal ends; **2,** a personal peculiarity or characteristic.—*n.* **in″di-vid′u-al-ist.**

in-di-vid-u-al-i-ty (ĭn″dĭ-vĭd″ū-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* individualities (-tĭz)], **1,** the condition of being separate and distinct; separate or distinct existence; **2,** the sum of the characteristics that distinguish a person or thing; **3,** an individual thing or person.

in-di-vid-u-al-ize (ĭn″dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to make distinct in character; **2,** to note particularly or individually; select.

in-di-vis-i-ble (ĭn″dĭ-vĭz′ĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** not separable into parts; **2,** not to be divided exactly, or without a remainder; as, 10 is *indivisible* by 4.—*adv.* **in″di-vis′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″di-vis′i-bil′i-ty.**

in-do-lence (ĭn′dō-lẽns), *n.* love of ease; objection to labor; laziness.

in-do-lent (ĭn′dō-lẽnt), *adj.* **1,** indulging in ease; lazy; **2,** causing little pain; as, an *indolent* ulcer.—*adv.* **in′do-lent-ly.**

in-dom-i-ta-ble (ĭn-dŏm′ĭ-tȧ-bl), *adj.* untamable; irrepressible; not to be conquered; as, he has an *indomitable* will.—*adv.* **in-dom′i-ta-bly.**

in-door (ĭn′dōr″), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to the interior of a building; **2,** living, belonging, or done, within doors:—**indoors,** *adv.* inside or into the house.

in-dorse (ĭn-dôrs′), *v.t.* **1,** to write the name on the back of, as a check, note, etc.; **2,** to approve, as a movement or plan. Also, **en-dorse′.**—*adj.* **in-dors′a-ble.**—*n.* **in-dors′er;** **in-dor′sor.**

in-dor-see (ĭn″dôr-sē′), *n.* a person to whom a check, note, etc., is assigned, or made payable. Also, **en″dor-see′.**

in-dorse-ment (ĭn-dôrs′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of writing on the back of a check, note, etc.; **2,** that which is so written; **3,** approval. Also, **en-dorse′ment.**

in-du-bi-ta-ble (ĭn-dū′bĭ-tȧ-bl), *adj.* too evident to be doubted; unquestionable.—*adv.* **in-du′bi-ta-bly.**

in-duce (ĭn-dūs′), *v.t.* **1,** to lead on; influence; prevail upon; **2,** to bring on; effect; cause; **3,** in physics, to produce

without contact, as an electric or magnetic effect.—*adj.* **in-duc'i-ble.**

in-duce-ment (in-dūs'mĕnt), *n.* that which causes action or influences conduct; motive; incentive.

in-duct (in-dŭkt'), *v.t.* to introduce; place in an office; install.

in-duc-tance (in-dŭk'tăns), *n.* **1,** the property of an electrical conductor or circuit by virtue of which an electromotive force is produced in it by the variation of an electric current; **2,** an electrical conductor, as wire, having this property.

in-duc-tion (in-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the introduction of a person into an office; **2,** in electricity: **a,** the production of an electric or magnetic effect by one body upon another without contact; **b,** an electric or magnetic condition produced in a body when placed in an electric or magnetic field; **3,** the process of reasoning from parts to a whole, or of arriving at a conclusion from particular cases; also, the result so reached.

in-duc-tive (in-dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** leading on; persuasive; **2,** reaching a general conclusion from particular instances: said of reasoning; **3,** producing an electrical or magnetic effect by nearness to a magnetized or electrified field.—*adv.* **in-duc'tive-ly.**

in-due (in-dū'), *v.t.* **1,** to clothe; put on, as clothes; **2,** to furnish. Also, **en-due'**, *Pfd. S.*

in-dulge (in-dŭlj'), *v.t.* **1,** to give way to; humor; **2,** to yield to:—*v.i.* to gratify oneself without restraint.

in-dul-gence (in-dŭl'jĕns), *n.* **1,** the gratification or humoring of another; **2,** the act of yielding to or gratifying one's own desires; **3,** in the Roman Catholic Church, remission of punishment due for sin.

in-dul-gent (in-dŭl'jĕnt), *adj.* yielding to the humor, wishes, etc., of another; as, an *indulgent* parent; also, showing favor; kind.—*adv.* **in-dul'gent-ly.**

in-du-rate (in'dū-rāt), *v.t.* to grow hard:—*v.t.* **1,** to make hard; as, heat *indurates* clay; **2,** to make unfeeling:—*adj.* (in'dū-rāt), hardened.—*n.* **in'du-ra'tion.**

in-dus-tri-al (in-dŭs'trĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, industry, or productive enterprise.

in-dus-tri-ous (in-dŭs'trĭ-ŭs), *adj.* diligent; hard-working; as, an *industrious* wife.—*adv.* **in-dus'tri-ous-ly.**

in-dus-try (in'dŭs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* industries (-trĭz)], **1,** steady attention to business or labor; **2,** all forms of economic activity; **3,** in a more limited sense, the productive occupations as distinguished from finance and commerce; **4,** a particular branch of work or trade; as, the cotton *industry.*

in-dwell (in"dwĕl'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dwelt' (-dwĕlt') or -dwelled' (-dwĕld'), *p.pr.* -dwell'ing], to abide in; inhabit.—*p.adj.* **in'dwell"ing.**—*n.* **in'dwell"er.**

in-e-bri-ate (in-ē'brĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to make drunk; intoxicate; **2,** to enliven beyond judgment; **3,** to stupefy:—*n.* (in-ē'brĭ-āt), a drunkard:—*adj.* drunken; intoxicated.—*n.* **in-e"bri-a'tion.**

in-e-bri-e-ty (in"ē-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* intoxication; habitual drunkenness.

in-ed-i-ble (in-ĕd'ĭ-bl), *adj.* not fit to be eaten.—*n.* **in-ed"i-bil'i-ty.**

in-ef-fa-ble (in-ĕf'ă-bl), *adj.* **1,** unspeakable; inexpressible; **2,** too sacred for utterance or expression.—*adv.* **in-ef'fa-bly.**—*n.* **in-ef'fa-ble-ness.**

in-ef-face-a-ble (in"ē-fās'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being blotted out or rubbed out.—*adv.* **in"ef-face'a-bly.**

in-ef-fec-tive (in"ē-fĕk'tĭv), *adj.* not producing, or incapable of producing, the desired result; ineffectual.—*adv.* **in"ef-fec'tive-ly.**—*n.* **in"ef-fec'tive-ness.**

in-ef-fec-tu-al (in"ē-fĕk'tū-ăl), *adj.* **1,** not producing the desired result; **2,** weak; unsuccessful; inefficient.—*adv.* **in"ef-fec'tu-al-ly.**—*n.* **in"ef-fec'tu-al-ness.**

in-ef-fi-ca-cious (in-ĕf"ĭ-kā'shŭs), *adj.* not producing the intended result.—*adv.* **in-ef"fi-ca'cious-ly.**

in-ef-fi-ca-cy (in-ĕf'ĭ-ka-sĭ), *n.* want of power to bring about the desired result; fruitlessness; ineffectualness.

in-ef-fi-cient (in"ē-fish'ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** not producing, or not capable of producing, the desired result; **2,** incapable; lacking in skill for an undertaking.—*adv.* **in"ef-fi'cient-ly.**—*n.* **in"ef-fi'cien-cy.**

in-e-las-tic (in"ē-lăs'tĭk), *adj.* **1,** not capable, when stretched or compressed, of regaining the original form; **2,** rigid; **3,** hence, not adaptable.—*adv.* **in"e-las'ti-cal-ly.**

in-el-e-gant (in-ĕl'ē-gănt), *adj.* lacking in beauty, refinement, or good taste.—*adv.* **in-el'e-gant-ly.**—*n.* **in-el'e-gance.**

in-el-i-gi-ble (in-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** unworthy of choice; unsuitable; **2,** legally unfitted for choice or election.—*adv.* **in-el'i-gi-bly.**—*n.* **in-el"i-gi-bil'i-ty.**

in-ept (in-ĕpt'), *adj.* **1,** not fit or suitable; **2,** foolish; absurd; **3,** clumsy; inefficient.—*adv.* **in-ept'ly.**—*n.* **in-ept'ness.**

in-ept-i-tude (in-ĕp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* unfitness; unsuitability.

in-e-qual-i-ty (in"ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* inequalities (-tĭz)], **1,** difference, esp. of rank, station, size, number, etc.; **2,** unevenness, as in surface; changeableness of condition; **3,** want of due proportion; uneven distribution; insufficiency.

in-eq-ui-ta-ble (in-ĕk'wĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* not according to fairness or justice; unjust.—*adv.* **in-eq'ui-ta-bly.**

in-eq-ui-ty (in-ĕk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* inequities (-tĭz)], lack of fairness or justice.

in-e-rad-i-ca-ble (in"ē-răd'ĭ-ka-bl), *adj.* incapable of being torn or rooted out.—*adv.* **in"e-rad'i-ca-bly.**

in-ert (in-ûrt'), *adj.* **1,** having no power of motion or action; as, an *inert* mass of rock; **2,** lifeless; sluggish; **3,** having no active chemical or medicinal powers; as, an *inert* drug.—*adv.* **in-ert'ly.**—*n.* **in-ert'ness.**

in-er-ti-a (in-ûr'shĭ-ă), *n.* **1,** tendency not to move; lack of activity; sluggishness; **2,** in physics, that property by virtue of which matter tends to remain at rest, if resting, or, if moving, to move uniformly in the same straight line, unless it is acted upon by some outside force.

in-es-ti-ma-ble (in-ĕs'tĭ-mă-bl), *adj.* not to be measured; beyond measure or price; incalculable; invaluable; priceless.—*adv.* **in-es'ti-ma-bly.**

in-ev-i-ta-ble (in-ĕv'ĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* not to be evaded or shunned; un-

avoidable.—*adv.* **in-ev'i-ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-ev'i-ta-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty.**

in-ex-act (in″ĕg-zăkt′), *adj.* not precise, correct, accurate, or punctual. —*adv.* **in″ex-act'ly.**—*n.* **in″ex-act'ness.**

in-ex-cus-a-ble (in″ĕks-kūz′ă-bl), *adj.* not admitting of excuse or apology.—*adv.* **in″ex-cus'a-bly.**

in-ex-haust-i-ble (in″ĕg-zôs′tĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** not to be used up; unfailing; as, *inexhaustible* resources; **2,** of tireless power, vigor, or strength; unwearied. —*adv.* **in″ex-haust'i-bly.**—*n.* **in″ex-haust'i-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in″ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty.**

in-ex-o-ra-ble (in-ĕk′sŏ-ră-bl), *adj.* not to be moved by prayers; unyielding; unrelenting; as, an *inexorable* ruler.—*adv.* **in-ex'o-ra-bly.**—*n.* **in-ex'o-ra-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty.**

in-ex-pe-di-ent (in″ĕks-pē′dĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* unsuitable to circumstances; not advisable.—*n.* **in″ex-pe'di-ency.**

in-ex-pen-sive (In″ĕks-pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* cheap; costing little.

in-ex-pe-ri-ence (in″ĕks-pē′rĭ-ĕns), *n.* want of actual enjoyment, suffering, or personal contact with life; esp. lack of first-hand knowledge of any special type of work.—*adj.* **in″ex-pe'ri-enced.**

in-ex-pi-a-ble (in-ĕks′pĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* **1,** not capable of being atoned for; as, an *inexpiable* crime; **2,** relentless.

in-ex-pli-ca-ble (in-ĕks′plĭ-kă-bl), *adj.* not capable of being explained, made plain, or understood.—*adv.* **in-ex'pli-ca-bly.**—*n.* **in-ex″pli-ca-bil'i-ty.**

in-ex-press-i-ble (in″ĕks-prĕs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being uttered or described.—*adj.* **in″ex-press'i-bly.**

in-ex-tin-guish-a-ble (In″ĕks-tĭng′gwĭsh-ă-bl), *adj.* unquenchable, as a fire; unslakable, as thirst.

in-ex-tri-ca-ble (in-ĕks′trĭ-kă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being untied or disentangled; hopelessly confused or intricate.—*adv.* **in-ex'tri-ca-bly.**

in-fal-li-ble (in-făl′ĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of erring; unfailing; not likely to make a mistake or to disappoint.—*adv.* **in-fal'li-bly.**—*n.* **in-fal″li-bil'i-ty.**

in-fa-mous (in′fă-mŭs), *adj.* **1,** having a very bad reputation; **2,** odious; scandalous.—*adv.* **in'fa-mous-ly.**

in-fa-my (in′fă-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* infamies (-mĭz)], **1,** public disgrace; **2,** baseness or vileness; **3,** an odious act.

in-fan-cy (in′făn-sĭ), *n.* **1,** early childhood; **2,** the first stage of anything; **3,** in law, the period up to the age of 21.

in-fant (in′fănt), *n.* **1,** a young child; **2,** in law, a person who has not attained the age of 21:—*adj.* pertaining to the earliest stages of childhood.

in-fan-ti-cide (in-făn′tĭ-sīd), *n.* **1,** the murder of a newly born child; **2,** one who kills a newly born child.

in-fan-tile (in′făn-tīl; in′făn-tĭl), *adj.* pertaining to babies or the period of babyhood; childish. Also, **in'fan-tine.**

in-fan-try (in′făn-trĭ), *n.* a body of soldiers armed and equipped for service on foot.—*n.* **in'fan-try-man.**

in-fat-u-ate (in-făt′ū-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to lead into folly; **2,** to inspire with an extravagant admiration or passion.—*n.* **in-fat'u-a'tion.**

in-fect (in-fĕkt′), *v.t.* to contaminate; taint; affect, esp. unfavorably.

in-fec-tion (in-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or process of infecting, or the state of being infected; **2,** the communication of disease germs; **3,** a disease communicated by germs in any manner: distinguished from *contagion*, which requires personal contact; also, an epidemic.

in-fec-tious (in-fĕk′shŭs), *adj.* **1,** capable of communicating some condition, as disease, by infection; **2,** corrupting; demoralizing; **3,** readily communicated or spread; as, *infectious* gaiety.—*adv.* **in-fec'tious-ly.**—*n.* **in-fec'tious-ness.**

in-fe-lic-i-tous (in″fē-lĭs′ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* unfortunate; unhappy; ill-timed; inappropriate; as, an *infelicitous* remark.—*adv.* **in″fe-lic'i-tous-ly.**

in-fe-lic-i-ty (in″fē-lĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* infelicities (-tĭz)], **1,** misfortune; unhappiness; inappropriateness; **2,** an unfortunate or ill-timed act or expression.

in-fer (in-fûr′), *v.t.* **1,** to arrive at (a conclusion, etc.) by reasoning; **2,** to lead to as a consequence; indicate; **3,** *Colloq.*, to guess; suppose:—*v.i.* to conclude.

in-fer-a-ble (in-fûr′ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being derived by reasoning or deduction; deducible. Also, **in-fer'ri-ble.**

in-fer-ence (in′fĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1,** the act of arriving at a conclusion by reasoning; **2,** a conclusion so reached.

in-fer-en-tial (in″fĕr-ĕn′shăl), *adj.* having the nature of a conclusion arrived at by reasoning from known facts.—*adv.* **in″fer-en'tial-ly.**

in-fe-ri-or (in-fē′rĭ-ĕr), *adj.* **1,** lower in place, rank, or value; secondary; **2,** mediocre; second-rate:—*n.* one who ranks below another.

in-fe-ri-or-i-ty (in-fē″rĭ-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* lower state or quality.

in-fer-nal (in-fûr′năl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the regions of the dead; **2,** belonging to, or resembling, hell; hellish; **3,** fiendish; outrageous.—*adv.* **in-fer'nal-ly.**

in-fer-no (in-fûr′nō), *n.* [*pl.* infernos (-nōz)], **1,** the lower regions; hell; **2,** a scene so horrible as to resemble hell.

in-fest (in-fĕst′), *v.t.* to overrun; beset or annoy constantly or in numbers.

in-fi-del (in′fĭ-dĕl), *n.* one who rejects religion; a professed unbeliever in whatever religion is locally regarded as true, as, from the Turkish viewpoint, a non-Mohammedan; in Christian communities, a non-Christian:—*adj.* **1,** unbelieving; heathen; **2,** pertaining to, or characteristic of, infidels.

in-fi-del-i-ty (in″fĭ-dĕl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* infidelities (-tĭz)], **1,** disbelief in some religion, esp. in Christianity; **2,** the act of breaking a trust; disloyalty; unfaithfulness.

in-fil-trate (in-fĭl′trāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pass through pores or very small openings.—*n.* **in″fil-tra'tion.**

in-fi-nite (in′fĭ-nĭt), *adj.* **1,** immeasurably great, as in power, knowledge, etc.; **2,** unlimited; endless: opp. of *finite*; **3,** in mathematics, having a value greater than any assignable value:—*n.* **1,** that which has no limit; **2,** in mathematics, an infinite quantity

or magnitude: **the Infinite**, God; the Supreme Being.—*adv.* **in'fi-nite-ly.**—*n.* **in'fi-nite-ness.**

in-fin-i-tes-i-mal (ĭn″fĭn-ĭ-tĕs′ĭ-măl), *adj.* **1**, exceedingly minute; immeasurably small; **2**, in mathematics, having a value less than any definite assignable value, however small.—*adv.* **in″fin-i-tes′i-mal-ly.**

in-fin-i-tive (ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* in grammar, designating, or pertaining to, that verb form which merely expresses the general sense of the verb, often preceded by *to*, as in *to sing*, *to be*:—*n.* in grammar, an infinitive verb form.

in-fin-i-tude (ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tūd), *n.* the quality of being boundless or immeasurable; also, that which is boundless.

in-fin-i-ty (ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* infinities (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being immeasurable; **2**, an extremely large quantity; in mathematics, an infinite quantity: represented by the symbol ∞.

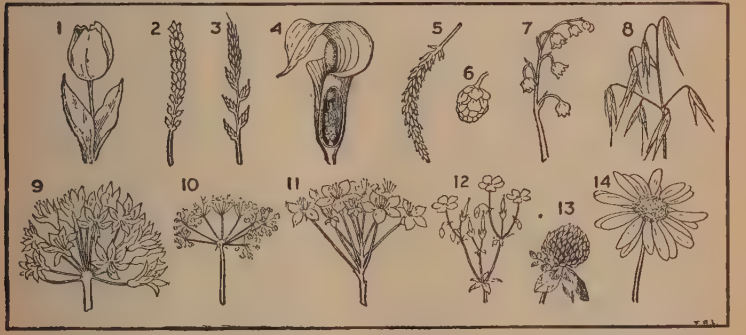
in-flam-ma-to-ry (ĭn-flăm′ä-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, tending to excite passion, tumult, or rebellion; **2**, tending to produce, or showing, inflammation.

in-flate (ĭn-flāt′), *v.t.* **1**, to swell out with air or gas, as a balloon; **2**, to puff up; make proud; **3**, to expand or raise unduly, as prices.—*adj.* **in-flat′a-ble.**—*n.* **in-flat′er; in-fla′tor.**—*n.* **in-fla′tion.**—*p.adj.* **in-flat′ed.**

in-flect (ĭn-flĕkt′), *v.t.* **1**, to bend; turn from a direct line; **2**, to vary the form of (a noun, verb, or adjective), usually by adding inflectional endings, so as to show changes in the person, number, case, etc.

in-flec-tion (ĭn-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a bending or turning; **2**, the rise and fall in the voice; **3**, the changes in the form of words, showing case, number, gender, etc. Also, **in-flex′ion.**—*adj.* **in-flec′tion-al.**

in-flex-i-ble (ĭn-flĕk′sĭ-bl), *adj.* **1**, not to be bent; rigid; stiff; **2**, not to be moved, varied, or changed; unalterable.



TYPES OF INFLORESCENCE

1, solitary (tulip); 2, spike (plantain); 3, compound spike (couch grass); 4, spadix (jack-in-the pulpit); 5, ament, or catkin (birch); 6, cone, or strobile (hop); 7, raceme (lily of the valley); 8, panicle (oat); 9, umbel (African lily); 10, compound umbel (wild carrot); 11, corymb (hawthorn); 12, cyme (wild geranium); 13, head (clover); 14, composite head (daisy).

in-firm (ĭn-fûrm′), *adj.* **1**, feeble in body or health; **2**, insecure; frail; **3**, weak; irresolute; **4**, uncertain.—*adv.* **in-firm′ly.**

in-fir-ma-ry (ĭn-fûr′mä-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* infirmaries (-rĭz)], a room or building for the treatment of the sick.

in-fir-mi-ty (ĭn-fûr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* infirmities (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being weak or sick; **2**, weakness; illness.

in-fix (ĭn-fĭks′), *v.t.* **1**, to fasten in, as by piercing; **2**, to implant; teach.

in-flame (ĭn-flām′), *v.t.* **1**, to set on fire; **2**, to excite; provoke; **3**, to put into a state of redness, swelling, and pain.

in-flam-ma-ble (ĭn-flăm′ä-bl), *adj.* **1**, easily set on fire; **2**, easily excited.—*adv.* **in-flam′ma-bly.**—*n.* **in-flam″ma-bil′i-ty.**

in-flam-ma-tion (ĭn″flă-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of inflaming; **2**, a state of redness, heat, swelling, and pain in any part of the body.—*n.* **in-flex′i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-flex′i-bly.**—*n.* **in-flex″i-bil′i-ty.**

in-flict (ĭn-flĭkt′), *v.t.* **1**, to cause by, or as if by, striking; cause to be suffered; **2**, to impose, as a punishment.—*n.* **in-flic′tion.**

in-flo-res-cence (ĭn″flō-rĕs′ĕns), *n.* **1**, a blooming; blossoms; **2**, the arrangement of flowers on the stem.

in-flow (ĭn′flō″), *n.* the act of running or flowing in; also, that which runs in.

in-flu-ence (ĭn′flōō-ĕns), *n.* **1**, energy or power tending to produce effects by indirect or invisible means; **2**, power arising from wealth or station:—*v.t.* **1**, to have unseen power over, physically or mentally; **2**, to modify or change.

in-flu-en-tial (ĭn″flōō-ĕn′shăl), *adj.* having or exerting power; as, an *influential* citizen.—*adv.* **in″flu-en′tial-ly.**

in-flu-en-za (ĭn″flōō-ĕn′zä), *n.* an acute, infectious disease, frequently occurring in epidemic form, characterized by

inflammation of the air passages, severe muscular pains, and headache: popularly called *flu*.

in-flux (in'flŭks"), *n.* an inflow; a pouring or flowing in.

in-fold (in-fōld'), *v.t.* **1,** to wrap up or surround with folds; envelop; **2,** to hold in the arms; embrace. Also, **en-fold'**.

in-form (in-fôrm'), *v.t.* **1,** to animate; inspire; as, the breath of life *informs* the clay; **2,** to supply with knowledge; notify; tell:—*v.i.* to give information, esp. in accusation.—*adj.* **in-form'a-tive.**—*n.* **in-form'er.**

in-for-mal (in-fôr'măl), *adj.* not according to custom or rule; irregular; without ceremony.—*adv.* **in-for'mal-ly.**

in-for-mal-i-ty (in"fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* informalities (-tĭz)], want of regular, customary, or legal form or ceremony; also, an instance of such lack.

in-form-ant (in-fôr'mănt), *n.* one who gives news or knowledge.

in-for-ma-tion (in"fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* knowledge given or acquired, esp. of facts.

in-frac-tion (in-frăk'shŭn), *n.* the act of breaking, esp. a law.

in-fre-quent (in-frē'kwĕnt), *adj.* seldom occurring; as, *infrequent* visits; *infrequent* rains.—*adv.* **in-fre'quent-ly.**—*n.* **in-fre'quence; in-fre'quen-cy.**

in-fringe (in-frĭnj'), *v.t.* to disregard or break, as a law:—*v.i.* to encroach or trespass; as, to *infringe* upon a patent.—*n.* **in-fring'er.**—*n.* **in-fringe'ment.**

in-fu-ri-ate (in-fū'rĭ-āt), *v.t.* to enrage; madden.—*n.* **in-fu'ri-a'tion.**

in-fuse (in-fūz'), *v.t.* **1,** to introduce, as by pouring; **2,** to fill; animate; as, to *infuse* a spirit of good will; **3,** to impart or teach gradually, as principles; **4,** to steep in water, as tea.—*n.* **in-fus'er.**

in-fu-si-ble (in-fū'zĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being melted by heat.

in-fu-sion (in-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1,** a pouring in; something poured in or mingled; **2,** the imparting or teaching, as of ideas, good principles, etc.; **3,** the process of steeping a substance in water to extract something from it; also, the liquid so obtained.

in-gen-ious (in-jēn'yŭs), *adj.* **1,** creative; clever; **2,** skilfully made.—*adv.* **in-gen'ious-ly.**—*n.* **in-gen'ious-ness.**

in-ge-nu-i-ty (in"jĕ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ingenuities (-tĭz)], **1,** cleverness in contriving or inventing; **2,** cleverness of design or execution; as, *ingenuity* of plot.

in-gen-u-ous (in-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *adj.* frank; open; innocent; sincere; candid; as, an *ingenuous* child.—*adv.* **in-gen'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-gen'u-ous-ness.**

in-glo-ri-ous (in-glō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** without fame; humble; **2,** disgraceful; shameful; as, an *inglorious* defeat.—*adv.* **in-glo'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-glo'ri-ous-ness.**

in-got (ing'gŏt; in'-), *n.* a mass of metal cast into a mold.

in-graft (in-grăft'), *v.t.* **1,** to set (a scion) from one tree into another for propagation; **2,** to cause to undergo grafting, as a tree. Also, **en-graft'**.

in-grain (in'grān"; in-grān'), *v.t.* **1,** to dye in the fiber or before manufacture; **2,** to dye with any deep, lasting color; **3,** (also, *engrain*), to saturate or fix in deeply; as, *ingrained* vice:—*adj.* (in'grān") **1,** dyed before being manufactured; **2,** thoroughly worked in; deep-seated:—*n.* a carpet made of cotton and wool.—*p.adj.* **in'grained".**

in-grate (in'grāt), *adj.* not thankful:—*n.* one who is not thankful.

in-gra-ti-ate (in-grā'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to bring (oneself) into the good will or favor of another; **2,** to secure good reception for: with *into*.

in-grat-i-tude (in-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* absence of thankfulness; insensibility to kindness; ungratefulness.

in-gre-di-ent (in-grē'dĭ-ĕnt), *n.* a part of a compound or mixture; an element; as, sugar is an *ingredient* of cake.

in-gress (in'grĕs), *n.* **1,** entrance; access; **2,** the place of entrance.

in-hab-it (in-hăb'ĭt), *v.t.* to dwell in; occupy, as a land or building:—*v.i. Archaic,* to dwell.—*adj.* **in-hab'it-a-ble.**

in-hab-it-ant (in-hăb'ĭ-tănt), *n.* one who or that which occupies; a permanent resident in a place.

in-hale (in-hāl'), *v.t.* to draw into the lungs, as air, ether, or the like.—*n.* **in"ha-la'tion** (in"hă-lā'shŭn).

in-hal-er (in-hāl'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who draws a breath into the lungs; **2,** an instrument used in inhaling.

in-har-mo-ni-ous *adj.* **1,** unmusical; disagreeing; as, *inharmonious* sounds; **2,** conflicting; not in accord.—*adv.* **in"har-mo'ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in"har-mo'ni-ous-ness.**

in-here (in-hēr'), *v.i.* to be fixed or exist in something else; be vested, as a right.

in-her-ent (in-hēr'ĕnt), *adj.* existing inseparably in something else; essential; inborn.—*adv.* **in-her'ent-ly.**—*n.* **in-her'ence; in-her'en-cy.**

in-her-it (in-hĕr'ĭt), *v.t.* **1,** to come into possession of, as property, from an ancestor by right of succession; **2,** to receive, as qualities, by nature from one's ancestors; receive by birth; **3,** to be heir to.—*adj.* **in-her'it-a-ble.**—*n.* **in-her'i-tor.**—*n.fem.* **in-her'i-tress; in-her'i-trix.**

in-her-it-ance (in-hĕr'ĭ-tăns), *n.* **1,** the act of coming into a property, as an heir; **2,** property received by an heir; **3,** a trait inherited from previous generations.

in-hib-it (in-hĭb'ĭt), *v.t.* to restrain; hold in check; prevent.—*n.* **in"hi-bi'tion.**—*adj.* **in-hib'i-to-ry.**

in-hos-pi-ta-ble *adj.* **1,** not welcoming strangers or guests; **2,** barren; cheerless.—*adv.* **in-hos'pi-ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness.**

in-hos-pi-tal-i-ty (in-hŏs"pĭ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the want of cordiality or desire to welcome strangers or guests, or of facilities for shelter or food.

in-hu-man (in-hū'măn), *adj.* cruel; unfeeling.—*adv.* **in-hu'man-ly.**

in-hu-man-i-ty (in"hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* inhumanities (-tĭz)], **1,** the quality of being unfeeling or unkind; **2,** cruelty; **3,** an inhuman act.

in-im-i-cal (in-ĭm'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** hostile; unfriendly; **2,** opposed; antagonistic.—*adv.* **in-im'i-cal-ly.**

in-im-i-ta-ble (in-ĭm'ĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* matchless; impossible to imitate;

as, an *inimitable* style.—*adv.* **in-im'i-ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-im"i-ta'bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **in-im'i-ta-ble-ness.**

in-iq-ui-tous (in-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *adj.* wicked; grossly unjust.—*adv.* **in-iq'ui-tous-ly.**—*n.* **in-iq'ui-tous-ness.**

in-iq-ui-ty (in-ĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* iniquities (-tiz)], **1,** wickedness; **2,** a crime.

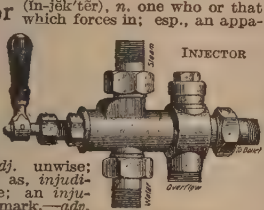
in-i-tial (in-ĭsh'ăl), *adj.* **1,** placed at the beginning; **2,** marking, or pertaining to, the beginning:—*n.* **1,** a letter at the beginning of a word, paragraph, etc.; **2,** in *pl.*, the first letters of a person's name placed separately:—*v.t.* to mark, or sign, with an initial or initials.—*adv.* **in-i'tial-ly.**

in-i-ti-ate (in-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to instruct in the first principles of anything; **2,** to set on foot; begin; introduce; **3,** to introduce into a club, secret society, etc., by special teachings and ceremonies:—*adj.* (in-ĭsh'ĭ-ăt), introduced into a society; instructed, as in one's duties:—*n.* one who has been, or is about to be, initiated.—*n.* **in-i'ti-a'tor.**—*n.* **in-i"ti-a'tion.**—*adj.* **in-i'ti-a-to-ry.**

in-i-ti-a-tive (in-ĭsh'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *adj.* introductory:—*n.* **1,** an introductory or first step; **2,** the power of originating something; **3,** the right or method by which a people may introduce a new policy or law.

in-ject (in-jĕkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to drive or force in; introduce, as a liquid; **2,** to introduce, as a remark.—*n.* **in-jec'tion.**

in-jec-tor (in-jĕk'tẽr), *n.* one who or that which forces in; esp., an apparatus for injecting water into a steam boiler.



in-ju-di-cious (ĭn"jōō-dĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* unwise; imprudent; as, *injudicious* advice; an *injudicious* remark.—*adv.* **in"ju-di'cious-ly.**—*n.* **in"ju-di'cious-ness.**

in-junc-tion (in-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of enjoining or commanding; **2,** that which is enjoined or commanded; an order; a precept; **3,** a legal paper to command or restrain certain proceedings.

in-jure (in'jōōr), *v.t.* to hurt; damage, physically or morally.—*n.* **in'jur-er.**

in-ju-ri-ous (in-jōō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** hurtful, physically or morally; harmful; **2,** abusive; malicious.—*adv.* **in-ju'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-ju'ri-ous-ness.**

in-ju-ry (in'jōō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* injuries (-rĭz)], **1,** any hurt or harm, physical or moral; damage to one's person, property, rights, etc.; **2,** that which causes harm.

in-jus-tice (in-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* **1,** the quality of being unfair; disregard of another's rights; **2,** injury; wrong.

ink (ingk), *n.* a colored fluid used for writing, printing, etc.; also, a sticky paste used for printing:—*v.t.* to spread ink upon.

ink-ling (ingk'lĭng), *n.* a slight knowledge; hint; suspicion.

ink-stand (ingk'stănd"), *n.* a small receptacle for ink into which a pen may be dipped.

ink-well (ingk'wĕl"), *n.* a cup for ink, fitted into a desk or an inkstand.

ink-y (ingk'ĭ), made of, or like, ink; spotted with ink; black.—*n.* **ink'i-ness.**

in-laid (in-lād'; in'lād"), *p.adj.* **1,** set into a surface for ornament; as, ivory *inlaid* in ebony; **2,** ornamented with inlay.

in-land (in'lănd), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or situated in, the interior of a country; **2,** away from the sea; **3,** domestic; as, *inland* commerce:—*adv.* toward the interior:—*n.* (in'lănd"), the interior of a country.

in-lay (in-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laid' (-lād'), *p.pr.* -lay'ing], to ornament (a surface) by setting in pieces of ivory, wood, metal, etc.:—*n.* (in'lā"), materials for inlaying; also, the pattern so formed.

in-let (in'lĕt), *n.* **1,** an entrance; **2,** a small bay or creek; **3,** a thing let or set in.

in-ly (in'lĭ), *adv.* **1,** inwardly; in the innermost parts; **2,** cordially.

in-mate (in'māt), *n.* **1,** a member of a family or body of persons living under one roof; **2,** one who is confined in a prison, lunatic asylum, or the like.

in-most (in'mōst), *adj.* furthest within; as, the *inmost* wish of my heart.

inn (in), *n.* a house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; tavern.

in-nate (in'nāt; in-nāt'), *adj.* inborn; native; natural; as, *innate* courtesy.—*adv.* **in'nate-ly.**—*n.* **in'nate-ness.**

in-ner (in'ẽr), *adj.* **1,** internal; interior; **2,** pertaining to the mind or soul; **3,** in accordance with the true or real nature; as, the *inner* meaning of an act.

in-ner-most (in'ẽr-mōst), *adj.* farthest in from the outside; inmost.

in-ning (in'ĭng), *n.* **1,** in baseball, cricket, etc., one of the divisions of the game during which a single side is at bat or each side in turn is at bat once; **2,** the period when a person or party is in power.

inn-keep-er (in'kēp"ẽr), *n.* the proprietor, or lessee, of an inn.

in-no-cence (in'ō-sĕns), *n.* **1,** freedom from guilt; purity; **2,** simplicity of heart; **3,** harmlessness; **4,** the bluet, a delicate meadow plant. Also, **in'no-cen-cy.**

in-no-cent (in'ō-sĕnt), *adj.* **1,** free from guilt or wrongdoing; blameless; **2,** pure in heart and life; **3,** foolishly ignorant; **4,** without evil effect or intention; as, an *innocent* joke; **5,** devoid; as, *innocent* of humor; **6,** harmless:—*n.* **1,** one who is free from, or unacquainted with, sin; **2,** a simpleton.—*adv.* **in'no-cent-ly.**

in-noc-u-ous (ĭ-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *adj.* harmless; safe; innocent.—*adv.* **in-noc'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-noc'u-ous-ness.**

in-no-vate (in'ō-vāt), *v.i.* to make changes in something already established; introduce new things.—*n.* **in'no-va"tor.**—*n.* **in"no-va'tion.**

in-nu-en-do (in"ū-ĕn'dō), *n.* [*pl.* innuendoes (-dōz)], an insinuation; an indirect reference or allusion, usually suggesting something bad or derogatory.

in-nu-mer-a-ble (ĭ-nū'mẽr-ă-bl; ĭ-nū'-), *adj.* incapable of being counted; as, *innumerable* stars.—*adv.* **in-nu'mer-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-nu"mer-a-bil'i-ty.**

in-oc-u-late (in-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to produce a mild case of a disease

in (a person), as by the insertion of germs in body tissues, to prevent future attacks; 2, to inculcate, as harmful ideas.

in-oc-u-la-tion (ĭn-ŏk″ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the insertion of virus, or the poison of a disease, into body tissues, for the purpose of producing a mild form of the disease in order to ward off future attacks; 2, inculcation, as of feelings, ideas, etc.

in-o-dor-ous (ĭn-ō′dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* without smell or scent; odorless.

in-of-fen-sive (ĭn″ō-fĕn′sĭv), *adj.* 1, harmless; 2, free from disagreeable or disgusting qualities.—*adv.* **in″of-fen′sive-ly.**—*n.* **in″of-fen′sive-ness.**

in-op-er-a-tive (ĭn-ŏp′ĕr-ă-tĭv), *adj.* 1, not active; not capable of acting; 2, producing no result.

in-op-por-tune (ĭn-ŏp″ŏr-tūn′), *adj.* not ready; not fit; unsuitable; unseasonable.—*adv.* **in-op″por-tune′ly.**—*n.* **in-op″por-tune′ness.**

in-or-di-nate (ĭn-ŏr′dĭ-nāt), *adj.* immoderate; excessive; unrestrained; as, *inordinate* vanity.—*adv.* **in-or′di-nate-ly.**—*n.* **in-or′di-nate-ness.**

in-or-gan-ic (ĭn″ŏr-găn′ĭk), *adj.* 1, without organs; not belonging to the animal or vegetable kingdom; 2, not formed from living substances or organisms.

in-quest (ĭn′kwĕst), *n.* 1, an official inquiry, with the aid of a jury, into a special matter, as the cause of a sudden death; 2, the body of men making such an inquiry.

in-qui-e-tude (ĭn-kwī′ĕ-tūd), *n.* 1, a state of uneasiness or restlessness; 2, in *pl.*, disturbing thoughts.

in-quire (ĭn-kwīr′), *v.t.* 1, to seek for or after by questions; 2, to make examination into: with *for, into, after, about*: —*v.i.* 1, to ask a question; 2, to make investigation. Also, **en-quire′.**—*n.* **in-quir′er.**

in-quir-ing (ĭn-kwīr′ĭng), *p.adj.* given to asking questions or making investigations.—*adv.* **in-quir′ing-ly.**

in-quir-y (ĭn-kwīr′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* inquiries (-ĭz)], 1, the act of seeking information, knowledge, etc.; research; 2, an investigation; 3, a question. Also, **en-quir′y.**

in-qui-si-tion (ĭn″kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1, inquiry; examination; 2, an official inquiry in criminal matters, as by a coroner's jury: **Inquisition,** in the Roman Catholic Church, formerly, a court of inquiry dealing with heresy.—*adj.* **in″qui-si′tion-al.**

in-quis-i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* 1, given to asking questions; curious; 2, active in pursuing knowledge.—*adv.* **in-quis′i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **in-quis′i-tive-ness.**

in-quis-i-tor (ĭn-kwĭz′ĭ-tĕr), *n.* 1, one who makes examinations or investigates; esp., one appointed by law to investigate, as a coroner; 2, in the Roman Catholic Church, an officer of the Inquisition. —*adj.* **in-quis″i-to′ri-al.**

in-road (ĭn′rōd), *n.* an invasion, esp. if sudden; a forcible entrance.

in-rush (ĭn′rŭsh″), *n.* an influx; a sudden invasion; as, an *inrush* of waters.

in-sane (ĭn-sān′), *adj.* 1, mentally disordered; mad; deranged; crazy; 2, very unreasonable; utterly senseless; 3, intended for the mentally disordered; as, an *insane* asylum.—*adv.* **in-sane′ly.**—*n.* **in-sane′ness.**

in-san-i-ty (ĭn-săn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, disorder of mind or intellect; madness; 2, extravagant folly, or an instance of it.

in-sa-ti-a-ble (ĭn-sā′shĭ-ă-bl; ĭn-sā′shă-bl), *adj.* beyond gratification; immoderate; not to be satisfied; insatiate. —*adv.* **in-sa′ti-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-sa′ti-a-ble-ness.** —*n.* **in-sa″ti-a-bil′i-ty.**

in-sa-ti-ate (ĭn-sā′shĭ-ât), *adj.* beyond gratification; not to be satisfied; insatiable.—*adv.* **in-sa′ti-ate-ly.**

in-scribe (ĭn-skrīb′), *v.t.* 1, to write or engrave, as an inscription; 2, to mark or engrave upon, as a tablet; 3, to stamp deeply, as on the memory; 4, to address formally; as, to *inscribe* a poem to a friend; 5, in geometry, to draw, as a polygon, within a figure so that certain points of the figure drawn lie in the boundary of the original figure: opp. of *circumscribe.*—*n.* **in-scrib′er.**

in-scrip-tion (ĭn-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of writing or engraving, esp. in permanent form; also, anything so written, as on a monument, picture, coin, etc.; 2, a brief dedication, as of a book, to a person; 3, in archæology, writing cut in stone, metal, etc.—*adj.* **in-scrip′tive.**

in-scru-ta-ble (ĭn-skrōō′tă-bl), *adj.* not to be penetrated by inquiry or reason; not to be understood.—*adv.* **in-scru′ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-scru″ta-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **in-scru′ta-ble-ness.**

in-sect (ĭn′sĕkt), *n.* any of a numerous class (*Insecta*) of animals, including bugs, bees, flies, etc., having the body divided into three sections (head, thorax, abdomen), and three pairs of jointed legs.

in-sec-ti-cide (ĭn-sĕk′tĭ-sīd), *n.* a substance, as a powder or solution, for killing bugs, flies, etc.

in-sec-ti-vore (ĭn-sĕk′tĭ-vōr), *n.* in zoölogy, any of an order (*Insectivora*) of mammals, comprising many small quadrupeds, as moles, shrews, hedgehogs, etc., that feed chiefly or entirely upon insects.—*adj.* **in″sec-tiv′o-rous.**

in-se-cure (ĭn″sĕ-kūr′), *adj.* 1, not firm; unsafe; as, an *insecure* platform; 2, not shielded from danger; not safe. —*adv.* **in″se-cure′ly.**—*n.* **in″se-cu′ri-ty.**

in-sen-sate (ĭn-sĕn′sât), *adj.* 1, without feeling; soulless; brutish; 2, stupid; foolish; 3, without sensation; lifeless.

in-sen-si-ble (ĭn-sĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* 1, lacking the power to feel; 2, by slow degrees; gradual; 3, unconscious.—*adv.* **in-sen′si-bly.**—*n.* **in-sen″si-bil′i-ty.**

in-sep-a-ra-ble (ĭn-sĕp′ă-ră-bl), *adj.* incapable of being divided or parted; as, they were *inseparable* friends.—*adv.* **in-sep′a-ra-bly.**—*n.* **in-sep″a-ra-bil′i-ty.**

in-sert (ĭn-sûrt′), *v.t.* to place in or among; introduce into:—*n.* (ĭn′sûrt), that which is put in; inset.—*n.* **in-ser′tion.**

in-set (ĭn′sĕt), *n.* 1, a leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper, magazine, etc.; 2, a smaller cut inserted within the border of a larger one:—*v.t.* (ĭn-sĕt′), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -set′, *p.pr.* -set′ting], to put in; insert.

in-shore (ĭn′shōr″: ĭn″shōr′), *adv.* near or toward the coast or bank.

in-side (ĭn′sīd″), *adj.* 1, interior; being within; 2, *Colloq.*, secret; as, *inside* information:—*adv.* (ĭn″sīd′; ĭn′sīd″),

within:—*n.* (in″sīd′), that which is within; contents; also, the inner part:—*prep.* within.

in-sid-er (in″sīd′ẽr), *n.* one who is so situated as to be able to get reliable information not available to the public.

in-sid-i-ous (in-sid′i-ŭs), *adj.* treacherous; deceitful; operating secretly; as, an *insidious* disease.—*adv.* **in-sid′i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-sid′i-ous-ness.**

in-sight (in′sīt″), *n.* **1,** penetration; mental vision; as, poetic *insight;* **2,** an understanding of the inner nature of things.

in-sig-ni-a (in-sig′ni-ȧ), *n.pl.* [*sing.* insigne (-nē)], badges of honor or office; hence, distinguishing marks.

in-sig-nif-i-cant (in″sig-nif′i-kănt), *adj.* **1,** without importance or force; **2,** trifling; mean; small.—*adv.* **in″sig-nif′i-cant-ly.**—*n.* **in″sig-nif′i-cance.**

in-sin-cere (in″sin-sēr′), *adj.* deceptive; false; not to be trusted; hypocritical.—*adv.* **in″sin-cere′ly.**

in-sin-cer-i-ty (in″sin-sĕr′i-ti), *n.* deception; lack of candor.

in-sin-u-ate (in-sin′ū-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to push, gentle, or artful means, as into the confidence or affections; **2,** to suggest or hint indirectly; **3,** to introduce, as by a winding motion; worm in.—*adj.* **in-sin′u-a-tive.**—*n.* **in-sin′u-a″tor.**—*n.* **in-sin″u-a′tion.**

in-sip-id (in-sip′id), *adj.* **1,** without flavor; tasteless; **2,** uninteresting; dull.—*adv.* **in-sip′id-ly.**—*n.* **in-sip′id-ness.**

in-si-pid-i-ty (in″si-pid′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being tasteless or dull.

in-sist (in-sist′), *v.i.* **1,** to urge or press a wish or command: with *on* or *upon;* **2,** to stand and refuse to give way; persist.

in-sist-ent (in-sis′tĕnt), *adj.* urgent; compelling attention; persistent.—*adv.* **in-sist′ent-ly.**—*n.* **in-sist′ence.**

in-snare (in-snār′), *v.t.* to catch in, or as in, a trap. Also, **en-snare′.**

in-sole (in′sōl″), *n.* **1,** the part of the sole inside a boot or shoe; **2,** a removable sole put inside a shoe.

in-so-lence (in′sō-lĕns), *n.* contemptuous or haughty language or manner; offensive impertinence; impudence.

in-so-lent (in′sō-lĕnt), *adj.* **1,** haughty or contemptuously offensive to others; **2,** insulting; rude.—*adv.* **in′so-lent-ly.**

in-sol-u-ble (in-sŏl′ū-bl), *adj.* **1,** incapable of being dissolved; **2,** not to be explained or solved, as a mystery.—*n.* **in-sol′u-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in-sol′u-bil′i-ty.**

in-sol-vent (in-sŏl′vĕnt), *adj.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt:—*n.* one who cannot pay his debts; a bankrupt.—*n.* **in-sol′ven-cy.**

in-som-ni-a (in-sŏm′ni-ȧ), *n.* sleeplessness; chronic wakefulness.

in-so-much (in″sō-much′), *adv.* in such manner; to such a degree.

in-spect (in-spĕkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to examine closely and carefully, in order to find possible faults; **2,** to review officially, as troops.—*n.* **in-spec′tion.**—*n.* **in-spec′tor.**

in-spi-ra-tion (in″spi-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of drawing air into the lungs; **2,** the influence or impulse which causes creation in art, literature, music, etc.; **3,** the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit, suggesting a message or a plan of action.—*adj.* **in″spi-ra′tion-al.**

in-spire (in-spīr′), *v.t.* **1,** to draw (air) into the lungs; **2,** to fill with ideas; **3,** to control or guide by supernatural influence; as, God *inspired* the ancient prophets; **4,** to kindle, as an idea.—*n.* **in-spir′er.**—*adj.* **in-spir′a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **in-spired′.**

in-spir-it (in-spir′it), *v.t.* to give life or vitality to; exhilarate; cheer.—*adv.* **in-spir′it-ing-ly.**

in-spis-sate (in-spis′āt), *v.t.* to thicken, as by evaporation:—*v.i.* to grow thick.—*n.* **in″spis-sa′tion.**

in-sta-bil-i-ty (in″stȧ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* instabilities (-tiz)], want of firmness; inconstancy; fickleness.

in-stall (in-stôl′), *v.t.* **1,** to establish with the usual ceremonies in an office or position; **2,** to put into condition or position for use; as, to *install* an electric lighting system.—*n.* **in-stal-la′tion.**

in-stal-ment (in-stôl′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of establishing in a position or office; **2,** a portion of a sum of money that is to be paid in parts at stated times; **3,** one of a number of parts of anything produced one part at a time; as, an *instalment* of a serial story. Also, **in-stall′ment.**

in-stance (in′stȧns), *v.t.* to refer to, or offer as an example:—*n.* **1,** something offered as an illustration or example; **2,** a suggestion; request.

in-stant (in′stȧnt), *adj.* **1,** urgent; insistent; **2,** immediate; direct; **3,** imminent; **4,** of the present month: usually written *inst.;* as, yours of the fourth *inst.*—*n.* **1,** a particular moment of time; **2,** a very small portion of time; a second.

in-stan-ta-ne-ous (in″stȧn-tā′nē-ŭs), *adj.* done or occurring in a moment.—*adv.* **in″stan-ta′ne-ous-ly.**

in-stan-ter (in-stăn′tẽr), *adv. Collog.,* immediately; without delay.

in-stant-ly (in′stȧnt-li), *adv.* at once; without delay:—*conj.* as soon as.

in-state (in-stāt′), *v.t.* to put in office or rank; install.

in-stead (in-stĕd′), *adv.* **1,** in room or place: followed by *of;* as, I will go *instead of* you; **2,** in its place; rather.

in-step (in′stĕp), *n.* **1,** the arched fore part of the upper side of the human foot; **2,** part of the hind leg of a horse.

in-sti-gate (in′sti-gāt), *v.t.* to provoke or urge on: usually in a bad sense; as, to *instigate* one to a crime.—*n.* **in″sti-ga′tion.**—*n.* **in′sti-ga″tor.**

in-stil (in-stil′), *v.t.* **1,** to pour in by drops; **2,** to introduce gradually, as if by drops; as, to *instil* the principle of self-reliance. Also, **in-still′.**—*n.* **in-stil′ment; in-still′ment.**—*n.* **in″stil-la′tion.**

in-stinct (in-stingkt′), *adj.* charged or filled; as, creatures *instinct* with life:—*n.* (in′stingkt), **1,** a natural impulse; involuntary urge; **2,** a natural tendency.—*adj.* **in-stinc′tive.**—*adv.* **in-stinc′tive-ly.**

in-sti-tute (in′sti-tūt), *v.t.* **1,** to establish; set up; fix; originate; **2,** to set in operation; as, to *institute* a new custom:—*n.* **1,** an established law or principle; **2,** an institution or place of education; as, an *institute* of technology.—*n.* **in′sti-tu″tor.**

in-sti-tu-tion (ĭn″stĭ-tū′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of establishing; **2,** that which is established; as, church, home, and school are fundamental *institutions;* **3,** an organized body or society for promoting a particular object; **4,** the building for carrying on the work of such an organization.—*adj.* **in″sti-tu′tion-al.**

in-struct (ĭn-strŭkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to teach; educate; **2,** to furnish with orders or directions; **3,** to inform; advise; counsel.

in-struc-tion (ĭn-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of teaching; **2,** knowledge imparted; **3,** in *pl.,* orders or directions.

in-struc-tive (ĭn-strŭk′tĭv), *adj.* informing; giving knowledge.—*adv.* **in-struc′tive-ly.**—*n.* **in-struc′tive-ness.**

in-struc-tor (ĭn-strŭk′tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who gives knowledge; a teacher; **2,** in American colleges, a teacher, ranking below a professor.—*n. fem.* **in-struc′tress.**

in-stru-ment (ĭn′strōō-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** that by which anything is accomplished; an agent; a means; **2,** a mechanical device; a tool; **3,** a mechanical contrivance for producing musical sounds; **4,** in law, a formal writing of any kind.

in-stru-men-tal (ĭn″strōō-mĕn′tăl), *adj.* **1,** helping to bring about some end; **2,** performed on, or composed for, a musical instrument or instruments.—*adv.* **in″stru-men′tal-ly.**

in-stru-men-tal-i-ty (ĭn″strōō-mĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* instrumentalities (-tĭz)], an agency; a means.

in-sub-or-di-nate (ĭn″sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *adj.* not submitting to authority; disobedient; mutinous; rebellious, as a crew.—*adv.* **in″sub-or′di-nate-ly.**—*n.* **in″sub-or′di-na′tion.**

in-sub-stan-tial (ĭn″sŭb-stăn′shăl), *adj.* not having solidity; frail; unreal; flimsy.—*adv.* **in″sub-stan′tial-ly.**

in-suf-fer-a-ble (ĭn-sŭf′ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* not to be borne; as, *insufferable* conduct.—*adv.* **in-suf′fer-a-bly.**

in-suf-fi-cient (ĭn″sŭ-fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* deficient in quality, amount, power, etc.; inadequate.—*adv.* **in″suf-fi′cient-ly.**—*n.* **in″suf-fi′cien-cy.**

in-su-lar (ĭn′sū-lăr), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to an island, or to the inhabitants of an island, their customs, etc.; **2,** hence, narrow-minded; prejudiced.—*n.* **in′su-lar′i-ty.**

in-su-late (ĭn′sū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to place alone, or in a separate situation; **2,** in physics, to separate by, or inclose in, a material that will not conduct electricity, heat, etc.—*n.* **in′su-la′tor.**

in-su-la-tion (ĭn″sū-lā′shŭn), *n.* the act of separating by, or inclosing in, materials that will not conduct heat, electricity, or sound.

in-su-lin (ĭn′sū-lĭn), *n.* a preparation from certain parts of the pancreas of oxen, sheep, and the like, used in order to retard the formation of sugar in the blood of diabetic patients.

in-sult (ĭn′sŭlt), *n.* **1,** an affront or indignity; **2,** gross abuse in word or action:—*v.t.* (ĭn-sŭlt′), to treat with gross contempt or abuse.—*n.* **in-sult′er.**

in-su-per-a-ble (ĭn-sū′pĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* not to be surmounted or overcome; as, the plan presents *insuperable* difficulties.—*n.* **in-su′per-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-su′per-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-su″per-a-bil′i-ty.**

in-sup-port-a-ble (ĭn″sŭ-pōr′tă-bl), *adj.* not capable of being endured; insufferable.—*adv.* **in″sup-port′a-bly.**

in-sur-ance (ĭn-shōōr′ăns), *n.* **1,** a system of protection against the risk of individual loss, by distributing the burden of losses over a large number of individuals; **2,** a contract whereby, in consideration of a certain payment called a *premium,* one party agrees, in case of loss by fire, accident, death, etc., to pay the other party a stated sum of money; **3,** the sum paid for the insuring; the premium; **4,** the amount for which anything is insured.

in-sure (ĭn-shōōr′), *v.t.* **1,** to secure against loss or damage in return for the payment of a premium; **2,** to make sure or secure, as property, by the payment of a premium. Also, **en-sure′.**—*n.* **in-sur′er; in-su′ror.**—*adj.* **in-sur′a-ble.**

in-sured (ĭn-shōōrd′), *n.* one secured by a contract of insurance.

in-sur-gent (ĭn-sûr′jĕnt), *adj.* against authority:—*n.* a rebel: **Insurgent,** in the U. S., a member of a section of the Republican party which has advocated progressive policies.—*n.* **in-sur′gence.**

in-sur-mount-a-ble (ĭn″sûr-moun′tă-bl), *adj.* insuperable; not to be overcome.—*adv.* **in″sur-mount′a-bly.**—*n.* **in″sur-mount′a-bil′i-ty.**

in-sur-rec-tion (ĭn″sŭ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* active or open rebellion against authority, esp. that of the government; revolt.—*adj.* **in″sur-rec′tion-a-ry.**

in-sus-cep-ti-ble (ĭn″sŭ-sĕp′tĭ-bl), *adj.* not easy to influence or impress.—*n.* **in″sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty.**

in-tact (ĭn-tăkt′), *adj.* entire; uninjured; untouched, as by anything harmful.

in-tag-lio (ĭn-tăl′yō; *It.* ēn-täl′yō), *n.* [*pl.* intaglios (-yōz); intagli (-yē)], **1,** a carved design or figure, as a die, in any hard material; **2,** a gem or stone having a design cut into the surface: opp. of *cameo.*

in-take (ĭn′tāk″), *n.* **1,** a thing taken in; also, a taking in, as of breath; **2,** the place where a fluid enters a pipe, channel, etc.

in-tan-gi-ble (ĭn-tăn′jĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being touched; hence, vague; not easily expressed or defined.—*adv.* **in-tan′gi-bly.**—*n.* **in-tan′gi-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **in-tan′gi-ble-ness.**

in-te-ger (ĭn′tē-jĕr), *n.* **1,** an entity; **2,** a whole number, as 1, 2, 3, etc.

in-te-gral (ĭn′tē-grăl), *adj.* **1,** constituting a whole; complete; **2,** belonging to a whole number; **3,** necessary as a part:—*n.* a whole made up of parts.

in-te-grate (ĭn′tē-grāt), *v.t.* **1,** to bring together the parts of; **2,** to give the sum total of:—*v.i.* to become complete or perfect.—*n.* **in′te-gra′tion.**

in-teg-ri-ty (ĭn-tĕg′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** uprightness; virtue; honesty; justice; **2,** soundness; uninjured state; **3,** unbroken condition; completeness.

in-teg-u-ment (ĭn-tĕg′ū-mĕnt), *n.* a covering, as a skin or husk.

in-tel-lect (ĭn′tĕ-lĕkt), *n.* **1,** the powers of the mind that know and

reason: distinguished from *feeling* and *will*; 2, the power to reason, or think abstractly.

in-tel-lec-tu-al (ĭn″tĕ-lĕk′tū-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or performed by, the mind; 2, endowed with powers of understanding above the ordinary; 3, exercising the mind; as, *intellectual* pursuits:—*n.* a person of superior mentality; as, Bacon was an *intellectual*.—*adv.* **in″tel-lec′tu-al-ly.**

in-tel-lec-tu-al-i-ty (ĭn″tĕ-lĕk″tū-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* intellectualities (-tĭz)], trained intelligence; the power of reasoning abstractly.

in-tel-li-gence (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕns), *n.* 1, ability to learn, to profit by experience, or to acquire knowledge; comprehension; understanding; 2, ability for reasoning and abstract thinking; intellect; 3, common sense; 4, information or news, particularly secret information.

in-tel-li-gent (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕnt), *adj.* 1, capable of purposeful mental activity, or of reasoning or learning by experience; 2, showing comprehension; as, an *intelligent* answer.—*adv.* **in-tel′li-gent-ly.**

in-tel-li-gent-si-a (ĭn-tĕl″ĭ-jĕnt′sĭ-*ă*), *n.* collectively, the educated or intellectual classes.

in-tel-li-gi-ble (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being understood; clear; as, an *intelligible* explanation.—*adv.* **in-tel′li-gi-bly.**—*n.* **in-tel″li-gi-bil′i-ty.**

in-tem-per-ance (ĭn-tĕm′pĕr-ăns), *n.* want of moderation or self-control; excess, esp. in the use of alcoholic liquors; intemperateness.

in-tem-per-ate (ĭn-tĕm′pĕr-ăt), *adj.* 1, characterized by want of moderation or self-control; 2, severe; excessive; 3, addicted to alcoholic liquors.—*adv.* **in-tem′per-ate-ly.**—*n.* **in-tem′per-ate-ness.**

in-tend (ĭn-tĕnd′), *v.t.* 1, to purpose; mean; as, we *intend* to go abroad; 2, to design (a thing) for some purpose.

in-tend-ed (ĭn-tĕn′dĕd), *adj.* 1, purposed; as, the *intended* meaning of a remark; 2, *Colloq.*, betrothed.—*n. Colloq.*, the person to whom one is engaged to be married.

in-tense (ĭn-tĕns′), *adj.* 1, extreme in degree; excessive; 2, intent; ardent; eager.—*adv.* **in-tense′ly.**—*n.* **in-tense′ness.**

in-ten-si-fy (ĭn-tĕn′sĭ-fī), *v.t.* to make greater in degree; as, to *intensify* pain.—*n.* **in-ten′si-fi″er.**

in-ten-sion (ĭn-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* 1, determination; 2, increase of energy.

in-ten-si-ty (ĭn-tĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* intensities (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being extreme; extreme strength, force, or energy; 2, degree or amount.

in-ten-sive (ĭn-tĕn′sĭv), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the degree of force, strength, depth, etc., of anything; 2, deep and thorough rather than broad; as, *intensive* study; 3, designating that method of agriculture which gets results by careful cultivation, usually of a relatively small area; 4, in grammar, giving emphasis, as certain prefixes.—*adv.* **in-ten′sive-ly.**

in-tent (ĭn-tĕnt′), *adj.* having the mind closely fixed on a subject; diligent; intense:—*n.* 1, purpose; aim; 2, meaning.—*adv.* **in-tent′ly.**—*n.* **in-tent′ness.**

in-ten-tion (ĭn-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* 1, purpose, design; aim; 2, meaning.

in-ten-tion-al (ĭn-tĕn′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* done on purpose; as, an *intentional* wrong.—*adv.* **in-ten′tion-al-ly.**

in-ter (ĭn-tûr′), *v.t.* to bury: used esp. of the burial of corpses.

in-ter-act (ĭn′tĕr-ăkt′), *v.i.* to influence each other; have mutual effect.

in-ter-ac-tion (ĭn″tĕr-ăk′shŭn), *n.* the effect on one thing by another; mutual influence.

in-ter-breed (ĭn″tĕr-brēd′), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bred′ (-brĕd′), *p.pr.* -breed′ing], to propagate by crossing different varieties, kinds, or stocks.

in-ter-ca-la-ry (ĭn-tûr′kă-lā-rĭ), *adj.* 1, inserted in the calendar, as February 29 in leap year; 2, of a year, having added days or an added month: 3, interpolated.

in-ter-ca-late (ĭn-tûr′kă-lāt), *v.t.* 1, to insert, as a day, in the calendar; 2, to interpolate.—*n.* **in-ter″ca-la′tion.**

in-ter-cede (ĭn″tĕr-sēd′), *v.i.* 1, to mediate as a friend between persons who are unfriendly; 2, to plead for another.

in-ter-cept (ĭn″tĕr-sĕpt′), *v.t.* 1, to seize by the way, as a message; 2, to obstruct, as a view or approach.—*n.* **in″ter-cep′tion.**—*n.* **in″ter-cept′er; in″ter-cep′tor.**

in-ter-ces-sion (ĭn″tĕr-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* 1, an attempt at reconciliation; mediation; 2, entreaty for another.

in-ter-ces-sor (ĭn″tĕr-sĕs′ĕr), *n.* 1, one who tries to restore friendly relations between two who are parted by differences; 2, one who pleads for another.—*adj.* **in″ter-ces′so-ry.**

in-ter-change (ĭn″tĕr-chānj′), *v.t.* 1, to put one thing in the place of another; 2, to vary; 3, to exchange, as opinions, gifts, etc.:—*n.* (ĭn′tĕr-chānj″), 1, the exchange of two things, one for the other; 2, alternate sequence, as of seasons.

in-ter-change-a-ble (ĭn″tĕr-chān′jă-bl), *adj.* 1, capable of being put in place of each other or substituted; 2, capable of being exchanged.—*n.* **in″ter-change′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in″ter-change′a-bly.**—*n.* **in″ter-change″a-bil′i-ty.**

in-ter-col-le-gi-ate (ĭn″tĕr-kŏ-lē′jĭ-ăt), *adj.* carried on, or existing, between colleges or universities.

in-ter-com-mu-ni-cate (ĭn″tĕr-kŏ-mū′nĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to impart or convey mutually:—*v.i.* to communicate with one another.—*n.* **in″ter-com-mu″ni-ca′tion.**

in-ter-cos-tal (ĭn″tĕr-kŏs′tăl), *adj.* between the ribs.

in-ter-course (ĭn′tĕr-kōrs), *n.* connection, correspondence, or communication between individuals, nations, etc.; exchange; familiarity; fellowship.

in-ter-de-pend-ence (ĭn″tĕr-dē-pĕn′dĕns), *n.* the state of being mutually dependent; as, the *interdependence* of nations. Also, **in″ter-de-pend′en-cy.**—*adj.* **in″ter-de-pend′ent.**

in-ter-dict (ĭn″tĕr-dĭkt′), *v.t.* 1, to restrain or forbid; 2, to cut off from the spiritual services of the church:—*n.* (ĭn′tĕr-dĭkt), a formal prohibition, as of ecclesiastical privileges.—*n.* **in″ter-dic′tion.**

in-ter-est (ĭn′tĕr-ĕst), *n.* 1, benefit; that which concerns one, or the feel-

ing that something concerns one; also, that which arouses such a feeling; 2, consideration for personal or selfish profit; 3, personal influence over the action of others; as, he used his *interest* with the president; 4, a share or part ownership in a business or other project; 5, a sum paid for the use of money; 6, in psychology, the tendency to give attention to an object, situation, or idea, in spite of distracting influences; 7, in *pl.*, the persons concerned in some field of business or industry, taken collectively; as, the coal *interests*:—*v.t.* 1, to engage the attention of; arouse to curiosity, sympathy, or the like; 2, to cause to take an interest in; 3, to produce an effect upon.

in-ter-est-ing (ĭn'tẽr-ĕst-ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, engaging the attention or curiosity; 2, exciting the feelings or emotions.

in-ter-fere (ĭn"tẽr-fēr'), *v.i.* 1, to enter into, or meddle in, the affairs of others; 2, to come into collision; 3, to strike the fetlock with the opposite hoof: said of a horse; 4, in physics, to interact so as to modify the effect of one another, as sound waves, which, through interference, produce beats.

in-ter-fer-ence (ĭn"tẽr-fēr'ẽns), *n.* 1, opposition; obstruction; objection or hindrance; 2, the act of meddling in another person's affairs; 3, in radio, the overlapping or intermixing of electric waves from different sending stations, or from atmospheric or other disturbances, resulting in confusion at receiving stations.

in-ter-im (ĭn'tẽr-ĭm), *n.* intervening time or period:—*adj.* temporary.

in-te-ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *adj.* 1, inner; internal; 2, far from the coast or frontier:—*n.* 1, the inside, as of a building; 2, the inland part of a country; 3, the home affairs of a country.—*adv.* **in-te'ri-or-ly.**

in-ter-ject (ĭn"tẽr-jĕkt'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to put in; insert; thrust in.

in-ter-jec-tion (ĭn"tẽr-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, an exclamation; 2, the act of exclaiming; 3, a word thrown in without grammatical connection to express sudden feeling, as *Alas!*—*adj.* **in"ter-jec'tion-al.**

in-ter-lace (ĭn"tẽr-lās'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* 1, to join or unite by weaving or lacing together; 2, to intersperse; intermingle.

in-ter-lard (ĭn"tẽr-lärd'), *v.t.* to mix; vary by mingling with something different; as, to *interlard* a speech with jests.

in-ter-leave (ĭn"tẽr-lēv'), *v.t.* to insert a leaf between the sheets of; as, to *interleave* a book with illustrations.

[1]in-ter-line (ĭn"tẽr-līn'), *v.t.* to write or insert between the lines of (writing or printing).—*n.* **[1]in"ter-lin'ing.**

[2]in-ter-line (ĭn"tẽr-līn'), *v.t.* to fit (a garment) with an extra lining beneath the usual one.—*n.* **[2]in'ter-lin"ing.**

in-ter-lin-e-ar (ĭn"tẽr-lĭn'ē-ẽr), *adj.* 1, written or printed between other lines, as a translation; 2, having matter written or printed between lines.

in-ter-lock (ĭn"tẽr-lŏk'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fasten together by linking or engaging with one another.

in-ter-loc-u-tor (ĭn"tẽr-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* one who takes part in a conversation; a questioner; interpreter.

in-ter-loc-u-to-ry (ĭn"tẽr-lŏk'ū-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, conversational; 2, in law, not final; made or done during the process of an action.

in-ter-lop-er (ĭn'tẽr-lōp"ẽr), *n.* one who interferes; an intruder.

in-ter-lude (ĭn'tẽr-lūd), *n.* 1, a short entertainment given between acts of a play; 2, a few bars of music played between the stanzas of a hymn, acts of an opera, etc.; 3, a period of time between events.

in-ter-mar-riage (ĭn"tẽr-măr'ĭj), *n.* marriage between members of different families, tribes, or the like, or the resulting relationship.

in-ter-mar-ry (ĭn"tẽr-măr'ĭ), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to relate or become related by marriage between members: said of families, tribes, etc.

in-ter-med-dle (ĭn'tẽr-mĕd'l), *v.i.* to interfere in other people's affairs.—*n.* **in'ter-med'dler.**

in-ter-me-di-a-ry (ĭn"tẽr-mē'dĭ-ă-rĭ), *adj.* 1, coming between; 2, acting as a mediating agent:—*n.* [*pl.* intermediaries (-rĭz)], an agent; a means.

in-ter-me-di-ate (ĭn"tẽr-mē'dĭ-āt), *adj.* existing or lying in the middle; coming between:—*n.* 1, that which lies between; 2, a go-between.—*n.* **in"ter-me'di-a'tion.**—*adv.* **in'ter-me'di-ate-ly.**

in-ter-ment (ĭn-tûr'mĕnt), *n.* burial, esp. in a grave.

in-ter-mi-na-ble (ĭn-tûr'mĭ-nȧ-bl), *adj.* endless; boundless; immeasurable.—*adv.* **in-ter'mi-na-bly.**

in-ter-min-gle (ĭn"tẽr-mĭng'gl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mix together.

in-ter-mis-sion (ĭn'tẽr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, an interruption; a pause; short break; 2, an interval of time between two parts, as acts of a play.

in-ter-mit (ĭn"tẽr-mĭt'), *v.i.* to stop for a time.—*n.* **in"ter-mit'tence.**

in-ter-mit-tent (ĭn"tẽr-mĭt'ĕnt), *adj.* occurring at intervals; periodic, as a fever.—*adv.* **in"ter-mit'tent-ly.**

in-ter-mix (ĭn"tẽr-mĭks'), *v.t.* to combine:—*v.i.* to become combined.

in-ter-mix-ture (ĭn"tẽr-mĭks'tûr), *n.* 1, the act of mingling together; 2, a mixture.

in-tern (ĭn-tûrn'), *v.t.* to confine within certain limits, as, in war time, ships in a neutral port; place under arrest:—*n.* (usually, *interne*), an inmate, as of a school; esp., a recently graduated physician or surgeon resident in a hospital.—*n.* **in-tern'ment.**

in-ter-nal (ĭn-tûr'nȧl), *adj.* 1, belonging to the center; interior; inward; 2, not foreign; domestic; 3, inherent; as, *internal* proof; 4, to be taken inwardly: said of medicine.—*adv.* **in-ter'nal-ly.**

in-ter-nal com-bus-tion the process by which power is generated within an engine cylinder by the explosion of a mixture of air and a fuel, such as vaporized gasoline (see *gas engine*, illus.).—*adj.* **in-ter'nal-com-bus'tion.**

in-ter-na-tion-al (ĭn"tẽr-năsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or carried on between, two or more nations or their people.—*adv.* **in"ter-na'tion-al-ly.**

in-ter-ne-cine (ĭn"tẽr-nē'sĭn; ĭn"tẽr-nē'-sĭn), *adj.* 1, deadly: 2, destructive of one another; as, *internecine* strife.

in-ter-pel-late (ĭn″tĕr-pĕl′āt), *v.t.* to question formally, as an officer, in regard to his conduct; interrogate. —*n.* **in″ter-pel-la′tion.**

in-ter-play (ĭn′tĕr-plā″), *n.* mutual action; interchange of action or influence; interaction, as of the parts of a machine.

in-ter-po-late (ĭn-tûr′pō-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to insert in a book or writing (new or unauthorized matter); **2,** to insert between other things or parts; **3,** to interpose.—*n.* **in-ter″po-la′tion.**—*n.* **in-ter′po-la″tor.**

in-ter-pose (ĭn″tĕr-pōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to place between; **2,** to thrust in; put forth, in order to interfere; **3,** to introduce (a remark) into a conversation:—*v.i.* **1,** to mediate; **2,** to interrupt; **3,** to be between; intervene.—*n.* **in″ter-po-si′tion.**

in-ter-pret (ĭn-tûr′prĕt), *v.t.* **1,** to explain the meaning of; translate orally; as, to *interpret* a foreign language; **2,** to bring out the full meaning of, as a poem; **3,** to regard from one's own viewpoint; construe.—*adj.* **in-ter′pre-ta-tive.**

in-ter-pre-ta-tion (ĭn-tûr″prĕ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of explaining the meaning of something; **2,** explanation; translation; **3,** the expression by an artist or actor of his conception of a subject, as of a landscape or a character.

in-ter-pret-er (ĭn-tûr′prĕt-ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who explains or makes clear; **2,** one who translates orally the words of persons speaking in different languages.

in-ter-reg-num (ĭn″tĕr-rĕg′nŭm), *n.* **1,** the period between two reigns, governments, or ministries; **2,** a break in a continuous series of events.

in-ter-re-lat-ed (ĭn″tĕr-rē-lāt′ĕd), *adj.* having a connection between each other or among one another; related; connected.—*n.* **in″ter-re-la′tion.**

in-ter-ro-gate (ĭn-tĕr′ō-gāt), *v.t.* to question; examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness:—*v.i.* to ask questions.—*n.* **in-ter′ro-ga″tor.**

in-ter-ro-ga-tion (ĭn-tĕr″ō-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of asking questions; **2,** a question; inquiry; **3,** a mark [?] denoting a question; a question mark.

in-ter-rog-a-tive (ĭn″tĕ-rŏg′ă-tĭv), *adj.* denoting or containing a question or inquiry:—*n.* a word used in asking a question, as *why, where, who,* etc.—*adv.* **in″ter-rog′a-tive-ly.**

in-ter-rog-a-to-ry (ĭn″tĕ-rŏg′ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* containing, or expressing, a question:—*n.* [*pl.* interrogatories (-rĭz)], in law, a formal question.

in-ter-rupt (ĭn″tĕ-rŭpt′), *v.t.* **1,** to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; **2,** to obstruct; **3,** to cause to stop; end suddenly:—*v.i.* **1,** to break into a conversation; **2,** to interfere with an action.—*n.* **in″ter-rupt′er; in″ter-rup′tor.**—*n.* **in″ter-rup′tion.**

in-ter-sect (ĭn″tĕr-sĕkt′), *v.t.* to cut across; as, one street *intersects* another:—*v.i.* to cross each other.

in-ter-sec-tion (ĭn″tĕr-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of dividing by cutting; **2,** the place of crossing; **3,** the place where two lines or two surfaces cut each other.

in-ter-space (ĭn″tĕr-spās′), *v.t.* **1,** to break up with intervals; **2,** to fill up the intervals between:—*n.* (ĭn′tĕr-spās″), an interval or distance between objects.

in-ter-sperse (ĭn″tĕr-spûrs′), *v.t.* **1,** to vary by alternation or contrast; as, meadows *interspersed* with trees; **2,** to scatter about; as, to *intersperse* flowers in a garden.—*n.* **in″ter-sper′sion.**

in-ter-state (ĭn′tĕr-stāt″), *adj.* including, or existing between, different states; as, *interstate* railways.

in-ter-stice (ĭn-tûr′stĭs), *n.* [*pl.* interstices (-stĭ-sēz)], a narrow space between things closely set; a crevice; chink.—*adj.* **in″ter-sti′tial** (ĭn″tĕr-stĭsh′ăl).

in-ter-twine (ĭn″tĕr-twīn′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to twist with one another; wind or coil together.

in-ter-ur-ban (ĭn″tĕr-ûr′băn), *adj.* between or among cities or towns; as, an *interurban* railroad.

in-ter-val (ĭn′tĕr-văl), *n.* **1,** the time intervening between two events; **2,** a space between objects; **3,** the difference in pitch between two tones.

in-ter-vene (ĭn″tĕr-vēn′), *v.i.* **1,** to come in from outside, as an influence; come between; as, illness *intervened* to delay their trip; **2,** to occur in the meantime; elapse, as time; as, a month *intervened* between the events.—*n.* **in″ter-ven′er.**

in-ter-ven-tion (ĭn″tĕr-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* the act of coming between for any purpose; interference, as by a state.

in-ter-view (ĭn′tĕr-vū), *v.t.* to question, esp. to obtain information for the press:—*n.* **1,** a personal conference or meeting; **2,** in journalism, the act of conversing with, or being questioned by, a reporter; also, the published account of such a conversation.—*n.* **in′ter-view″er.**

in-ter-weave (ĭn″tĕr-wēv′), *v.t.* and *v.t.* [*p.t.* -wove′ (-wōv′), *p.p.* -wov′en (-wō′vn) or -wove′, *p.pr.* -weav′ing], **1,** to twist together; **2,** to intermingle.

in-tes-tate (ĭn-tĕs′tāt), *adj.* **1,** not having made a will; as, to die *intestate;* **2,** not lawfully bequeathed:—*n.* one who dies without having made a valid will.

in-tes-ti-nal (ĭn-tĕs′tĭ-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the bowels.—*adv.* **in-tes′ti-nal-ly.**

in-tes-tine (ĭn-tĕs′tĭn), *adj.* internal; not foreign; as, an *intestine* war:—*n.,* usually in *pl.,* the bowels.

in-ti-ma-cy (ĭn′tĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* intimacies (-sĭz)], close friendship.

in-ti-mate (ĭn′tĭ-măt), *adj.* **1,** close in friendship; well acquainted; familiar; confidential; **2,** pertaining to the inward nature of anything; as, *intimate* principles; **3,** resulting from close study; as, an *intimate* knowledge of art:—*n.* a close friend:—*v.t.* (ĭn′tĭ-māt), **1,** to suggest indirectly; imply; hint; **2,** to announce.—*adv.* **in′ti-mate-ly.**—*n.* **in′ti-ma′tion.**

in-tim-i-date (ĭn-tĭm′ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* to terrify; overawe, esp. by threats.—*n.* **in-tim″i-da′tion.**—*n.* **in-tim′i-da″tor.**

in-to (ĭn′tōō), *prep.* **1,** to the inside of; as, come *into* the room; **2,** to the condition of; as, the rain later turned *into* snow.

in-tol-er-a-ble (ĭn-tŏl′ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* unbearable, as heat.—*n.* **in-tol′er-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-tol′er-a-bly.**

in-tol-er-ance (ĭn-tŏl'ẽr-ăns), *n.* unwillingness to permit others to follow their own opinions and beliefs.

in-tol-er-ant (ĭn-tŏl'ẽr-ănt), *adj.* **1,** not allowing difference of opinion or belief to others, esp. in religious matters; **2,** unable to bear or endure: with *of;* as, *intolerant* of pain.—*adv.* **in-tol'er-ant-ly.**

in-to-na-tion (ĭn"tō-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the modulation of the speaking voice; **2,** chanting or intoning.

in-tone (ĭn-tōn'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to recite in a singing voice; chant; as, to *intone* a church service or psalm tune.

in-tox-i-cant (ĭn-tŏk'sĭ-kănt), *n.* **1,** that which makes drunk, as alcohol; **2,** anything that excites, as success.

in-tox-i-cate (ĭn-tŏk'sĭ-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to make drunk, as by alcoholic liquors; **2,** to excite exceedingly; as, pleasure *intoxicates* me; **3,** in medicine, to poison.—*p.adj.* **in-tox'i-cat"ed.**—*p.adj.* **in-tox'i-cat'ing.**—*n.* **in-tox"i-ca'tion.**

in-trac-ta-ble (ĭn-trăk'tȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** *intractable* horse; **2,** not easy to work; as, *intractable* metal.—*n.* **in-trac'ta-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-trac'ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-trac"ta-bil'i-ty.**

in-tran-si-tive (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *adj.* in grammar, permitting of no object because expressing action not received: said of certain verbs, as he *sits,* he *laughed.*—*adv.* **in-tran'si-tive-ly.**

in-treat (ĭn-trēt'), *v.t.* to ask earnestly; supplicate. Also, **en-treat',** *Pfd. S.*

in-trench (ĭn-trĕnch'), *v.t.* **1,** to make hollows or furrows in; **2,** to surround with a ditch:—*v.i.* to encroach; intrude; take possession. Also, **en-trench'.**

in-trench-ment (ĭn-trĕnch'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a long, narrow ditch in the earth; **2,** in warfare, a defensive work consisting of ditches with a protecting wall of earth thrown up before them as a shield against gunfire; **3,** an infringement or encroachment, as upon rights. Also, **en-trench'ment.**

in-trep-id (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd), *adj.* bold; fearless; brave.—*adv.* **in-trep'id-ly.**

in-tre-pid-i-ty (ĭn"trē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* fearlessness; valor.

in-tri-cate (ĭn'trĭ-kāt), *adj.* entangled; complicated; as, an *intricate* plot.—*adv.* **in'tri-cate-ly.**—*n.* **in'tri-ca-cy.**

in-trigue (ĭn-trēg'), *v.i.* **1,** to plot; **2,** to engage in secret love affairs:—*v.t.* to interest keenly:—*n.* (ĭn-trēg'; ĭn'trēg), **1,** a plot; **2,** a secret love affair.—*n.* **in-tri'guer.**

in-trin-sic (ĭn-trĭn'sĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the very nature of a thing; as, *intrinsic* worth.—*adv.* **in-trin'si-cal-ly.**

in-tro-duce (ĭn"trō-dūs'), *v.t.* **1,** to conduct or bring in; **2,** to bring into use or notice, as a style; **3,** to bring into acquaintance, as one person to another; **4,** to put into something else, as lime into the soil; **5,** to present formally, as a resolution; **6,** to open, as a discussion.—*n.* **in"tro-duc'er.**—*n.* **in"tro-duc'tion.**—*adj.* **in"tro-duc'to-ry.**

in-tro-spect (ĭn"trō-spĕkt'), *v.t.* to look into or within; examine the interior of:—*v.i.* to examine one's thoughts.

in-tro-spec-tion (ĭn"trō-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* the act or process of examining one's own thoughts or feelings.

in-tro-spec-tive (ĭn"trō-spĕk'tĭv), *adj.* inclined to examine one's own thoughts and feelings.—*adv.* **in"tro-spec'tive-ly.**—*n.* **in"tro-spec'tive-ness.**

in-trude (ĭn-trōōd'), *v.t.* to come in without invitation or welcome:—*v.t.* to thrust or force in.—*n.* **in-trud'er.**

in-tru-sion (ĭn-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* the act of entering without invitation.

in-tru-sive (ĭn-trōō'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** inclined to enter without right or welcome; forward; **2,** forced or thrust in, as a foreign substance.—*adv.* **in-tru'sive-ly.**—*n.* **in-tru'sive-ness.**

in-trust (ĭn-trŭst'), *v.t.* **1,** to give into faithful keeping; confide; as, to *intrust* jewels to a bank; **2,** to place (someone) in charge of; deliver in trust to; as, to *intrust* a bank with jewels. Also, **en-trust'.**

in-tu-i-tion (ĭn"tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** knowledge based on insight rather than on reasoning; **2,** that which is known without reasoning.—*adj.* **in"tu-i'tion-al.**

in-tu-i-tive (ĭn-tū'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** known, or capable of being known, by the mind without reasoning; **2,** possessing, or acting by, instinctive knowledge or feeling.—*adv.* **in-tu'i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **in-tu'i-tive-ness.**

in-un-date (ĭn'ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn'-), *v.t.* **1,** to fill to overflowing; flood; **2,** to spread over.—*n.* **in"un-da'tion.**

in-ure (ĭn-ūr'), *v.t.* to accustom; toughen:—*v.i.* to come into use; take effect.—*p.adj.* **in-ured'.**

in-vade (ĭn-vād'), *v.t.* to enter (a country) with a hostile army; enter upon; take possession of.—*n.* **in-vad'er.**

[1]in-val-id (ĭn-văl'ĭd), *adj.* **1,** of no force or authority, as a reason; **2,** in law, without legal force.—*n.* **in"va-lid'i-ty.**

[2]in-va-lid (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd; *Br.* ĭn"vȧ-lēd'), *n.* one who is weak or infirm in health:—*adj.* **1,** sick; enfeebled by ill health; **2,** adapted to the use of a sick person; as, an *invalid* chair:—*v.t.* **1,** to affect with sickness; make weak; **2,** to send away as sick; as, to *invalid* a man to his home.

in-val-i-date (ĭn-văl'ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* to weaken or destroy the force or authority of; as, the last will *invalidates* all others.—*n.* **in-val'i-da'tion.**

in-val-u-a-ble (ĭn-văl'ū-ȧ-bl), *adj.* priceless; as, his services were *invaluable* to his firm.—*adv.* **in-val'u-a-bly.**

in-va-ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā'rĭ-ȧ-bl), *adj.* constant; uniform; unchanging.—*n.* **in-va'ri-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-va'ri-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-va"ri-a-bil'i-ty.**

in-va-sion (ĭn-vā'zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of entering a country with a hostile army; **2,** encroachment; infringement; **3,** an attack of anything injurious, as a disease.—*adj.* **in-va'sive.**

in-vec-tive (ĭn-vĕk'tĭv), *n.* violent denunciation; wordy abuse; as, the newspapers hurled *invectives* at the retiring cabinet officer:—*adj.* abusive.

in-veigh (ĭn-vā'), *v.i.* to speak violently and bitterly; utter blame or reproach; as, a Congressman may *inveigh* against a proposed measure.—*n.* **in-veigh'er.**

in-vei-gle (ĭn-vē'gl), *v.t.* to persuade, as by flattery; lure; cajole.—*n.* **in-vei'gle-ment.**—*n.* **in-vei'gler.**

in-vent (ĭn-vĕnt′), *v.t.* **1**, to produce for the first time; originate, as a machine; **2**, to devise or contrive, as a tale.

in-ven-tion (ĭn-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of originating; **2**, the thing originated, as a machine; **3**, the quality by which one creates or produces anything for the first time; **4**, the act of producing by the imagination; **5**, a falsehood; lie.

in-ven-tive (ĭn-vĕn′tĭv), *adj.* able to originate; clever at devising things, methods, or the like.—*adv.* **in-ven′-tive-ly.**—*n.* **in-ven′tive-ness.**

in-ven-tor (ĭn-vĕn′tẽr), *n.* one who contrives or devises something new; as, Edison is America's greatest *inventor.*

in-ven-to-ry (ĭn′vĕn-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* inventories (-rĭz)], a catalog or list of goods, furniture, etc.:—*v.t.* to draw up such a list of, as goods in stock.

in-verse (ĭn-vûrs′; ĭn′vûrs), *adj.* opposite in tendency, direction, or effect; turned upside down; as, subtraction is the *inverse* operation of addition:—*n.* the direct opposite; the contrary.—*adv.* **in-verse′ly.**

in-ver-sion (ĭn-vûr′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of turning in the opposite direction, etc.; **2**, the state of being turned in the opposite direction, inside out, or upside down; **3**, any change of order or relative position.

in-vert (ĭn-vûrt′), *v.t.* **1**, to turn upside down, inside out, or in an opposite direction; **2**, to reverse, as in meaning or order.—*adj.* **in-vert′i-ble.**—*p.adj.* **in-vert′ed.**

in-ver-te-brate (ĭn-vûr′tē-brāt), *n.* an animal without a backbone:—*adj.* having no backbone.

in-vest (ĭn-vĕst′), *v.t.* **1**, to array; dress; clothe; **2**, to place or lay out, as money at interest; **3**, to clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity; **4**, to surround; as, the armies *invest* the city:—*v.i.* to put money out for profit.—*n.* **in-ves′tor.**

in-ves-ti-gate (ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-gāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make careful inquiry (about); as, to *investigate* the cause of a disaster.—*n.* **in-ves′ti-ga′tor.**—*n.* **in-ves″ti-ga′tion.**

in-ves-ti-ture (ĭn-vĕs′tĭ-tûr), *n.* **1**, a garment or covering, esp. an official cloak; **2**, the receiving of the insignia of office; installation in office.

in-vest-ment (ĭn-vĕst′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of clothing with something, as the robes of office; **2**, that in which one is clothed; **3**, the act of laying out money for the sake of profit, or money so placed; also, that in which the money is placed; **4**, the act of besieging or blockading.

in-vet-er-ate (ĭn-vĕt′ẽr-āt), *adj.* **1**, established a long time; deep-rooted; as, *inveterate* hatred; **2**, habitual; as, an *inveterate* smoker.—*adv.* **in-vet′er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **in-vet′er-ate-ness.**—*n.* **in-vet′er-a-cy.**

in-vid-i-ous (ĭn-vĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* likely to provoke ill will or envy; unfairly partial; as, *invidious* discrimination.—*adv.* **in-vid′i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-vid′i-ous-ness.**

in-vig-or-ate (ĭn-vĭg′ŏr-āt), *v.t.* to give vitality to; strengthen; as, sea air *invigorates* the weak.—*n.* **in-vig′or-a′tion.**

in-vin-ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* not to be overcome or subdued; unconquerable; as, *invincible* patience.—*adv.* **in-vin′ci-bly.**—*n.* **in-vin′ci-bil′i-ty.**

in-vi-o-la-ble (ĭn-vī′ō-lȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, not to be profaned or injured, as a sanctuary; **2**, to be kept unbroken; as, an *inviolable* promise.—*adv.* **in-vi′o-la-bly.**—*n.* **in-vi″o-la-bil′i-ty.**

in-vi-o-late (ĭn-vī′ō-lāt), *adj.* **1**, uninjured; unbroken; **2**, pure. Also, **in-vi′o-lat″ed.**—*adv.* **in-vi′o-late-ly.**

in-vis-i-ble (ĭn-vĭz′ĭ-bl), *adj.* not capable of being seen; not within eyesight.—*n.* **in-vis′i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-vis′i-bly.**—*n.* **in-vis″i-bil′i-ty.**

in-vi-ta-tion (ĭn″vĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a request to a person to come to some place or to do something; **2**, the words or document by which the request is carried.

in-vite (ĭn-vīt′), *v.t.* **1**, to request courteously to go to some place or to do some act; request the presence of; **2**, to tempt; attract; **3**, to give opportunity for; draw on; as, to *invite* disease through neglect.—*n.* **in-vit′er.**—*adv.* **in-vit′ing-ly.**

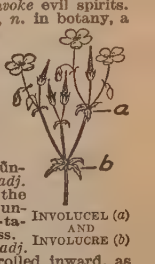
in-vo-ca-tion (ĭn″vō-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or form of addressing in prayer, esp. of calling for the help of God or a deity; **2**, the act of conjuring an evil spirit, or a formula so used; an incantation.

in-voice (ĭn′vois), *n.* **1**, a commercial paper or written document listing goods sent to a purchaser, with their prices, quantity, and charges; **2**, the goods mentioned in the document:—*v.t.* to list on such a paper; include in such a list.

in-voke (ĭn-vōk′), *v.t.* **1**, to address in prayer or supplication; as, to *invoke* a blessing; **2**, to ask solemnly or earnestly for (aid or protection); **3**, to conjure; appeal to by incantation; as, to *invoke* evil spirits.

in-vol-u-cel (ĭn″vŏl′ū-sĕl), *n.* in botany, a secondary involucre, usually of smaller size.

in-vo-lu-cre (ĭn′vō-lū″-kẽr), *n.* a rosette of small leaves, sometimes resembling a calyx, situated below a flower or flower cluster, as in the dandelion and other composites.—*adj.* **in″vo-lu′cral.**



INVOLUCEL (*a*) AND INVOLUCRE (*b*)

in-vol-un-ta-ry (ĭn-vŏl′ŭn-tā-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, not under the control of the will; **2**, contrary to choice; **3**, unintentional.—*adv.* **in-vol′un-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **in-vol′un-ta-ri-ness.**

in-vo-lute (ĭn′vō-lūt), *adj.* **1**, folded or rolled inward, as certain leaves and flowers; **2**, coiled spirally, as some shells. Also, **in′vo-lut″ed.**

in-vo-lu-tion (ĭn″vō-lū′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of involving, or of folding or coiling; also, that which folds in or round; **2**, that which is complicated.

in-volve (ĭn-vŏlv′), *v.t.* **1**, to complicate; entangle; **2**, to surround; envelop; **3**, to implicate; draw into; **4**, to produce as a consequence.—*n.* **in-volve′ment.**

in-vul-ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl′nẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, incapable of being wounded or injured; **2**, incapable of being answered or refuted, as an argument.—*adv.* **in-vul′ner-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-vul″ner-a-bil′i-ty.**

in-ward (ĭn′wẽrd), *adj.* **1**, situated within; as, to throw the light *inward;*

2, pertaining to what is within, as the mind; —*adv.* toward the center or interior; as, to bend *inward*. Also, *adv.* **in'wards.**

in-ward-ly (in'wĕrd-lĭ), *adv.* **1**, internally, esp. in the mind or feelings; secretly; **2**, toward the center or inside.

in-ward-ness (in'wĕrd-nĕs), *n.* **1**, the inner meaning or purpose of a thing; its real nature; **2**, the quality of being internal; **3**, spirituality; **4**, intensity of feeling; earnestness.

in-weave (in-wēv') *v.t.* [*p.t.* -wove' (-wōv'), *p.p.* -wov'en (-wō'vn) or -wove', *p.pr.* -weav'ing], **1**, to twist or lace in or together; interlace; **2**, to intermingle.

in-wrap (in-răp'), *v.t.* **1**, to inclose by wrapping; **2**, to entangle; involve; **3**, to engross. Also, **en-wrap'.**

in-wrought (in-rôt'; in'rôt'), *adj.* **1**, worked in, as by embroidery; **2**, adorned with figures or patterns.

i-o-dide (ī'ō-dīd; -dĭd), *n.* a compound containing iodine. Also, **i'o-did.**

i-o-dine (ī'ō-dĭn; ī'ō-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* a blue-black, nonmetallic element found widely distributed in mineral springs, seaweeds, etc., its salts being largely used in medicine and photography. Also, **i'o-din.**

i-o-do-form (ī-ō'dō-fôrm; ī-ōd'ō-fôrm), *n.* a yellow, crystalline powder, a compound of iodine.

i-on (ī'ŏn), *n.* **1**, one of the particles bearing electrical charges which transmit electric current through the air or other gases; **2**, a product of electrolytic decomposition liberated at one of the electrodes during the passage of the electric current, that formed at the positive electrode being called the *anion*, a negative *ion*, and that at the negative electrode, the *cation*, a positive *ion*.

i-o-ta (ī-ō'tȧ), *n.* **1**, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *i*; **2**, hence, a small or insignificant part or amount; jot.

ip-e-cac (ĭp'ē-kăk), *n.* **1**, a South American, creeping, shrubby plant; also, its root; **2**, an extract or tincture of this root, used in medicine as an emetic and sometimes as a purgative: officially called *ipecacuanha* (ĭp"ē-kăk"ū-ăn'ȧ).

i-ras-ci-ble (ī-răs'ĭ-bl; ī-răs'-), *adj.* easily excited to anger; hot-headed. —*adv.* **i-ras'ci-bly.**—*n.* **i-ras"ci-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **i-ras'ci-ble-ness.**

i-rate (ī-rāt'; ī'rāt), *adj.* angry; enraged; incensed.—*adv.* **i-rate'ly.**

ire (īr), *n.* anger; wrath; as, his *ire* was quickly aroused.—*adj.* **ire'ful.**

ir-i-des-cent (ĭr"ĭ-dĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* having changing, shimmering, rainbowlike colors, as a shell.—*adv.* **ir"i-des'cently.**—*n.* **ir"i-des'cence.**

i-rid-i-um (ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* a rare element somewhat like platinum, used to harden alloys.

i-ris (ī'rĭs), *n.* [*pl.* irises (-ĕs; -ĭz); irides (ĭr'ĭ-dēz; ī'rĭ-)], **1**, the rainbow; **2**, the circular, colored membrane of the eye; **3**, any of several plants with showy flowers; a flag.

I-rish (ī'rĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to Ireland, its inhabitants, or its language;—*n.* the native Celtic language of the Irish; Gaelic; also, English as spoken by the Irish: **the Irish**, collectively, the people of Ireland.

I-rish-man (ī'rĭsh-măn), *n.* [*pl.* Irishmen (-mĕn)], a man of Irish birth.

irk (ûrk), *v.t.* to weary; as, the dull details of the business *irk* him.

irk-some (ûrk'sŭm), *adj.* tedious; wearisome; as, tasks may be *irksome* —*adv.* **irk'some-ly.**—*n.* **irk'some-ness.**

i-ron (ī'ûrn), *n.* **1**, a metallic element, the most common and useful of the metals: used commercially in many forms; **2**, an instrument made of iron, esp. one to smooth clothes by heat; **3**, anything especially hard; **4**, firmness; rigidity; as, a man of *iron*; **5**, in golf, any of several clubs with an iron head; **6**, a preparation of iron used as a tonic; **7**, in *pl.*, chains or fetters for a prisoner:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or made of, iron; **2**, resembling iron; hard; inflexible; harsh; as, an *iron* will:—*v.t.* **1**, to smooth with an iron; **2**, to furnish with iron; **3**, to fetter.

i-ron-clad (ī'ûrn-klăd"), *n.* a warship cased with iron or steel plates: —*adj.* **1**, protected with iron plates; **2**, *Colloq.*, not to be evaded; strict, as a contract.

i-ron-i-cal (ī-rŏn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, expressing one thing and meaning the opposite; **2**, in the habit of using irony, or hidden sarcasm. Also, **i-ron'ic.**—*adv.* **i-ron'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **i-ron'i-cal-ness.**

i-ron-ware (ī'ûrn-wâr"), *n.* hardware; articles made of iron.

i-ron-wood (ī'ûrn-wŏŏd"), *n.* in eastern North America, either of two trees of the birch family.

i-ron-work (ī'ûrn-wûrk"), *n.* **1**, iron articles; **2**, usually in *pl.*, a place where iron is smelted and manufactured.

i-ro-ny (ī'rō-nĭ), *n.* **1**, hidden sarcasm; a mode of speech meaning the opposite of what is said; as, "to cry like a baby—that's a fine way for a man to act," said he with keen *irony*; **2**, pretended ignorance in argument: often called *Socratic irony*; **3**, an outcome the reverse of what would normally be expected; as, the *irony* of life.

ir-ra-di-ate (ĭ-rā'dĭ-āt), *v.t.* to shed light upon; illuminate; brighten: —*v.i.* to emit rays of light.—*n.* **ir-ra"di-a'tion.**

ir-ra-tion-al (ĭ-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, lacking reasoning powers; **2**, contrary to reason; **3**, in mathematics, not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; surd; as, $\sqrt{3}$ is an *irrational* number.—*adv.* **ir-ra'tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **ir-ra"tion-al'i-ty.**

ir-re-claim-a-ble (ĭr"ē-klām'ȧ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being recovered, amended, reformed, reclaimed, or restored.—*adv.* **ir"re-claim'a-bly.**

ir-rec-on-cil-a-ble (ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ȧ-bl; ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl"ȧ-bl), *adj.* not adjustable, as differences or quarrels; not in agreement, as actions and beliefs; hostile, as enemies:—*n.* one who refuses to accept compromises, as from political opponents.—*n.* **ir-rec"on-cil'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir-rec"on-cil'a-bly.**—*n.* **ir-rec"on-cil"a-bil'i-ty.**

ir-re-cov-er-a-ble (ĭr"ē-kŭv'ĕr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* not capable of being regained.—*adv.* **ir"re-cov'er-a-bly.**

ir-re-deem-a-ble (ĭr"ē-dēm'ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, incapable of being bought back; **2**, not exchangeable for gold or silver: said of paper money; **3**, irreclaimable; thoroughly depraved.—*adv.* **ir"re-deem'a-bly.**

ir-re-du-ci-ble (ĭr″ē-dū′sĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being brought into a different, esp. a simpler, condition or form, or of being diminished or subdued.—*adv.* **ir″re-du′ci-bly.**

ir-ref-ra-ga-ble (ĭ-rĕf′rə-gə-bl), *adj.* undeniable; irrefutable; unanswerable.—*adv.* **ir-ref′ra-ga-bly.**

ir-re-fut-a-ble (ĭr″ē-fūt′ə-bl; ĭ-rĕf′ū-tə-bl), *adj.* incapable of being proved false or incorrect, as an argument; unanswerable.—*adv.* **ir″re-fut′a-bly.**

ir-reg-u-lar (ĭ-rĕg′ū-lər), *adj.* **1,** not straight or symmetrical; not uniform in shape, order, etc.; **2,** not according to rule or established method; abnormal.—*adv.* **ir-reg′u-lar-ly.**—*n.* **ir-reg″u-lar′i-ty.**

ir-rel-e-vant (ĭ-rĕl′ē-vənt), *adj.* not bearing upon the case; unrelated to the matter discussed.—*adv.* **ir-rel′e-vant-ly.**—*n.* **ir-rel′e-vance; ir-rel′e-van-cy.**

ir-re-li-gion (ĭr″ē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.* the state of being without, or hostile to, religion; ungodliness; impiety.

ir-re-li-gious (ĭr″ē-lĭj′ŭs), *adj.* **1,** lacking religion; **2,** profane.—*adv.* **ir″re-li′gious-ly.**—*n.* **ir″re-li′gious-ness.**

ir-re-me-di-a-ble (ĭr″ē-mē′dĭ-ə-bl), *adj.* not capable of being remedied.—*adv.* **ir″re-me′di-a-bly.**

ir-rep-a-ra-ble (ĭ-rĕp′ə-rə-bl), *adj.* not capable of being repaired or made good.—*adv.* **ir-rep′a-ra-bly.**

ir-re-press-i-ble (ĭr″ē-prĕs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being subdued.—*n.* **ir″re-press′i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir″re-press′i-bly.**—*n.* **ir″re-press″i-bil′i-ty.**

ir-re-proach-a-ble (ĭr″ē-prō′chə-bl), *adj.* blameless; faultless; not to be discredited.—*n.* **ir″re-proach′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir″re-proach′a-bly.**

ir-re-sist-i-ble (ĭr″ē-zĭs′tĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being withstood; overpowering.—*adv.* **ir″re-sist′i-bly.**

ir-res-o-lute (ĭ-rĕz′ō-lūt), *adj.* undecided; wavering; not determined; changeable.—*adv.* **ir-res′o-lute-ly.**—*n.* **ir-res′o-lute-ness.**—*n.* **ir-res″o-lu′tion.**

ir-re-spec-tive (ĭr″ē-spĕk′tĭv), *adj.* independent; regardless: with *of*; as, all are invited, *irrespective* of age.—*adv.* **ir″re-spec′tive-ly.**

ir-re-spon-si-ble (ĭr″ē-spŏn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** not accountable; free from responsibility; **2,** not trustworthy.—*n.* **ir″re-spon′si-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir″re-spon′si-bly.**—*n.* **ir″re-spon″si-bil′i-ty.**

ir-re-triev-a-ble (ĭr″ē-trēv′ə-bl), *adj.* not recoverable; not to be made good.—*adv.* **ir″re-triev′a-bly.**

ir-rev-er-ence (ĭ-rĕv′ĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1,** lack of respect, esp. toward sacred things; **2,** a disrespectful act or speech.

ir-rev-er-ent (ĭ-rĕv′ĕr-ĕnt), *adj.* disrespectful; showing a want of respect or veneration, as for things held sacred.—*adv.* **ir-rev′er-ent-ly.**

ir-re-vers-i-ble (ĭr″ē-vûr′sĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being turned back or around.—*adv.* **ir″re-vers′i-bly.**

ir-rev-o-ca-ble (ĭ-rĕv′ō-kə-bl), *adj.* incapable of being recalled or undone; as, an *irrevocable* act.—*adv.* **ir-rev′o-ca-bly.**—*n.* **ir-rev″o-ca-bil′i-ty.**

ir-ri-gate (ĭr′ĭ-gāt), *v.t.* to supply with water, as land under cultivation, by means of ditches, channels, etc.

ir-ri-ga-tion (ĭr″ĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* the furnishing of a water supply, by ditches, canals, etc., to land under cultivation.

ir-ri-ta-ble (ĭr′ĭ-tə-bl), *adj.* **1,** easily provoked to anger; **2,** sensitive to stimulus, as a living cell or an organ of the body.—*n.* **ir′ri-ta-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir′ri-ta-bly.**—*n.* **ir″ri-ta-bil′i-ty.**

ir-ri-tant (ĭr′ĭ-tənt), *adj.* causing sensitiveness or inflammation:—*n.* anything which causes sensitiveness or inflammation; as, rough clothing is an *irritant*.

ir-ri-tate (ĭr′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* to provoke or make angry; cause inflammation, redness, or pain in; as, a poor light *irritates* the eyes.

ir-ri-ta-tion (ĭr″ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of exasperating; **2,** the state of being provoked or vexed; exasperation; impatience; **3,** the act of stimulating normally a muscle, organ, etc.; **4,** excessive sensitiveness, as of an organ.—*adj.* **ir′ri-ta-tive.**

ir-rup-tion (ĭ-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a bursting or rushing in; **2,** sudden invasion.

ir-rup-tive (ĭ-rŭp′tĭv), *adj.* breaking or rushing in upon; tending to invade violently.

is (ĭz), third person singular, present indicative, of the verb *be*.

i-sin-glass (ī′zĭng-glăs), *n.* **1,** a white, semitransparent substance or gelatin prepared from the air bladders of the sturgeon, cod, etc.; **2,** sometimes, erroneously, mica, esp. when in thin sheets.

Is-lam (ĭs′lŏm; ĭz′lŏm; ĭs-läm′), *n.* **1,** the Mohammedan religion; **2,** the whole body of Mohammedans and the countries they rule.—*n.* **Is′lam-ism.**

is-land (ī′lənd), *n.* **1,** a tract of land surrounded by water; **2,** anything resembling such a tract of land.

is-land-er (ī′lən-dĕr), *n.* one born or living on an island.

isle (īl), *n.* an island: usually poetical; as, "the *isles* of Greece."

is-let (ī′lĕt), *n.* a small island; as, many *islets* compose the Lesser Antilles.

ism (ĭzm), *n.* a distinctive system or theory; fad: usually used slightingly.

i-so-late (ī′sō-lāt; ĭs′ō-), *v.t.* **1,** to place alone; separate from others; as, to *isolate* contagious cases; **2,** to insulate; **3,** in chemistry, to obtain in an uncombined state.

i-so-la-tion (ī″sō-lā′shŭn; ĭs″ō-), *n.* **1,** the act of setting apart; **2,** the state of being placed apart or in solitude; loneliness; seclusion.

i-sos-ce-les (ī-sŏs′ē-lēz), *adj.* having two equal sides, as a triangle.

i-so-therm (ī′sō-thûrm), *n.* a line on a map, connecting those places on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time.

i-so-ther-mal (ī″sō-thûr′măl), *adj.* having, or indicating, equal temperatures; pertaining to, or showing, lines, as a map or chart, indicating places at which the temperature at a given time, or usually, the mean annual temperature, is the same.

Is-ra-el-ite (ĭz′rə-ĕl-īt), *n.* a descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Hebrew; Jew.—*adj.* **Is′ra-el-it″ish.**

is-sue (ish'ū), *n.* **1,** the act of passing or flowing out; **2,** a means of egress; an outlet; also, the point of outlet, as of a river, stream, etc.; **3,** that which is sent forth or produced, as a book, newspaper, etc.; esp., the entire number or amount sent out at one time; as, a government *issue* of bank notes; **4,** offspring; descendants; **5,** the final result; outcome:—*v.t.* **1,** to send out; discharge; **2,** to publish; send out officially:—*v.i.* **1,** to come or pass forth; **2,** to arise, as from a source; flow; **3,** to come to an end; result: with *in*; **4,** to be sent out officially.—*n.* **is'su-ance.**

isth-mi-an (is'mĭ-ăn; ĭsth'-; ĭst'-), *adj.* pertaining to a neck of land which connects two larger bodies of land.

isth-mus (is'mŭs; ĭsth'-; ĭst'-), *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger parts, or a peninsula to the mainland.

it (ĭt), *neut. pron.* of third person [*nom.* ĭt, *poss.* its (ĭts), *obj.* ĭt; *pl. nom.* they (*thā*), *poss.* their (*thâr*), theirs (*thârz*), *obj.* them (*thĕm*)], the thing or person in question; as, what is *it?* who is *it?*

I-tal-ian (ĭ-tăl'yăn), *adj.* pertaining to Italy, its people, or language:—*n.* **1,** a native of Italy; **2,** the language of Italy.

i-tal-ic (ĭ-tăl'ĭk), *adj.* denoting a slender, sloping kind of type [*italic*]; used for emphasis, etc.:—*n.*, usually in *pl.*, italic type.

i-tal-i-cize (ĭ-tăl'ĭ-sīz), *v.t.* to print in italics:—*v.i.* to use italics.

itch (ĭch), *n.* **1,** a skin disease causing great irritation; **2,** a sensation of irritation in the skin; **3,** a constant and teasing desire for something:—*v.i.* **1,** to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, causing a desire to scratch the part affected; **2,** to have a constant and teasing desire; long.—*n.* **itch'i-ness.**—*adj.* **itch'y.**

i-tem (ī'tĕm), *n.* **1,** a separate article, entry, or particular; a sum entered in an account; **2,** a newspaper paragraph:—*adv.* also; likewise.

i-tem-ize (ī'tĕm-īz), *v.t.* to state by separate entries; give particulars of; as, to *itemize* an account.—*n.* **ī'tem-i-za'tion.**

it-er-ate (ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to utter a second time; repeat; as, to *iterate* a threat or command.—*n.* **ĭt'er-a'tion.**

it-er-a-tive (ĭt'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *adj.* repeating; repeated again and again.

i-tin-er-a-cy (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ā-sĭ; ĭ-), *n.* the practice of passing from place to place, esp. with a specific purpose.

i-tin-er-an-cy (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ăn-sĭ; ĭ-), *n.* a passing from place to place, esp. in the discharge of some official duty, as by a judge, preacher, etc.

i-tin-er-ant (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ănt; ĭ-), *adj.* passing from place to place; as, an *itinerant* preacher or judge:—*n.* one who passes from place to place.

i-tin-er-a-ry (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ā-rĭ; ĭ-), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to traveling, a route, or a journey; **2,** traveling from place to place:—*n.* [*pl.* itineraries (-rĭz)], **1,** a traveler's guide or route book; also, a plan of an extended journey; **2,** a route; **3,** a record of a journey.

i-tin-er-ate (ī-tĭn'ĕr-āt; ĭ-), *v.i.* to travel from place to place, usually for some definite purpose, as preaching.

its (ĭts), *pron.* the possessive case of the pronoun *it*; as, the tree has lost *its* leaves.

it's (ĭts), a contraction of the two words *it is*; as, *it's* as broad as it is long.

it-self (ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron.* the intensive or reflexive form of *it*; as, he cared only for the work *itself*, and not for praise or money.

I've (īv), a colloquial contraction of the two words *I have.*

i-vied (ī'vĭd), *adj.* covered with, or overgrown with, ivy; as, *ivied* walls.

i-vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ivories (-rĭz)], **1,** the hard, white substance which forms the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc.; **2,** ivory color; whiteness; **3,** a substance resembling ivory; **4,** an article, as a carving, made of ivory:—*adj.* made of, or like, ivory.

i-vy (ī'vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ivies (ī'vĭz)], any of several clinging vines with ornamental leaves, as English ivy, Boston ivy, etc.

iz-zard (ĭz'ărd), *n.* the letter *z*: an old name; as, from a to *izzard.*

J

jab (jăb), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to thrust suddenly with something pointed:—*n.* a sharp thrust.

jab-ber (jăb'ĕr), *v.i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter; as, the monkeys *jabber* in the trees:—*v.t.* to utter unintelligibly:—*n.* chatter; unintelligible talk.—*n.* **jab'ber-er.**

ja-bot (zhă'bō'), *n.* a lace frill on a woman's waist, or, formerly, on a man's shirt.

jack (jăk), *n.* **1,** any one of several mechanical devices which may be considered to do the work of an assistant, servant, or the like; as, a boot*jack*, a roasting *jack* for meat, or a portable mechanism for lifting a great weight (see illus. next page); **2,** the male of any of several animals, esp. the ass; **3,** any of several fish, esp. a small pike or pickerel; **4,** in cards, any one of the four knaves; **5,** a small flag, usually flown at the bowsprit of a vessel; when emblematic of union called *union jack* (which see for illus.); **6,** in *pl.*, the game of **jackstones: Jack,** a familiar term of address among laborers, sailors, etc.; hence, a sailor; often, *jack-tar*:—*v.t.* **1,** to raise or hoist by means of a jack, levers, blocks, or other mechanical devices: often with *up*; **2,** *Slang*, to incite to renewed effort: with *up.*

jack-al (jăk'ôl), *n.* **1,** any of several dog-like animals which hunt in packs; **2,** one who does base work for another.

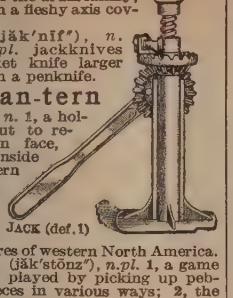
jack-a-napes (jăk'ā-nāps'), *n.* an impertinent or conceited fellow.

jack-ass (jăk'ăs'), *n.* **1,** the male ass; donkey; **2,** a blockhead.

jack-daw (jăk'dô'), *n.* a European bird of the crow family, which may be taught to imitate human speech.

jack-et (jăk'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a short, tailless coat; also, an outer covering put on like a coat; **2,** a covering for protection, insulation, etc.; as, a water *jacket* for cooling an engine:—*v.t.* to cover with a jacket; protect by covering.

jack–in–the–pul-pit (jăk′ĭn=thē=po͝ol′pĭt), *n.* an American plant of the arum family, bearing flowers on a fleshy axis covered by a hood.



jack-knife (jăk′nīf″), *n. pl.* jackknives (-nīvz″), a pocket knife larger and stronger than a penknife.

jack–o′–lan-tern (jăk′ə=lăn″tĕrn), *n.* **1**, a hollow pumpkin cut to resemble a human face, having a light inside it; also, a lantern made to resemble this; **2**, a will-o′-the-wisp.

jack rab-bit JACK (def. 1)
any of several hares of western North America.

jack-stones (jăk′stōnz″), *n.pl.* **1**, a game played by picking up pebbles or metal pieces in various ways; **2**, the pieces used in the game.

jack-straws (jăk′strōz″), *n.pl.* **1**, a game in which light pieces of wood or metal are picked up with a hook or magnet; **2**, the pieces used in this game.

Jac-o-bite (jăk′ō-bīt), *n.* in English history, a supporter of James II after his dethronement, or of the claim to the throne of his son or grandson.

[1]jade (jād), *n.* **1**, an inferior or worn-out horse; **2**, a vicious woman; **3**, a saucy young woman: used contemptuously or humorously:—*v.t.* to tire by long-continued labor:—*v.i.* to become weary; flag.

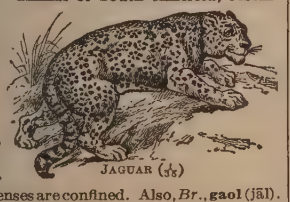
[2]jade (jād), *n.* a hard, semiprecious stone, usually green.

jae-ger (yā′gĕr; jā′gĕr), *n.* any of several strong, long-winged birds closely resembling gulls, which rob gulls and other birds of their food; the skua.

jag (jăg), *n.* a sharp, projecting point; a notch; a ragged tear:—*v.t.* to cut into notches. Also, **jagg.**

jag-ged (jăg′ĕd), *p.adj.* notched; irregular on the edge; cut or torn in points.—*adv.* **jag′ged-ly.**—*n.* **jag′ged-ness.**

jag-uar (jăg′wär; jə-gwär′), */n.* a fierce animal of South America, resembling the leopard, but larger and more powerful.



JAGUAR (1/8)

jail (jāl), *n.* a prison; esp., a place where persons guilty of minor offenses are confined. Also, *Br.*, **gaol** (jāl).

jail-bird (jāl′bûrd″), *n.* **1**, a convict; **2**, a habitual criminal; rogue.

jail-er (jāl′ĕr), *n.* one in charge of a jail. Also, **jail′or**; *Br.*, **gaol′er** (jāl′ĕr).

[1]jam (jăm), *v.t.* **1**, to squeeze or crush; press in tightly; **2**, to block up:—*v.i.* to become tightly packed:—*n.* **a** collection of people or things crowded together.

[2]jam (jăm), *n.* a thick, sweet fruit preserve: often used on bread.

jamb (jăm), *n.* one of the sides of a doorway, window opening, or fireplace.

jan-gle (jăng′gl), *v.i.* **1**, to quarrel or wrangle; **2**, to gossip or chatter; **3**, to sound out of tune; as, the bells *jangle* on the ragman's cart:—*v.t.* to cause to jangle:—*n.* **1**, a discordant sound; **2**, a coarse quarrel.

jan-i-tor (jăn′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1**, a doorkeeper; **2**, one who takes care of a building.—*n.fem.* **jan′i-tress.**

Jan-u-a-ry (jăn′ū-ā-rĭ), *n.* the first month of the year, having 31 days: named for the god Janus.

ja-pan (jə-păn′), *n.* **1**, a hard, brilliant varnish for wood or metal; **2**, collectively, articles lacquered in the Japanese manner:—*v.t.* to coat with japan or similar varnish; make glossy, as with japan.

Jap-a-nese (jăp″ə-nēz′; -nēs′), *adj.* pertaining to Japan, or to its inhabitants or language: **Japanese beetle**, a small, bronze-green beetle, unintentionally brought to the neighborhood of Philadelphia in 1916, and spreading with menacing rapidity: very destructive to vegetation:—*n.* **1**, a native of Japan; **2**, the language of Japan.

[1]jar (jär), *v.i.* **1**, to give out a harsh sound; be discordant; **2**, to shake; vibrate; **3**, to clash; disagree:—*v.t.* **1**, to make discordant; **2**, to cause to shake:—*n.* **1**, a harsh sound; discord; **2**, a sudden shake or quivering; **3**, a conflict of opinion.

[2]jar (jär), *n.* a cylindrical broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass: **Leyden jar** (lī′dĕn), a glass jar coated nearly to the top outside and inside with tin foil and used as an electrical condenser.

***jar-di-nière** (zhär″dē″nyâr′), [Fr.], *n.* an ornamental flower stand or container for a potted plant.

jar-gon (jär′gŏn), *n.* **1**, confused talk not to be understood; **2**, a mixture of two or more languages; **3**, the peculiar expressions of a party, sect, etc.; cant; lingo.

jas-mine (jăs′mĭn), *n.* any of various shrubs with fragrant flowers. Also, **jas′min; jes′sa-mine.**

jas-per (jăs′pẽr), *n.* **1**, a many-shaded opaque kind of quartz, usually red, brown, or yellow; **2**, in the Bible, a stone used in the breastplate of the high priest.

jaun-dice (jän′dĭs; jôn′dĭs), *n.* **1**, a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyeballs, skin, etc., due to the presence of bile in the blood; **2**, hence, a mental condition such as jealousy, which distorts the judgment:—*v.t.* **1**, to affect with jaundice; **2**, to affect with envy or prejudice.

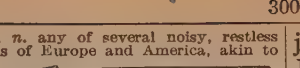
jaunt (jänt; jônt), *n.* a short excursion or ramble:—*v.i.* to roam or ramble; take a short excursion or trip.

jaun-ty (jän′tĭ; jôn′tĭ), *adj.* airy; gay; stylish; as, he has a *jaunty* air.—*adv.* **jaun′ti-ly.**—*n.* **jaun′ti-ness.**

jave-lin (jăv′lĭn; jăv′ē-lĭn), *n.* a light spear intended to be hurled (see illus. next page).

jaw (jô), *n.* **1**, either of the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are placed; **2**, anything that resembles an animal's jaw.

jay (jā), *n.* any of several noisy, restless birds of Europe and America, akin to the crow, with bright, handsome feathers: **jaywalker**, *Slang*, a pedestrian who ignores regular street crossings or traffic signals.



JAVELINS

jazz (jăz), *n. Colloq.*, ragtime music in loud tones and accompanied by novel musical effects, played on various instruments, as the banjo, mandolin, ukelele, saxophone, trombone, drum, piano, etc.

jeal-ous (jĕl'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, characterized by envy or suspicious fear; **2**, unwilling to have a rival, or fearful of a rival, in affection; **3**, intolerant of all but exclusive worship and love: said of God; **4**, anxiously suspicious or watchful; as, *jealous* of a good name.—*adv.* **jeal'ous-ly.**

jeal-ous-y (jĕl'ŭs-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jealousies (-ĭz)], **1**, envy; **2**, resentment toward, or fear of, a rival; **3**, insistence on exclusive affection; **4**, watchful care.

jean (jēn; jăn), *n.* **1**, a kind of twilled cotton cloth: **2**, in *pl.*, a garment of this cloth; as, overalls, or blue *jeans*.

jeer (jēr), *v.t.* to sneer at; make loud fun of; ridicule:—*v.i.* to speak in a sneering or sarcastic manner:—*n.* a sneer; coarse ridicule.—*n.* **jeer'er.**

Je-ho-vah (jĕ-hō'vȧ), *n.* a form of the name of the Hebrew God, *Yahweh* (which see), used, because the true form was considered too sacred to utter.

je-june (jĕ-jōōn'), *adj.* empty; dry; without interest; as, a *jejune* tale.

je-ju-num (jĕ-jōō'nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* jejuna (-nȧ)], the middle division of the small intestine, extending from the duodenum to the ileum.

jel-ly (jĕl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jellies (-ĭz)], **1**, the stiffened juice of fruit, meat, etc., after boiling and cooling; **2**, any substance of similar semisolid consistency:—*v.i.* to become jelly:—*v.t.* to cause to become jelly.

jel-ly-fish (jĕl'ĭ-fĭsh'), *n.* any of several marine creatures without bones and with a jellylike body.

jen-net (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also, **gen'et** (jĕn'ĕt).

jen-ny (jĕn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jennies (-ĭz)], **1**, a machine for spinning; **2**, a female: often used before the name of an animal; as, the *jenny* wren; the *jenny* ass.

jeop-ard (jĕp'ȧrd), *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury; jeopardize; risk; as, who would *jeopard* his life for nothing?

jeop-ard-ize (jĕp'ȧr-dīz), *v.t.* to endanger; expose to risk.

jeop-ard-y (jĕp'ȧr-dĭ), *n.* risk; peril; hazard; danger.

[1]jerk (jûrk), *v.t.* **1**, to give a quick pull, twist, or push to; **2**, to throw with a sudden, quick movement:—*v.i.* to move convulsively:—*n.* **1**, a sudden, quick pull, twist, push, or throw; **2**, a convulsive movement.

[2]jerk (jûrk), *v.t.* to cut (beef) into thin strips and dry in the sun:—*n.* beef so treated.

jer-kin (jûr'kĭn), *n.* a short, close-fitting coat, formerly worn by men.

jerk-y (jûr'kĭ), *adj.* moving with quick starts and frequent stops.—*adv.* **jerk'i-ly.**

Jer-sey (jûr'zĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the island of Jersey, or to its breed of cattle; **2**, pertaining to New Jersey:—*n.* [*pl.* Jerseys (-zĭz)], one of a breed of dairy cows that originated in the island of Jersey: **jersey**, **1**, a close-fitting upper garment of elastic wool or silk; **2**, a fine yarn wool.

jes-sa-mine (jĕs'ȧ-mĭn), *n.* any of various shrubs with fragrant flowers. Also, **jas'min**; *Pfd. S.*, **jas'mine.**

jest (jĕst), *n.* **1**, a joke; also, a taunt; jeer; **2**, the person or thing laughed at or jeered:—*v.i.* to joke; jeer; banter.

jest-er (jĕs'tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who makes jokes; **2**, in medieval times, a court fool.

Je-sus (jē'zŭs), *n.* in the Bible, the Son of Mary: the founder of the Christian religion (Matthew 1:20–21): often called *Jesus of Nazareth* or *Jesus Christ*.

[1]jet (jĕt), *v.t.* to spurt out:—*v.i.* **1**, to shoot or spout out; **2**, to jut out:—*n.* **1**, a stream of fluid issuing from an opening; as, the whale spouts a *jet* of water; **2**, a spout or nozzle for the issuing of a fluid; as, a gas *jet*.

[2]jet (jĕt), *n.* **1**, a hard, black, fossil substance, akin to coal, used as a fuel and in making ornaments and buttons; **2**, the color of jet, a deep, glossy black:—*adj.* **1**, of jet; **2**, very black.

jet-sam (jĕt'sȧm), *n.* goods thrown overboard to ease a ship in peril, esp. such goods when washed ashore.

jet-ti-son (jĕt'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* the throwing overboard of goods, esp. to ease a ship in time of peril:—*v.t.* to throw (goods) overboard to lighten a vessel in time of peril.

[1]jet-ty (jĕt'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jetties (-ĭz)], **1**, a structure extending into the water, used as a pier, or wall, to protect a harbor or to direct currents; **2**, a projecting part of a building:—*v.i.* to put out or project.

[2]jet-ty (jĕt'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, made of jet; **2**, like jet in color; of a deep, glossy black.

Jew (jū; jōō), *n.* **1**, racially, a Hebrew of Israelite; in religion, an adherent or Judaism; **2**, *Colloq.*, anyone who deals craftily, or drives hard bargains:—**jew**, *v.t. Colloq.*, to cheat; overreach; subject to extortion: **jew down**, to force (a person) to come down in price.—*n. fem.* **Jew'ess.**

jew-el (jū'ĕl; jōō'ĕl), *n.* **1**, a gem or precious stone, esp. one cut for use in personal adornment; **2**, a valuable ornament or trinket set with gems; **3**, a piece of precious stone used as a bearing in the works of a timepiece; **4**, anything of great value or dear to one:—*v.t.* **1**, to adorn with, or as with, gems; **2**, to fit, as the works of a timepiece, with pieces of precious stone for durable bearings.

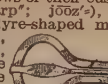
jew-el-er (jū'ĕl-ẽr; jōō'-), *n.* one who makes or deals in valuable ornaments, gems, etc. Also, **jew'el-ler.**

jew-el-ry (jū'ĕl-rĭ; jōō'-), *n.* **1**, precious stones, ornaments of gold and silver, etc., taken collectively; **2**, the art or trade of a jeweler. Also, *Br.*, **jew'el-ler-y.**

jew-el-weed (jū'ĕl-wēd'; jōō'-), *n.* any of a genus of herbs of the balsam family; esp., either of two wild American species having spotted yellow or orange flowers and thin, silvery leaves, growing in damp, shady places: also called *touch-me-not*.

Jew-ish (jū'ĭsh; jōō-), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the Jews or their customs.

jew's-harp (jūz'-härp"; jōōz'-), *n.* a small, lyre-shaped musical instrument, with a thin, flexible metal tongue which, when placed between the teeth and struck by the finger, gives forth tones. Also, **jews'-harp**".



JEW'S-HARP

1jib (jĭb), *n.* **1,** a three-cornered sail extending beyond the bow of a vessel (see *rigging*, illus.); **2,** the projecting arm or beam of a crane or lifting machine, from which the load is hung: **flying jib,** a sail set outside the jib, usually on an extension of the jib boom or bowsprit. Also, **jibb.**

2jib (jĭb), *v.i.* to move restlessly backward and sidewise, as a horse in harness; balk.

jibe (jīb), *v.i. Colloq.,* to harmonize, as two statements; agree.

jif-fy (jĭf'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jiffies (-ĭz)], an instant; a moment; as, I will do it in a *jiffy.*

jig (jĭg), *n.* **1,** a quick, lively dance, or music for such a dance; **2,** a particular kind of fishhook:—*v.i.* **1,** to dance a jig; **2,** to use a jig for fishing:—*v.t.* **1,** to jerk up and down; **2,** to dance, as a jig.

jig-ger (jĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a small flea of the West Indies and South America, which bites or burrows under the skin; **2,** a similar mite of the southern U. S. Also, **chig're; chig'ger.** See **chig'oe,** *Pfd. S.*

jilt (jĭlt), *n.* a coquette or flirt:—*v.t.* to discard (a lover) after having encouraged him:—*v.i.* to practice deception in love.

jim-my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jimmies (-ĭz)], a short crowbar used by burglars.

Jim-son weed (jĭm'sn), a poisonous weed, with white, trumpet-shaped flowers.

jin-gle (jĭng'gl), *n.* **1,** a sharp, tinkling, metallic sound; **2,** meaningless rime; **3,** a covered, two-wheeled car used in Australia and Ireland:—*v.i.* to give a tinkling sound:—*v.t.* to cause to give a tinkling sound; as, he *jingled* the keys.

jin-go (jĭng'gō), *n.* [*pl.* jingoes (-gōz)], one who favors or supports a warlike policy in foreign affairs; one who boasts noisily of the prowress of his country: used in reproach: **by jingo,** a mild oath:—*adj.* characteristic of, or pertaining to, an aggressive foreign policy.—*n.* **jin'go-ism.**

jin-ni (jĭ-nē'), *n.* [*pl.* jinn (jĭn), often used as *sing.*], a supernatural being subject to magic control: often appearing in Oriental tales. Also, **jin-nee'; ge'nie.**

jin-rik-i-sha (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ-shä), *n.* a small, two-wheeled, Japanese carriage, drawn by one or more men. Also, **jin-rik'sha; jin-rick'sha; jin-rick'shaw.**

jit-ney (jĭt'nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jitneys (-nĭz)], **1,** *Slang,* a five-cent piece; **2,** *Colloq.,* an automobile in which passengers are carried for a small fare:—*v.i. Colloq.,* **1,** to travel by short-distance automobiles; **2,** to operate such a car.

job (jŏb). *n.* **1,** a piece of work, esp. of an odd or occasional kind; **2,** any scheme for making money or securing private advantage at the public expense; **3,** *Colloq.:* **a,** a business situation; employment; **b,** any event or circumstance; as, it is a bad *job:*—*v.t.* **1,** to let out for hire; **2,** to buy up (goods) and retail (them):—*v.i.* **1,** to buy and sell, as a stockbroker; **2,** to do an occasional piece of work for wages; **3,** to work for one's own advantage under pretense of serving others.

job-ber (jŏb'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a middleman; **2,** in England, one who acts as agent between stockbrokers; **3,** one who transacts public business for his own private interests; **4,** one who does odd pieces of work for hire.

job-ber-y (jŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jobberies (-ĭz)], low scheming for private advantage or political ends.

jock-ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jockeys (-ĭz)], **1,** one hired to ride a horse in a race; a groom; **2,** a dealer in horses; **3,** an unfair trader; a cheat:—*v.i.* **1,** to cheat or deceive; **2,** to jostle against and hinder by riding unfairly:—*v.i.* **1,** to cheat; be tricky; **2,** to seek to secure a fair advantage by maneuvering.

jo-cose (jō-kōs'), *adj.* full of jokes; sportive; humorous; merry; as, a *jocose* manner.—*adv.* **jo-cose'ly.**—*n.* **jo-cose'ness.**—*n.* **jo-cos'i-ty.**

joc-u-lar (jŏk'ū-lẽr), *adj.* **1,** making jokes; **2,** done in joke.—*adv.* **joc'u-lar-ly.**—*n.* **joc'u-lar'i-ty.**

joc-und (jŏk'ŭnd; *Br.* jō'kŭnd), *adj.* jovial; sportive; gay.—*adv.* **joc'und-ly.**—*n.* **jo-cun'di-ty** (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ).

jog (jŏg), *v.i.* **1,** to push or shake slightly, usually with the elbow or hand, by way of reminder; **2,** to arouse gently; as, to *jog* the memory:—*v.i.* to travel along with a slow, trotting motion:—*n.* **1,** a slight push or shake; **2,** a slow trot; **3,** a notch; an irregularity, as of line: **jog trot,** a slow, regular gait; hence, a dull routine; an easy-going way.

jog-gle (jŏg'l), *v.t.* to shake slightly; nudge:—*v.i.* to totter:—*n.* a sudden shake.

John Bull an Englishman; the English people personified.

john-ny-cake (jŏn'ĭ-kāk"), *n.* a flat cake of corn meal mixed with milk or water, eggs, etc., and baked.

join (join), *v.t.* **1,** to unite; connect; put or bring together; unite in marriage; **2,** to unite with; become a member of; as, to *join* a club; **3,** to engage in, with others; as, to *join* battle:—*v.i.* **1,** to be in contact; **2,** to become associated or united; come together as one:—*n.* a joint or union.

join-er (join'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which joins; **2,** a skilled workman who finishes the inside woodwork for houses or who makes furniture; **3,** *Colloq.,* one who joins many societies; a good fellow.

join-er-y (join'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* skilled work in wood, as in making furniture.

joint (joint), *n.* **1,** the place where two or more things join; esp., the point where two bones of the body are joined; **2,** the part included between two joinings; as, a *joint* in a grass stem; **3,** an opening which divides rock masses into blocks; **4,** a large piece of meat cut for roasting; **5,** *Slang,* a low resort:—*adj.* **1,** united; combined; as, our *joint* efforts; **2,** used, held, or shared by two or more; as, *joint* property:—*v.t.* **1,** to form with joints; **2,** to prepare the edge, as of a board, to fit another; **3,** to cut, as meat, into pieces or joints.—*adv.* **joint'ly.**—*n.* **joint'er.**

joist (joist), *n.* a horizontal timber to which floor boards or ceiling laths are fastened:—*v.t.* to furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* **1,** something said or done to cause mirth; jest; sport; **2,** a laughingstock:—*v.i.* to jest:—*v.t.* to make fun of.

jok-er (jōk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who makes or tells humorous stories or plays pranks; **2,** an extra card used in certain card games, usually the highest trump.

jol-li-fi-ca-tion (jŏl"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* merrymaking; festivity.

jol-li-ty (jŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jollities (-tĭz)], the state of being merry, gay, or sportive; gaiety.

jol-ly (jŏl'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** full of life and mirth; gay; **2,** causing mirth or gaiety:—*v.t. Slang:* **a,** to flatter; praise insincerely; **b,** to make good-humored fun of.

jol-ly-boat (jŏl'ĭ-bōt"), *n.* a ship's small boat, used for general or rough work: also called *jolly.*

jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* to shake by sudden jerks:—*v.i.* to have a jerky motion:—*n.* a sudden jerk or stop.—*n.* **jolt'er.**

jon-quil (jŏn'kwĭl; jŭng'kwĭl), *n.* a plant of the narcissus family, with yellow or white fragrant flowers, growing from bulbs. Also, **jon'quille.**

joss (jŏs), *n.* a Chinese household divinity or idol: **joss house,** a Chinese temple: **joss stick,** a stick made of hardened paste of scented wood, burned esp. as incense.

jos-tle (jŏs'l), *v.t.* to push against; run against and shake; elbow:—*n.* a collision, as of pedestrians; bumping; elbowing.

jot (jŏt), *v.t.* to make a memorandum of: with *down*:—*n.* a tittle or very small particle; as, I don't care a *jot.*

jounce (jouns), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to shake up and down again; jolt:—*n.* a jolt.

jour-nal (jûr'năl), *n.* **1,** a record of news or events; **2,** hence, a daily newspaper or other periodical; **3,** a diary; **4,** a book in which particular transactions are entered from the daybook; **5,** a ship's logbook.

jour-nal-ism (jûr'năl-ĭzm), *n.* the occupation of publishing, or writing for, newspapers or periodicals.

jour-nal-ist (jûr'năl-ĭst), *n.* an editor of, or contributor to, a newspaper.—*adj.* **jour"nal-is'tic.**

jour-nal-ize (jûr'năl-īz), *v.t.* to enter in a daybook or other record:—*v.i.* to keep a daily record or diary.

jour-ney (jûr'nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* journeys (-nĭz)], **1,** passage or expedition from one place to another; **2,** the time occupied or space covered in travel:—*v.i.* to travel from one place to another.—*n.* **jour'ney-er.**

jour-ney-man (jûr'nĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* journeymen (-mĕn)], a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship or learned a trade and works, esp. by the day, for another.

joust (jūst; jōōst), *n.* a combat with lances between two knights on horseback:—*v.i.* to engage in such a combat. Also, **²just,** *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **joust'er.**

jo-vi-al (jō'vĭ-ăl), *adj.* jolly; merry; as, he was always a *jovial* comrade.—*adv.* **jo'vi-al-ly.**—*n.* **jo'vi-al'i-ty.**

jowl (jōl; joul), *n.* **1,** the jaw or cheek; as, a heavy *jowl;* **2,** the head of a fish.

joy (joi), *n.* **1,** gaiety; gladness; **2,** that which causes gladness:—*v.i.* to rejoice or be glad; as, to *joy* in happiness.

joy-ful (joi'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of, or causing, gladness; as, *joyful* days; *joyful* news.—*adv.* **joy'ful-ly.**—*n.* **joy'ful-ness.**

joy-less (joi'lĕs), *adj.* without having or causing gladness; gloomy; despairing.—*adv.* **joy'less-ly.**—*n.* **joy'less-ness.**

joy-ous (joi'ŭs), *adj.* having or causing happiness; full of delight; glad.—*adv.* **joy'ous-ly.**—*n.* **joy'ous-ness.**

joy stick the lever in an airplane which corresponds to the steering wheel of an automobile.

ju-bi-lant (jōō'bĭ-lănt), *adj.* **1,** uttering songs of triumph; **2,** shouting with joy; exultingly glad.—*adv.* **ju'bi-lant-ly.**

ju-bi-la-tion (jōō"bĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* a shouting for joy or triumph.

ju-bi-lee (jōō'bĭ-lē), *n.* **1,** a Jewish festival celebrated every fiftieth year, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; **2,** the fiftieth anniversary of any event; **3,** a year of special indulgence granted by the Pope every twenty-fifth year; **4,** hence, any occasion of rejoicing.

Ju-da-ism (jōō'dā-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the religious ceremonies and doctrines of the Jews; **2,** conformity to Jewish rites, ceremonies, and customs.

judge (jŭj), *n.* **1,** the presiding official in a court of law, having authority to hear and decide civil and criminal cases; **2,** a person appointed to decide in a trial of skill, speed, etc., between two or more persons; **3,** one who has skill, knowledge, or experience to decide on the quality or value of anything; as, a *judge* of poetry; **4,** one of the chief rulers of the Israelites from the death of Joshua to the kingship of Saul: **Judges,** a book of the Old Testament, giving the history of the Jews during the time of the judges, from Joshua to Samuel:—*v.t.* **1,** to examine and pass sentence upon, as a law case; **2,** to estimate; criticize; as, we *judged* him unfairly; **3,** to rule; as, Samuel *judged* Israel:—*v.i.* **1,** to form an opinion or decision after careful consideration; **2,** to hear and determine a case and pass sentence; **3,** to consider; believe; **4,** to criticize, esp. adversely.—*n.* **judg'er.**—*n.* **judge'ship.**

judg-ment (jŭj'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the mental process by which we perceive differences and similarities; discrimination; **2,** the critical faculty; estimate; opinion; **3,** correct decision; discernment; good sense; as, a man of great *judgment;* **4,** the act of deciding or passing sentence; **5,** the decision of a court; **6,** God's attitude, as judge of man's actions; hence, calamity attributed to the anger of God: **the Judgment,** the final trial of mankind by God: also called *Last Judgment.* Also, **judge'ment.**

ju-di-ca-to-ry (jōō'dĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to the administration of justice:—*n.* [*pl.* judicatories (-rĭz)], **1,** a court of justice; **2,** that department of the government which administers justice.

ju-di-ca-ture (jōō'dĭ-kā-tūr), *n.* **1,** a court of justice; **2,** the power of doing justice by legal trial and judgment.

ju-di-cial (jōō-dĭsh'ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the administration of justice or to a judge; **2,** proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court of justice; **3,** impartial; **4,** functioning as a judge; involving judgment; as, a *judicial* decision.—*adv.* **ju-di'cial-ly.**

ju-di-ci-a-ry (jōō-dish'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* judiciaries (-rĭz)], **1**, judges collectively; **2**, that branch of a government concerned with the settlement of suits at law: —*adj.* pertaining to courts of justice; judicial.

ju-di-cious (jōō-dish'ŭs), *adj.* prudent; wise; done with good judgment or discretion; as, a *judicious* choice.—*adv.* **ju-di'cious-ly.**—*n.* **ju-di'cious-ness.**

jug (jŭg), *n.* **1**, a narrow-necked earthenware or metal vessel, usually with a handle, used to carry liquids; **2**, *Slang*, a prison or jail:—*v.t.* to put into, or cook in, a jug.

jug-gle (jŭg'l), *v.i.* **1**, to cheat by tricks; **2**, to perform tricks with:—*v.i.* **1**, to perform tricks by sleight of hand; **2**, to conjure:—*n.* **1**, a trick by sleight of hand; **2**, imposture.

jug-gler (jŭg'lẽr), *n.* **1**, a conjurer; one who is skilled in sleight-of-hand tricks; **2**, an impostor; deceiver.—*n.* **jug'gler-y.**

ju-gu-lar (jōō'gū-lẽr), *adj.* pertaining to the neck or throat: **jugular vein**, either of two large veins, lying on either side of the throat, which carry the blood from the head to the heart:—*n.* the jugular vein.

juice (jōōs), *n.* **1**, the fluid contents of plant or animal tissues; as, meat or fruit *juice*; **2**, essence; **3**, *Slang*, electric current.

juic-y (jōōs'ĭ), *adj.* full of fluid; as, *juicy* fruit.—*adv.* **juic'i-ly.**—*n.* **juic'i-ness.**

ju-jube (jōō'jōōb), *n.* **1**, the edible fruit of any of various shrubs or trees of the Mediterranean region; **2**, a kind of lozenge or small tablet flavored with, or in imitation of, the jujube fruit.

ju-jut-su (jōō-jōōt'sōō), *n.* the Japanese art of wrestling, which opposes anatomical knowledge and skill to physical strength. Also, **jiu'jit'su.**

ju-lep (jōō'lĕp), *n.* **1**, a drink composed of brandy or whisky sweetened and flavored; **2**, a mixture of sugar and water in which medicine is given.

Ju-ly (jōō-lī'), *n.* the seventh month of the year: so named from Julius Cæsar.

jum-ble (jŭm'bl), *n.* **1**, a confused mass, mixture, or collection; disorder; **2**, a kind of thin cake:—*v.t.* to mix in a confused mass; throw together without order:—*v.i.* to mix or unite confusedly.

jump (jŭmp), *n.* **1**, a spring or bound; hence, a sudden rise; **2**, the space covered by a jump; **3**, an unintended start or jerk:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to spring or bound; **2**, to leap over or on; **3**, to take possession of (a mining claim) fraudulently:—*v.i.* to spring up or forward; start suddenly; rise, as prices.

jump-er (jŭm'pẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which jumps; **2**, a member of any of certain religious sects who practice dancing under religious excitement; **3**, a hooded fur jacket, worn in Arctic regions; **4**, a sort of blouse or loose jacket worn by workmen over their clothes as a protection; **5**, an outer blouse or jacket reaching to the hips.

jump spark in the ignition system of certain internal-combustion engines, the electric spark that is produced through an arc between permanently separated poles.

junc-tion (jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of joining, or state of being joined; **2**, a point of union, as of two rivers.

junc-ture (jŭngk'tūr), *n.* **1**, the point at which two bodies are joined; joint; **2**, a union of events, esp. one causing a critical occasion or a crisis.

June (jōōn), *n.* the sixth month of the year, having 30 days: **June bug**, a reddish brown beetle that flies about at night in May and June: also called *June beetle.*

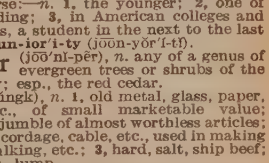
jun-gle (jŭng'gl), *n.* a close, tropical thicket of trees, bushes, etc.

jun-ior (jōōn'yẽr), *adj.* **1**, younger in years; as, John Smith, *Junior*; **2**, of lower standing; as, the *junior* partner in a firm; **3**, belonging to youth; **4**, later in date or occurrence; **5**, designating, or pertaining to, the next to the last year of a collegiate or high-school course:—*n.* **1**, the younger; **2**, one of lower standing; **3**, in American colleges and high schools, a student in the next to the last year.—*n.* **jun-ior'i-ty** (jōōn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ).

ju-ni-per (jōō'nĭ-pẽr), *n.* any of a genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the pine family; esp., the red cedar.

[1]junk (jŭngk), *n.* **1**, old metal, glass, paper, etc., of small marketable value; hence, any jumble of almost worthless articles; **2**, pieces of cordage, cable, etc., used in making mats, for calking, etc.; **3**, hard, salt, ship beef; **4**, a chunk; lump.

[2]junk (jŭngk), *n.* a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with a square bow and high stern, and from one to five masts, each in one piece.


CHINESE JUNK

Jun-ker (y ōōng'-kẽr), *n.* a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia, which came into power in 1862. Also, **jun'ker.**—*n.* **jun'ker-ism.**

junk-et (jŭng'kĕt), *n.* **1**, a preparation of curdled milk and cream; **2**, a kind of sweetmeat; **3**, an excursion; picnic:—*v.i.* to take part in an excursion or picnic.

jun-ta (jŭn'tä), *n.* an assembly or council for making laws; as, the Cuban *junta.*

jun-to (jŭn'tō), *n.* [*pl.* juntos (-tōz)], a number of men secretly combined for some purpose, esp. a political one.

ju-ris-dic-tion (jōō'rĭs-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the right to exercise legal authority; also, extent of power; as, the *jurisdiction* of a court or state; **2**, the district over which any authority extends.

ju-ris-pru-dence (jōō'rĭs-prōō'dĕns), *n.* **1**, the science of law; **2**, the system of laws of a country.

ju-rist (jōō'rĭst), *n.* one skilled in the science of law.

ju-ror (jōō'rẽr), *n.* one who serves on a jury; a juryman.

ju-ry (jōō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* juries (-rĭz)], **1**, a body of persons, usually twelve in number, residents of the county having jurisdiction of the cases called before them, selected according to law and sworn to inquire into, or

decide on, the evidence in a case of law before them: also called *petit jury;* **2,** a committee of experts selected to award prizes, adjudge the value of land, or the like.

ju-ry-man (jōō′rĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* jurymen (-mĕn)], a juror; one who serves on a jury.

ju-ry mast a temporary mast to replace one broken or carried away.

[1]just (jŭst), *adj.* **1,** according to divine or human laws; upright; **2,** giving to every man his due; faithful; equitable; **3,** based on reasonable grounds; as, a *just* opinion; **4,** exact; regular; fair; as, a *just* measure:—*adv.* **1,** exactly; without lack or excess; as, *just* right; **2,** but now; a moment ago; as, he has *just* gone; **3,** only; barely; as, *just* a little; **4,** *Colloq.,* perfectly; quite; as, *just* beautiful.—*adv.* **just′ly.**—*n.* **just′ness.**

[2]just (jŭst), *n.* **1,** a combat with lances between knights on horseback; esp., a mock combat as part of a tournament; **2,** in *pl.,* a tournament:—*v.i.* to engage in a just. Also, **joust** (jŭst; jōōst).—*n.* **just′er.**

jus-tice (jŭs′tĭs), *n.* **1,** the principle or practice of dealing uprightly with others; **2,** absolute fairness; **3,** the rendering of due reward or punishment; **4,** legal authority; **5,** a judge: **justice of the peace,** in the U. S., an officer having duties widely varying in the several states, from the mere administering of oaths to the judging of minor cases and the holding of offenders charged with serious criminal offenses for trial by a superior court: **Justice,** a personification of justice, often shown blindfolded, holding a sword or scales.—*n.* **jus′tice-ship.**

jus-ti-ci-a-ry (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* justiciaries (-rĭz)], (also, *justiciar*), formerly, in England, a judge:—*adj.* pertaining to law or to the work of the courts.

jus-ti-fi-a-ble (jŭs′tĭ-fī″ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being shown to be right; excusable; as, killing in self-defense is considered by law to be *justifiable.*—*n.* **jus′ti-fi″a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **jus′ti-fi″a-bly.**

jus-ti-fi-ca-tion (jŭs″tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of showing a thing to be right or proper; **2,** an acceptable excuse; defense; **3,** vindication; exoneration.—*adj.* **jus′ti-fi-ca-to-ry.**

jus-ti-fy (jŭs′tĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to show or prove to be right; as, to *justify* the ways of God to men; **2,** to pronounce free from blame; **3,** in printing, to make even, as lines of type:—*v.i.* in printing, to make lines of type even by spacing properly.

jut (jŭt), *v.i.* to project beyond the main body; stick out:—*n.* a projection.

jute (jōōt), *n.* the fiber of an East Indian plant used for ropes, bagging, etc.

ju-ve-nile (jōō′vē-nĭl; *Br.* jōō′vē-nīl), *adj.* **1,** immature; youthful; **2,** characteristic of, or suitable to, youth; as, *juvenile* books:—*n.* **1,** a young person; **2,** a book for children; **3,** an actor in youthful rôles.—*n.* **ju″ve-nil′i-ty.**

jux-ta-po-si-tion (jŭks″tă-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* a placing or being placed close together or side by side; contiguity.

K

kai-ser (kī′zẽr), *n.* **1,** emperor; **2,** the title of the former emperors of Germany and Austria.

kale (kāl), *n.* **1,** a cabbage with open, curled leaves; **2,** in Scotland, a broth or soup of kale; **3,** *Colloq.,* money. Also, **kail.**

ka-lei-do-scope (kă-lī′dō-skōp), *n.* an instrument containing small bits of colored glass, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, appear in a variety of beautiful patterns when turned around.—*adj.* **ka-lei″do-scop′ic.**

kal-so-mine (kăl′sō-mīn), *n.* a white or colored wash for coating walls, etc.:—*v.t.* to coat with such a wash. Also, **cal′ci-mine,** *Pfd. S.*

kan-ga-roo (kăng″gă-rōō′n), *n.* an animal of Australia, having short forelegs, long, powerful hind legs with which it leaps, a long, strong tail, and an external pouch in which it carries its young.

KANGAROO ($\frac{1}{50}$)

ka-o-lin (kā′ō-lĭn; kă′-), *n.* a very pure white clay used to form the paste from which porcelain is made. Also, **ka′o-line.**

ka-pok (kā′pŏk), *n.* the mass of silky fibers within the seed pods of a certain tropical tree: used as stuffing for mattresses, etc., and also woven into fabrics.

ka-ra-kul (kă″rä-kōōl′; popularly, kăr′ă-kŭl), *n.* a valuable fur made from the pelt of the very young astrakhan, or curly-haired sheep of Asia. Also, **ca′ra-cul′.**

ka-ty-did (kā′tĭ-dĭd″), *n.* a large, green, tree insect which makes a shrill sound similar to the words "Katy did."

kedge (kĕj), *n.* a light anchor: also called *kedge anchor:*—*v.t.* to move (a vessel, raft, etc.) by carrying a small anchor out in a boat, dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it.

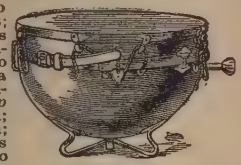
keel (kēl), *n.* **1,** the chief and lowest timber or steel plate of a vessel, extending from stem to stern along the bottom and supporting the whole frame; **2,** a ship; **3,** in an airship, the lowest and central part of the body of the machine, which helps to keep the balance; **4,** anything resembling a ship's keel:—*v.t.* to furnish with a keel:—*v.i.* to turn up the keel; turn over.

keel-son (kēl′sŭn), *n.* a beam or timber bolted to the keel of a vessel to strengthen it. Also, **kel′son.**

keen (kēn), *adj.* **1,** sharp; cutting; as, a *keen* tool; piercing; bitter; as, a *keen* wind; *keen* sarcasm; **2,** acute; intelligent; discriminating; **3,** eager; ardent; as, a *keen* sportsman.—*adv.* **keen′ly.**—*n.* **keen′ness.**

keep (kēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* kept (kĕpt), *p.pr.* keep′ing], **1,** to have the care of;

defend; as, to *keep* a castle; **2**, to preserve; support; maintain; as, to *keep* servants; **3**, to conduct; carry on; manage; as, to *keep* a shop; *keep* house; **4**, to have and retain in use, ownership, or possession; as, whatever you find you may *keep*; **5**, to observe; fulfil; perform; as, to *keep* a holiday, or a promise; **6**, to reserve; hold in; detain; as, to *keep* a secret; to *keep* a boy after school; **7**, to have on hand or in stock, as for sale; as, to *keep* shoes; **8**, to cause to persist; as, to *keep* one's health; maintain or cause to continue in a specified condition; as, to *keep* your hat on; **9**, to remain in; as, to *keep* one's room:—*v.i.* **1**, to remain or continue in any state or condition; as, to *keep* cheerful; **2**, to continue sweet, fresh, or unspoiled, as fruit; **3**, to continue in session:—*n.* **1**, means of, or provision for, maintenance; board; as, he worked for his *keep*; **2**, the stronghold of an ancient castle.



KETTLEDRUM

keep-er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* one who keeps; esp., a person who has charge of prisoners, the mentally unsound, or animals.

keep-ing (kēp'ĭng), *n.* **1**, care; custody; charge; **2**, means of life; **3**, the condition of being fitting or becoming.

keep-sake (kēp'sāk"), *n.* something kept in memory of the giver.

keg (kĕg), *n.* a small, strong barrel, usually containing from five to ten gallons.

kelp (kĕlp), *n.* **1**, a large, brown seaweed; **2**, the ashes of seaweeds, from which iodine is obtained.

ken (kĕn), *n.* view; knowledge; comprehension:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *Scot.*, to know; understand; comprehend.

ken-nel (kĕn'ĕl), *n.* **1**, a house for a dog or dogs; also, a place where dogs are bred and reared; **2**, a pack of dogs; **3**, a vile lodging:—*v.t.* to confine in a kennel:—*v.i.* to live in a kennel.

kept (kĕpt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *keep*.

ke-ram-ic (kē-răm'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to pottery:—**keramics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the art of making pottery. See **ce-ram'ic** (sē-răm'ĭk), *Pfd. S.*

ker-chief (kûr'chĭf), *n.* **1**, a square of cloth worn by women on the head or about the neck; **2**, a handkerchief.

kerf (kûrf), *n.* **1**, the notch or slit made by cutting, as by a saw; **2**, the cut end of a tree; **3**, something cut off.

ker-nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* **1**, a grain or seed; the eatable substance of a nut or fruit stone; **2**, the nucleus of anything; as, the *kernel* of a plan:—*v.i.* to form kernels, as wheat.

ker-o-sene (kĕr'ō-sēn"), *n.* a light, colorless oil used in lamps and cooking stoves; a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, distilled from petroleum, coal, etc.

ker-sey (kûr'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* kerseys (-zĭz)], a coarse, woolen cloth of light weight, often ribbed.

ker-sey-mere (kûr'zĭ-mēr), *n.* a fine, twilled woolen cloth.

kes-trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* a small European falcon of reddish color.

ketch (kĕch), *n.* a small, fore-and-aft-rigged sailing vessel with relatively small mizzenmast located forward of the rudder post (see *ship*, illus.).

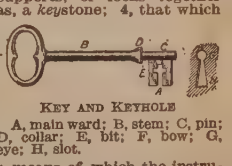
ketch-up (kĕch'ŭp), *n.* a sauce prepared from tomatoes, mushrooms, spices, etc. Also, **cat'-sup**; *Pfd. S.*, **catch'up.**

ket-tle (kĕt'l), *n.* a metal vessel for boiling liquids; also, a tin pail.

ket-tle-drum (kĕt'l-drŭm"), *n.* a drum made of a hollow hemisphere of copper or brass, with parchment stretched over the opening (see illus. preceding column; see also *drum*, illus., and page 362).

KESTREL (♀)

[1]key (kē), *n.* **1**, a metal instrument for moving the bolt of a lock; **2**, any of several instruments resembling a key; as, the *key* of a clock; **3**, a device which, when slipped into place, wedges, supports, or locks together different parts; as, a *keystone*; **4**, that which allows or hinders entrance or control; as, Gibraltar is the *key* to the Mediterranean; **5**, in certain musical instruments, as the piano, in typewriters and similar devices, a lever by means of which the instrument is made to operate by the fingers; **6**, the general pitch or tone of the voice; as, men naturally speak in a lower *key* than women; also, tone of thought or expression; as, a poem in minor *key*; **7**, a device operated by the fingers for opening or closing an electric circuit; **8**, a straight piece of metal inserted into a slot called the *keyway*, so as to prevent a wheel from turning on a shaft; **9**, an arrangement or series of musical tones bearing a fixed relation to a given note, called the *keynote*; as, the *key* of G major:—*v.t.* **1**, to lock with a key; also, to provide with a key; **2**, in music, to regulate the pitch of; **3**, *Colloq.*, to make tense: often with *up*.



KEY AND KEYHOLE

A, main ward; B, stem; C, pin; D, collar; E, bit; F, bow; G, eye; H, slot.

[2]key (kē), *n.* a low, small reef or island; as, the Florida *keys*.

key-board (kē'bōrd"), *n.* **1**, the row of keys on a piano; **2**, the manual of an organ; **3**, the keys of a typewriter, etc.

keyed (kēd), *p.adj.* **1**, having keys; **2**, tightly stretched, as a musical string; **3**, tuned, as a musical instrument; **4**, set to a stated key, as a tune; **5**, hence, in a state of tension: with *up*; as, *keyed* up by fear.

key-note (kē′nōt″), *n.* **1,** the basic note in a system of musical notes; **2,** the ruling idea or principle; as, the *keynote* of her costume was simplicity.

key-stone (kē′stōn″), *n.* the stone at the topmost point of an arch which holds the wholestructure in place (see *arch*, illus.).

KEYSTONE (A)

kha-ki (kä′-kē), *n.* **1,** a light, drab-colored cloth, used for uniforms; **2,** such uniforms collectively:—*adj.* olive drab in color.

khe-dive (kĕ-dēv″), *n.* formerly, the official title of the Turkish viceroy of Egypt.

kick (kĭk), *v.t.* **1,** to thrust at, or strike, with the foot; **2,** to push against in recoiling, as a firearm:—*v.i.* **1,** to strike out with the foot, esp. habitually; **2,** to spring back, as a firearm; **3,** *Slang,* to protest vigorously; grumble:—*n.* **1,** a blow with the foot; **2,** a spring backward, as of a gun; **3,** *Slang:* **a,** a vigorous objection or protest; **b,** thrill; as, to get a *kick* out of racing.—*n.* **kick′er.**

kid (kĭd), *n.* **1,** the young of the goat; also, its flesh; **2,** leather made from the skin of a kid or goat: used esp. for shoes and gloves; **3,** a young female deer; **4,** *Colloq.,* a child:—*adj.* **1,** made of leather called kid; **2,** *Slang,* youthful:—*v.t. Slang,* to humbug; banter with:—*v.i. Slang,* to make fun of; ridicule.—*n.dim.* **kid′dy.**

kid-nap (kĭd′năp″) *v.t.* to steal, carry away, or disappear with: used of a human being, esp. of a child.—*n.* **kid′-nap″er; kid′nap″per.**

kid-ney (kĭd′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* kidneys (-nĭz)], **1,** one of two glandular organs which secrete urine and so remove waste matter from the blood; **2,** sort or kind; disposition; as, a man of his *kidney:* **kidney bean,** any of various kidney-shaped beans.

kill (kĭl), *v.t.* **1,** to deprive of life: said of animals and vegetables; **2,** to deaden; weaken; consume; as, to *kill* one color with another; to *kill* time; **3,** to reject; discard; as, to *kill* an article or a play; **4,** in printing, to stop the publication of; mark as not to be used:—*v.i.* to destroy life:—*n.* in hunting, the act of killing; **2,** the animal killed, or the total amount of game taken.—*n.* **kill′er.**

kill-deer (kĭl′dēr″), the ring plover of North America. Also, **kill′dee″.**

kiln (kĭl; kĭln), *n.* a furnace, oven, or pile for burning, drying, or hardening, as bricks:—*v.t.* to bake in such an oven.

kil-o (kĭl′ō), *n.* [*pl.* kilos (-ōz)], a kilogram, a metric measure of weight equal to 1000 grams, or about 2 ⅕ pounds.

kil-o-gram (kĭl′ō-grăm), *n.* a metric measure of weight equal to 1000 grams, or 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

kil-o-li-ter (kĭl′ō-lē″tẽr), *n.* a metric measure of capacity equal to 1000 liters, or one cubic meter: equivalent to 264.18 gallons. Also, **kil′o-li″tre.**

kil-o-me-ter (kĭl′ō-mē″tẽr), *n.* in the metric system, a measure of distance equal to 1000 meters: equivalent to 3280.8 feet or 0.62137 mile. Also, **kil′o-me″tre.**—*adj.* **kil″o-met′ric; kil″o-met′ri-cal.**

kil-o-watt (kĭl′ō-wŏt″), *n.* a unit of electrical power equal to 1000 watts: **kilowatt hour,** a commercial unit of electrical energy, equal to the work done by one kilowatt acting for one hour.

kilt (kĭlt), *n.* a short plaited petticoat worn by men of the Scottish Highlands; a skirt similarly made:—*v.t.* **1,** to form into broad, flat plaits; **2,** in Scotland, to tuck up (clothing) around the body.

ki-mo-no (kĭ-mō′nō; kĭm′ō-nō), *n.* [*pl.* kimonos (-nōz)], **1,** the loose outer robe of the Japanese; **2,** a similar garment worn as a dressing gown by women of western nations.

kin (kĭn), *n.* **1,** race; family; hence, kind; **2,** persons of the same race or family; kinsfolk; kindred; as, one's nearest *kin;* **3,** relationship:—*adj.* of the same ancestry or kind.—*n.* **kin′ship.**

kind (kīnd), *adj.* **1,** indulgent; gracious; affectionate; sympathetic; **2,** mild; tractable; as, a *kind* horse:—*n.* **1,** a natural group of animals or plants; as, the cat *kind;* **2,** variety; sort; as, what *kind* of dress did she wear? **3,** nature; character; style; as, to differ in *kind.*

kin-der-gar-ten (kĭn′dẽr-gär″tĕn), *n.* a school for young children in which they are taught by object lessons, games, etc.—*n.* **kin′der-gart″ner.**

kind–heart-ed (kīnd′-härt″ĕd), generous; sympathetic; charitable; full of good impulses. *adj.*

kin-dle (kĭn′dl), *v.t.* **1,** to set fire to; **2,** to inflame; inspire, as the passions; **3,** to brighten; as, enthusiasm *kindled* her face:—*v.i.* **1,** to catch fire; **2,** to become excited.—*n.* **kin′dler.**

kind-ling (kĭn′dlĭng), *n.* light, combustible material for starting a fire.

kind-ly (kīnd′lĭ), *adj.* **1,** sympathetic; gracious; benevolent; **2,** agreeable; beneficial: said of surroundings:—*adv.* **1,** in a gracious manner; **2,** in a natural manner; as, willows take *kindly* to damp ground.—*n.* **kind′li-ness.**

kind-ness (kīnd′nĕs), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being ready to do good to others; **2,** a helpful or gracious act.

kin-dred (kĭn′drĕd), *adj.* **1,** of like nature or character; **2,** related by blood or marriage:—*n.* **1,** relationship, as by birth or marriage; **2,** persons so related.

kine (kīn), *n. Archaic,* plural of *cow:* cows; cattle; as, the home-bred *kine.*

kin-e-mat-ics (kĭn″ĕ-măt′ĭks; kī″nĕ-), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science which treats of the motion of bodies and systems without regard to the causes.—*adj.* **kin″e-mat′ic; kin″e-mat′i-cal.**

ki-net-ic (kĭ-nĕt′ĭk; kī-), *adj.* pertaining to, or imparting, motion; active; as, the *kinetic* theory of gases: **kinetic energy,** the energy possessed by a moving body due to its motion: opp. of *potential energy:*—**kinetics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science which treats of changes of motion as produced by unbalanced forces: distinguished from *statics.*

ki-ne-to-scope (kĭ-nē′tō-skōp; kī-), *n.* a machine which enables an observer to see, through slits in a revolving

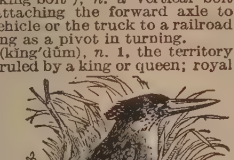
cylinder, a series of pictures inside the cylinder, receiving the impression of a moving object.

king (king), *n.* **1,** a male sovereign or ruler; **2,** in chess, cards, etc., a piece or card representing a king; **3,** one who is specially distinguished in his class or kind; as, the *king* of beasts: **Kings,** either of two historical books in the Old Testament, recording the reigns of Jewish kings.—*adj.* **king'ly.**—*n.* **king'li-ness.**

king-bird (king'bûrd"), *n.* any of several American flycatchers.

king-bolt (king'bōlt"), *n.* a vertical bolt attaching the forward axle to the body of a vehicle or the truck to a railroad coach, and acting as a pivot in turning.

king-dom (king'dŭm), *n.* **1,** the territory ruled by a king or queen; royal authority; **2,** any sphere of influence or activity; as, the *kingdom* of the mind; **3,** one of the classes into which all natural objects are divided; as, the animal, mineral, and vegetable *kingdoms.*



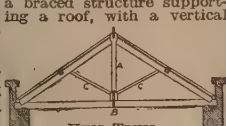
BELTED KINGFISHER (⅛)

king-fish-er (king'fish"ĕr), *n.* any of a family of long-billed, fish-eating birds having a harsh or raucous cry.

king–post (king'-pōst"), *n.* **1,** in carpentry, an upright post or beam supporting the apex of a triangular truss, and resting on the center of a beam which forms the base of the triangle: used esp. in a truss, called *king truss,* formed by two rafters of a roof and the horizontal tiebeam: distinguished from *queen-post;* **2,** in an airplane, a similarly placed post bracing a wing (see *monoplane,* illus.).

king-ship (king'shĭp), *n.* the state or position of a monarch.

king truss a braced structure supporting a roof, with a vertical member called a *king-post.*



KING TRUSS
A, king-post; B, tiebeam; C, C, struts, or braces.

kink (kĭngk), *n.* **1,** a twisted bend in a rope, wire, or thread; **2,** a notion or odd whim:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to form, or cause to form, twists or loops, as rope, wire, etc.—*adj.* **kink'y.**

kins-folk (kinz'fōk"), *n.* relatives; as, his *kinsfolk* came to his aid.

kins-man (kinz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* kinsmen (-mĕn)], one related by blood or marriage; a relative.—*n.fem.* **kins'wom'an.**

ki-osk (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* **1,** an Oriental open pavilion; **2,** a building of similar construction used as a news stand, etc.

kip (kĭp), *n.* the untanned skin of a young beast, as a calf or sheep, or of any undersized animal, or leather made from it.

kip-per (kĭp'ĕr), *v.t.* to cure, as salmon, by cleaning, salting, and drying or smoking:—*n.* a salmon or herring that has been so cured.

kirk (kûrk), *n.* a church: **the Kirk,** the established church of Scotland.

kis-met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* fate; destiny; as, there is no escape from *kismet.*

kiss (kĭs), *n.* a salute or caress with the lips; a slight touch:—*v.t.* to salute with the lips; touch slightly:—*v.i.* to salute each other with the lips; touch gently.—*n.* **kiss'er.**

kit (kĭt), *n.* **1,** a small wooden box or tub for packing mackerel, butter, or the like; **2,** an outfit of tools or articles for a special purpose: often including the box or bag holding them.

kitch-en (kĭch'ĕn), *n.* **1,** a room or apartment where cooking is done; **2,** an establishment where food is cooked and sold: **kitchen police,** soldiers detailed for service in preparing and serving food.

kitch-en-ette (kĭch"ĕn-ĕt'), *n.* a small room or pantry for cooking.

kite (kīt), *n.* **1,** a bird of prey of the hawk family; **2,** a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen, for flying in the air; **3,** a light, lofty sail: **kite balloon,** an anchored balloon, so constructed as to take advantage, like a kite, of the lifting power of the wind, and used for observation purposes; an observation balloon.

KITE, OR OBSERVATION, BALLOON

kith (kĭth), *n.* friends; neighbors: used only in the expression *kith and kin.*

kit-ten (kĭt'n), *n.* a young cat; the young of any animal of the cat family.—*adj.* **kit'ten-ish.**

klep-to-ma-ni-a (klĕp"tō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* a form of insanity showing itself in an irresistible impulse to steal. Also, **clep"to-ma'ni-a.**—*n.* **klep"to-ma'ni-ac.**

knack (năk), *n.* **1,** cleverness in performance; as, she could never acquire the *knack* of using a needle; **2,** an ingenious device; a clever contrivance.

knap-sack (năp'săk"), *n.* a leather or cloth bag carried on the back: used esp. by soldiers.

knave (nāv), *n.* **1,** a dishonest or deceitful person; **2,** a playing card with the figure of a soldier or servant upon it.

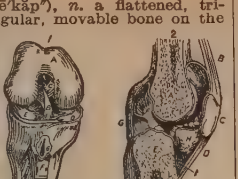
knav-er-y (nāv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* knaveries (-ĭz)], dishonesty; fraud; deceit.

knav-ish (nāv'ĭsh), *adj.* dishonest; as, a *knavish* trick.—*adv.* **knav'ish-ly.**—*n.* **knav'ish-ness.**

knead (nēd), *v.t.* **1,** to work into a mass by pressing, usually with the hands, as dough; **2,** to operate upon in massage.—*n.* **knead'er.**

knee (nē), *n.* **1,** the joint between the lower leg and the thigh (see illus. next page); **2,** the part of a garment covering this joint; **3,** anything like a knee.—*adj.* **kneed.**

knee-cap (nē′kăp″), *n.* a flattened, triangular, movable bone on the fore part of the knee; the patella, or knee-pan.



HUMAN KNEE JOINT

1, right knee from the front, showing ligaments: A, lower end of femur; B, anterior crucial ligament; C, posterior crucial ligament; D, interior semilunar cartilage; E, external cartilage; F, part of the ligament of the patella turned down; G, synovial bursa laid open beneath the ligature of the patella. 2, longitudinal section of the left knee: A, lower end of femur; B, tendon of extensor muscles of leg; C, patella; D, ligament of patella; E, head of tibia; F, anterior crucial ligament; G, posterior ligament; H, mass of fat projecting into the cavity of the joint below the patella; I, bursa.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* knelt (nĕlt), or kneeled (nēld), *p.pr.* kneel′ing], to bend down or rest upon the knees.

knee-pan (nē′păn″), *n.* the patella; the kneecap (which see).

knell (nĕl), *n.* the sound of a bell when struck, esp. a funeral bell; hence, a sign of coming evil:—*v.i.* to toll dolefully.

knelt (nĕlt), past tense of the irregular verb *kneel*, which see.

knew (nū), past tense of the irregular verb *know*, which see.

Knick-er-bock-er (nĭk′ĕr-bŏk″ĕr), *n.* a person descended from the original Dutch settlers of New York; also, any New Yorker: **knickerbockers**, wide breeches gathered in below the knee; now a popular sports garment; also called *knickers*.

knick-knack (nĭk′năk″), *n.* a trifle; toy. Also, **nick′nack**.

knife (nīf), *n.* [*pl.* knives (nīvz)], 1, a cutting instrument with a sharp-edged steel blade set in a handle; 2, a sharp-edged blade in a machine:—*v.t.* to stab with a knife.

knight (nīt), *n.* 1, in Great Britain, one who holds rank next below a baronet, giving him the title *Sir;* 2, in the Middle Ages, one of high birth, who, after serving as page and squire, was admitted by solemn ceremonies to the rank of knighthood; one who attended a lady or championed her cause in war or tournament; 3, one of the pieces in chess:—*v.t.* to confer knighthood upon.

knight–er-rant (nīt′ẽr′ănt), *n.* [*pl.* knights-errant], in the Middle Ages, a knight who went in search of adventure, to show his military prowess.—*n.* **knight′–er′rant-ry.**

knight-hood (nīt′hŏŏd), *n.* 1, the character, rank, or dignity of a knight; 2, knights collectively.

knight-ly (nīt′lĭ), *adj.* 1, chivalrous; brave; gentle and courteous; 2, consisting of knights.—*n.* **knight′li-ness.**

knit (nĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* knit′ted or, chiefly *Archaic* or *Poetic*, knit, *p.pr.* knit′ting], 1, to tie, unite, or draw together; 2, to form, as a fabric, by looping or weaving thread or yarn on needles; 3, to draw into wrinkles, as the brows:—*v.i.* 1, to weave thread or yarn in loops on needles; 2, to become closely joined or united; as, the broken limb *knitted* well.—*n.* **knit′ter.**

knit-ting (nĭt′ĭng), *n.* 1, the work of a knitter; 2, the netted fabric thus woven on long needles.

knives (nīvz), the irregular plural of the noun *knife*, which see.

knob (nŏb), *n.* 1, the rounded handle of a door, etc.; 2, a round swelling, mass, or lump; 3, a rounded hill.

knob-by (nŏb′ĭ), *adj.* full of humps or knolls; hilly; as, a *knobby* field.

knock (nŏk), *n.* a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; rap:—*v.t.* 1, to give a blow to; 2, to bring in contact; as, to *knock* the head against a wall; 3, *Slang*, to criticize harshly:—*v.i.* 1, to strike a blow with something hard; esp., to rap on a door; 2, to strike against something; 3, to jar or pound: said of machinery parts: **knock about**, to wander in an aimless way.

knock-a-bout (nŏk′ə-bout″), *n.* 1, a small yacht carrying a mainsail and jib and having a fin keel or centerboard (see *ship*, illus.); 2, an article used for rough or everyday wear:—*adj.* characterized by roughness; suitable for rough or everyday usage.

knock-er (nŏk′ẽr), *n.* 1, one who knocks; 2, a loose handle attached to a door, to be used as a means of rapping.

knock–kneed (nŏk′=nēd″), *adj.* having the legs bent inward at the knees: opp. of *bow-legged*.

knoll (nōl), *n.* a hilltop; a rounded hillock; a mound.

knop (nŏp), *n.* a knob or button; esp., a knoblike architectural ornament.

knot (nŏt), *n.* 1, an interweaving or tying of thread, cord, etc. (see illus. next page); 2, anything resembling a knot; 3, an entanglement; difficulty; a hard part in a piece of wood; the part of a tree where the branches shoot out; 5, a group of people; 6, a section of a log line; 7, a unit of speed equal to one nautical mile per hour; 8, loosely, a nautical mile, or about 6080 feet:—*v.t.* 1, to tie in a knot; 2, to unite firmly or closely:—*v.i.* 1, to form knots or joints, as some plants; 2, to make knots for fringe.

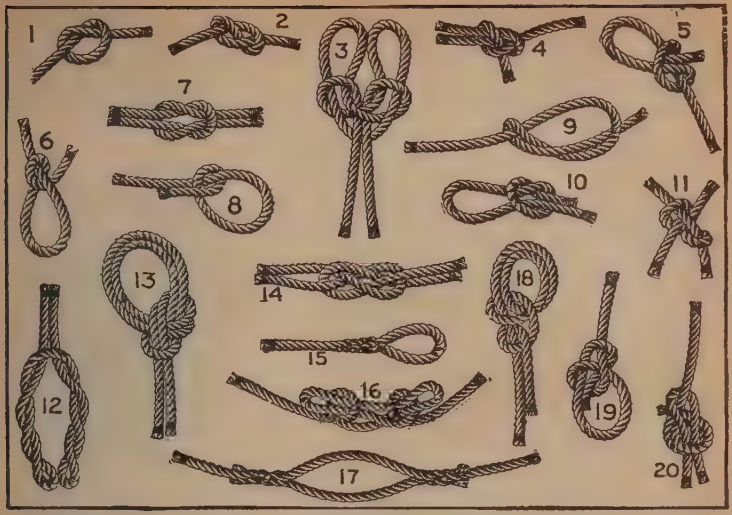
knot-ty (nŏt′ĭ), *adj.* 1, full of knots; 2, rugged; 3, difficult; as, a *knotty* problem.—*n.* **knot′ti-ness.**

knout (nout; nōōt), *n.* a leathern whip, formerly used for the purpose of punishing criminals or serfs in Russia:—*v.t.* to punish by flogging.

know (nō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* knew (nū), *p.p.* known (nōn), *p.pr.* know′ing], 1, to perceive with the mind; understand clearly; as, he *knows* right from wrong; 2, to recognize; as, he *knew* the landscape; 3, to be acquainted with; have experience of; as, to *know* Spanish; to *know* trouble:—*v.t.* to be informed; have certain knowledge:—*n. Slang*, knowledge; as, in the *know*.—*adj.* **know′a-ble.**—*n.* **know′er.**

know-ing (nō′ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, having knowledge: intelligent; 2, shrewd; as, a *knowing* look.—*adv.* **know′ing-ly.**

knowl-edge (nŏl′ĕj), *n.* 1, clear perception of a truth or fact; 2, learning; 3, skill from practice; 4, informa-



KNOTS, BENDS, AND HITCHES.—1, overhand knot; 2, figure eight; 3, Spanish bowline knot; 4, common, or sheet, bend; 5, studding-sail tack bend; 6, inside clinch; 7, square, or reef, knot; 8, half hitch; 9, timber hitch; 10, running knot; 11, clove hitch; 12, cat's-paw; 13, bowline knot on a bight; 14, double carrick bend; 15, eye-splice; 16, sheepshank; 17, cut splice; 18, fisherman's bend; 19, bowline knot, which will not slip and never pulls tight; 20, double sheet bend.

tion; notification; as, *knowledge* of the event has been made public.

known (nōn), past participle of the verb *know*.

know–noth-ing (nō′=nŭth″ing), *n.* a person who knows nothing; an ignoramus.

knuck-le (nŭk′l), *n.* **1**, any of the joints of the fingers; **2**, in cookery, the knee joint of a calf or pig:—*v.i.* **1**, to bend the fingers; **2**, to yield or submit: with *under*; **3**, to apply oneself earnestly: with *down*.

knurl (nûrl), *n.* a hard knot or lump, as on a tree. Also, **knur**.—*adj.* **knurl′y**.

ko-bold (kō′bōld), *n.* in old folk tales, a brownie or gnome.

ko-dak (kō′dăk), *n.* **1**, a hand camera having the trade-mark name *Kodak*; **2**, erroneously, any hand camera:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to photograph with a kodak.—*n.* **ko′dak-er**.

ko-la (kō′lȧ), *n.* an African tree **also its** nut, containing **caffeine**: used for chewing, like **tobacco**, and in making a drink.

ko-peck (kō′pĕk), *n* a Russian copper (formerly silver) coin worth about a half cent. Also, **co′peck; ko′pek**.

Ko-ran (kō-răn′; kō′răn), *n.* the sacred book of the Mohammedans, written in Arabic and believed by them to be the revelations to Mohammed: also called *Alcoran*.

ko-sher (kō′shēr), *adj.* lawful; clean according to Jewish law: used of food.

ko-tow (kō-tou′), *n.* a Chinese custom of kneeling and touching the ground with the forehead as a token of respect or worship:—*v.i.* to show deference by such an act; hence, to be obsequious. Also, **kow-tow′**.

kraal (krȧl; krôl), *n.* **1**, a South African village consisting of a group of huts surrounded by a defense of stakes; **2**, a sheepfold, or cattle pen:—*v.t.* to inclose in a kraal.

kran (krȧn), *n.* a silver coin of Persia, now worth about 7.6 cents.

krem-lin (krĕm′lĭn), *n.* in Russia, a citadel or fortress: **Kremlin**, a large inclosure in Moscow, containing the palace of the former czar, churches, etc.

Kriss Krin-gle (krĭs kring′gl), the good spirit of Christmas; Santa Claus: *St.* **Nicholas**

kro-na (krō′nē), *n.* [*pl.* kroner (-nēr)], a Swedish silver coin, worth about 27 cents: also, by translation, called *crown*.

kro-ne (krō′nē), *n.* [*pl.* kroner (-nēr)], **1**, in Norway and Denmark, a silver coin, worth about 27 cents; **2**, (krō′nē), [*pl.* kronen (-nĕn)], in Austria, a silver coin, the monetary unit, normally worth about 20 cents; also, in Germany, a gold coin worth about $2.40. Also, by translation, called *crown*.

kroon (krōn; krōōn), *n.* the monetary unit of Estonia, equivalent to 26.8 cents.

Ku–Klux (kū′=klŭks″), *n.* the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, a secret society in the southern U. S. after the Civil War, whose object was to regain white political control in the South: revived after the World War in many parts of the U. S., advocating the political and social supremacy of native-born, white Protestants: also called *Ku-Klux Klan; Kukluz.*

ku-miss (kōō′mĭs), *n.* a fermented liquor made from mare's or camel's milk by Tatar tribes of central Asia; also, a similar drink made from cow's milk in western countries. Also, **ku′mys; kou′miss.**

L

la (lä), *n.* the sixth of the syllabies used in singing a major or minor scale.

la-bel (lā′bĕl), *n.* **1,** a small slip of paper, cloth, metal, etc., attached to anything, indicating its maker, contents, size, owner, destination, etc.; **2,** hence, any distinguishing mark or characteristic:—*v.t.* **1,** to mark with a label, as a garment; **2,** to classify.

la-bi-al (lā′bĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the lips; as, a *labial* vein; **2,** formed by the lips, as the consonants *b, m,* etc.:—*n.* a sound, or a letter representing a sound, formed by the lips, as *p, b, f, v, m.*—*adv.* **la′bi-al-ly.**

la-bi-ate (lā′bĭ-āt), *adj.* lipped; specif., having lips or liplike parts, as certain flowers, notably the lady's-slipper.

la-bi-o-den-tal (lā″bĭ-ō-dĕn′tăl), *adj.* formed by the lips and teeth jointly, as the sounds *f, v*:—*n.* a labiodental consonant.

la-bor (lā′bẽr), *n.* **1,** toil or exertion, physical or mental; **2,** the whole class of artisans and other hired workers; **3,** a task; **4,** the pangs and effort of bearing a child:—*v.i.* **1,** to use muscular strength; toil; **2,** to be hard pressed; move slowly and heavily; **3,** to strive; take pains; **4,** to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a storm; **5,** to suffer the pains of childbirth. Also, **la′bour.**

lab-o-ra-to-ry (lăb′ō-rə-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* laboratories (-rĭz)], a place where scientific experiments and research are carried on, or where drugs, chemicals, etc., are made or tested for purity or strength.

La-bor Day in most states in the U. S., a day, usually the first Monday in September, set apart as a legal holiday. Also, **La′bour Day.**

la-bored (lā′bẽrd), *p.adj.* done with toil or care; not easy or natural.

la-bor-er (lā′bẽr-ẽr), *n.* one who toils; one who does unskilled physical work for hire.

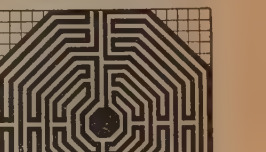
la-bo-ri-ous (lə-bō′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** difficult; requiring toil; as, a *laborious* task; **2,** hard-working; as, a *laborious* mechanic.—*adv.* **la-bo′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **la-bo′ri-ous-ness.**

lab-y-rinth (lăb′ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* **1,** a series of passages winding in and out of one another; a maze (see illus. next column); **2,** a confusing or puzzling state of things; **3,** the winding tubes of the inner ear.

lab-y-rin-thine (lăb″ĭ-rĭn′thĭn), *adj.* intricate; perplexing.—*adj.* **lab″y-rin′thi-an; lab″y-rin′thic.**

lac (lăk), *n.* a dark red, gummy substance deposited on certain trees by a scale insect: when melted and strained, called *shellac,* and used in sealing wax, dyes, varnishes, and lacquers.

lace (lās), *n.* **1,** an ornamental fabric of fine threads, as of linen, cotton, gold, etc., woven in a delicate open pattern; **2,** a cord passed through eyelets or other holes in order to bind or fasten:—*v.t.* **1,** to fasten with a cord; **2,** to adorn or trim, as with narrow braid, etc.; **3,** to weave or twine together; **4,** to lash; beat.



LABYRINTH: Follow black line.

lac-er-ate (lăs′ẽr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to tear or mangle, as flesh; **2,** to wound; also, to pain.

lac-er-a-tion (lăs″ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of tearing or mangling; **2,** a jagged rent or wound; **3,** a harrowing or wounding, as of the feelings.

lach-ry-mal (lăk′rĭ-măl), *adj.* pertaining to tears. See **lac′ri-mal,** *Pfd. S.*

lach-ry-mose (lăk′rĭ-mōs), *adj.* tearful. See **lac′ri-mose,** *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **lach′ry-mose-ly.**

lac-ing (lās′ĭng), *n.* **1,** a cord, string, braid, or the like, passed through eyelets to fasten something, or as a trimming; **2,** the act or method of fastening with such a cord; **3,** *Colloq.,* a sound thrashing.

lack (lăk), *v.t.* **1,** to be without; as, to *lack* common sense; **2,** to be in want of; need; as, to *lack* money:—*v.i.* **1,** to be wanting or absent; fail; as, proof is *lacking;* **2,** to have need; be short: with *of* or *in;* as, he *lacks* in wisdom:—*n.* want; deficiency; as, a *lack* of food.

lack-a-dai-si-cal (lăk″ə-dā′zĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** languidly sentimental; **2,** listless.—*adv.* **lack″a-dai′si-cal-ly.**

lack-ey (lăk′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lackeys (-ĭz)], an attendant of low rank: a footman:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to act as attendant or servant (to). Also, **lac′quey.**

la-con-ic (lə-kŏn′ĭk), *adj.* expressing much in few words; terse; concise: from the abrupt manner of the Laconians. Also, **la-con′i-cal.**—*adv.* **la-con′i-cal-ly.**

lac-quer (lăk′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol, and used as a coating for brass, silver, etc., to prevent tarnishing; **2,** any of various varnishes made with resin, esp. one made from the sap of certain Oriental trees; **3,** Chinese or Jap-

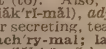
anese woodwork finished with lacquer and inlaid with gold, ivory, pearl, or the like:—*v.t.* to cover with lacquer. Also, **lack'er.**

lac-quey (lăk'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lacqueys (-ĭz)], a servile attendant:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to act as servant (to). Also, **lack'ey.** *Pfd. S.*

lac-ri-mal (lăk'rĭ-măl), *adj.* pertaining to, or secreting, tears; as, *lacrimal* glands. Also, **lach'ry-mal; lac'ry-mal.**

lac-ri-mose (lăk'rĭ-mōs), *adj.* **1,** weeping easily; tearful; **2,** sad; mournful. Also, **lach'ry-mose.**—*adv.* **lac'ri-mose-ly.**

la-crosse (lă-krŏs'), *n.* a field game played with a small ball and a netted bat or racket, called a *crosse.*



LACROSSE RACKET

lac-ta-tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* the act or period of secreting milk or of suckling young.

lac-te-al (lăk'tē-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, milk; **2,** conveying the fluid called *chyle,* which contains fats from digested food, as ducts:—*n.* one of the lymphatic vessels of the small intestines, which take up and carry the chyle to the thoracic duct.

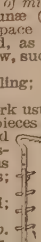
lac-tic (lăk'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, milk; as, *lactic* acid.

lac-tose (lăk'tōs), *n.* a sugar contained in milk; also called *sugar of milk.*

la-cu-na (lă-kū'nă), *n.* [*pl.* lacunæ (-nē); lacunas (-năz)], **1,** a space from which something has been omitted, as in a manuscript; **2,** a small pit or hollow, such as is found in the substance of bone.

lad (lăd), *n.* a boy or youth; stripling; also, any male comrade.

lad-der (lăd'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a framework usually consisting of two side pieces connected by bars or crosspieces, called *rungs,* forming steps at suitable distances; **2,** figuratively, any means by which one climbs or ascends; as, the *ladder* of ambition.



SCALING LADDER

lad-die (lăd'ĭ), *n. Scot.,* a lad; also, a boy sweetheart.

lade (lād), *v.t.* [*p.t.* lad'ed, *p.p.* lad'en or lad'ed (lād'n), *p.pr.* lad'ing], **1,** to load; put a burden on or in; **2,** to throw out or in with a scoop or dipper; bail; as, to *lade* water out of a tub.

lad-ing (lād'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of loading or of bailing; **2,** freight; cargo.

la-dle (lā'dl), *n.* a deep spoon or dipper for dipping out liquids:—*v.t.* to dip up with a ladle.

la-dy (lā'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ladies (-dĭz)], **1,** a well-bred woman; a woman of good family or of high position in society; as, she was born a *lady;* **2,** a sweetheart or wife: **Lady, 1,** the title of the wife of a peer below the rank of duke, or of a knight or baronet; also, the title of the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl; **2,** the Virgin Mary: with *Our.*

la-dy-bird (lā'dĭ-bûrd'), *n.* any of certain small brightly colored beetles.

la-dy-bug (lā'dĭ-bŭg'), *n. Colloq.,* a small beetle: a ladybird.

la-dy-like (lā'dĭ-līk'), *adj.* **1,** befitting a gentlewoman; courteous; **2,** suited to a woman; delicate; **3,** hence, unmanly.

la-dy-love (lā'dĭ-lŭv"), *n.* a sweetheart; mistress.

la-dy-ship (lā'dĭ-shĭp), *n.* the rank of a lady: used with *her* or *your* in addressing one whose title is *Lady.*

la-dy's—slip-per (lā'dĭz-slĭp"ẽr) *n.* any of various orchids, the flowers of which somewhat resemble a slipper. Also, **la'dy-slip"per.**

lag (lăg), *v.i.* to move slowly; loiter; stay behind:—*n.* a falling behind in movement.—*n.* **lag'ger.**

la-ger beer (lä'gẽr), a German brewed liquor which is stored for some months before use: also called *lager.*

lag-gard (lăg'ẽrd), *n.* a person who acts more slowly than he should; a loiterer; as, a *laggard* in love:—*adj.* backward; slow.—*adv.* **lag'gard-ly.**

la-goon (lă-gōōn'), *n.* **1,** a shallow lake, usually near to, and connected with, the sea; **2,** the shallow water inside a ring-shaped coral island, or atoll. Also, **la-gune'.**

la-ic (lā'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to those who are not clergymen or members of some particular profession:—*n.* a layman.

laid (lād), past tense and past participle of the verb *lay:* **laid paper,** paper marked with fine, parallel lines, or watermarked.

lain (lān), past participle of the intransitive verb ²*lie.*

lair (lâr), *n.* the den or resting place of a wild beast; as, the lion's *lair.*

laird (lârd), *n. Scot.,* a lord; the master of a landed estate.

la-i-ty (lā'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* laities (-tĭz)], **1,** the people, as distinguished from the clergy; **2,** those outside any given profession.

¹lake (lāk), *n.* a large body of water surrounded by land.

²lake (lāk), *n.* a purplish red coloring matter obtained from lac.

la-ma (lä'mă), *n.* a priest, monk, or nun of the branch of the Buddhist faith prevalent in Tibet and Mongolia.—*n.* **La'ma-ism.**

lamb (lăm), *n.* **1,** the young of the sheep; **2,** the flesh of such sheep; **3,** one who is gentle or innocent:—*v.i.* to bring forth lambs.

lam-bent (lăm'bĕnt), *adj.* **1,** playing over the surface; flickering; touching lightly; as, a *lambent* flame; **2,** softly bright; as, the *lambent* light of stars.—*adv.* **lam'bent-ly.**—*n.* **lam'ben-cy.**

lamb-kin (lăm'kĭn), *n.* **1,** a little lamb; **2,** a tenderly cherished child.

lam-bre-quin (lăm'brĕ-kĭn; lăm'bẽr-), *n.* an ornamental drapery hanging from the upper part of a window or doorway, from the edge of a shelf, or the like.

lame (lām), *adj.* **1,** crippled or disabled in the limbs; **2,** not sound or effective; as, a *lame* excuse:—*v.t.* to cripple or disable.—*adv.* **lame'ly.**—*n.* **lame'ness.**

la-ment (lă-mĕnt'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to express sorrow (for):—*n.* an expression of sorrow.—*p.adj.* **la-ment'ed.**

lam-en-ta-ble (lăm'ĕn-tă-bl), *adj.* **1,** mournful; as, a *lamentable* cry; **2,** regrettable; pitiable; as, a *lamentable* mistake.—*adv.* **lam'en-ta-bly.**

lam-en-ta-tion (lăm"ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* grief expressed aloud; outcry: **Lamentations,** a book of the Old Testament, attributed to Jeremiah.

lam-i-na (lăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* laminæ (-nē); laminas (-nȧz)], **1**, a thin plate, layer, or scale, as of bone or rock; **2**, the blade of a foliage leaf or petal.—*adj.* **lam'i-nar.**

lam-i-nate (lăm'ĭ-nāt), *adj.* composed of, or arranged in, thin coats, scales, or layers:—*v.t.* (lăm'ĭ-nāt), **1**, to roll, press, or divide into thin sheets, as metal; **2**, to build up with thin sheets or layers:—*v.i.* to separate into thin layers; also, to take the form of a thin sheet.—*p.adj.* **lam'i-nat'ed.**—*n.* **lam'i-na'tion.**

lamp (lămp), *n.* **1**, a vessel in which oil, or the like, may be absorbed into a wick and ignited so as to produce light; **2**, hence, any device for producing artificial light.

ANCIENT LAMPS

lamp-black (lămp'blăk"), *n.* a deep black pigment, or coloring matter, made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil, resin, gas, or the like: used in paints, printing ink, etc.

lam-poon (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* a written article holding a person up to ridicule and contempt; a personal satire:—*v.t.* to satirize in writing.—*n.* **lam-poon'er.**

lam-prey (lăm'prĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lampreys (-prĭz)], any of certain eel-like water animals, some being valued as food, having a large, circular, sucking mouth.

lance (lăns), *n.* **1**, a long shaft of wood with a sharp steel head; **2**, a soldier equipped with a lance: **lance corporal**, a private soldier acting as a corporal or assistant to one:—*v.t.* **1**, to pierce with a lance; **2**, to cut open, as a boil, with a lancet, or surgeon's knife.

lan-ce-o-late (lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *adj.* shaped like the head of a spear; tapering, as a leaf (see *leaf*, illus.).

lanc-er (lăn'sĕr), *n.* **1**, a cavalry soldier armed with a long spear; **2**, in *pl.*, a kind of square dance arranged for four couples; also, the musical accompaniment.

lan-cet (lăn'sĕt), *n.* **1**, a small, two-edged surgical knife; **2**, a window with a sharply pointed arch.

land (lănd), *n.* **1**, the solid portion of the surface of the globe; **2**, a country or district; **3**, the people of a country; a nation; **4**, ground or soil, with reference to its location or use; as, farm *land*; **5**, in mechanics, the original level or face of a grooved or indented surface, as the surface between the spiral grooves of a drill or a rifle barrel (see *drill*, illus.):—*v.i.* **1**, to set on shore; as, to *land* passengers from a ship; **2**, to capture and bring to shore; as, to *land* a fish; **3**, to win; as, to *land* a prize; **4**, to put down after carrying; as, the train *landed* him at his destination:—*v.i.* **1**, to come or go ashore; **2**, to arrive at a dock, as a vessel; **3**, to come to the end of a course; get into a situation; as, he *landed* in jail; **4**, to alight; come to earth.

lan-dau (lăn'dô; lăn'dou), *n.* a four-wheeled covered carriage with a top in two sections which can be let down.

lan-dau-let (lăn"dô-lĕt'), *n.* **1**, a two-seated motor car with a divided top similar to that of a landau; **2**, a small landau (which see).

land-ed (lăn'dĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, possessing real estate; as, a *landed* proprietor; **2**, consisting of land; as, a *landed* estate.

land-hold-er (lănd'hōl"dĕr), *n.* an owner, holder, or occupier of property in the form of land.—*n.* **land'hold"ing.**

land-ing (lăn'dĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of going ashore or of coming to earth; **2**, a place, as a wharf, where passengers or goods may be loaded or discharged; **3**, a platform, as at the end of a flight of steps.

land-la-dy (lănd'lā"dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* landladies (-dĭz)], **1**, a woman who lets houses or rooms to tenants; the mistress of a boarding house or inn; **2**, the wife of a landlord.

land-locked (lănd'lŏkt"), *adj.* **1**, nearly surrounded by land; as, a *landlocked* bay; **2**, confined to fresh water by some barrier; as, *landlocked* fish.

land-lord (lănd'lôrd"), *n.* **1**, one who owns or leases buildings or lands; **2**, the keeper of a hotel or an inn.

land-lub-ber (lănd'lŭb"ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who has not been to sea: a sailor's term of ridicule; **2**, hence, anyone who is awkward on shipboard.

land-mark (lănd'märk"), *n.* **1**, an object that marks the boundary of a tract of land; **2**, a familiar or conspicuous object that serves as a guide to a locality; **3**, a conspicuous and important event in history.

land-own-er (lănd'ōn"ĕr), *n.* a person who owns or possesses land.

land-scape (lănd'skāp), *n.* **1**, a section of country seen as one view; **2**, a picture representing a scene from nature.

land-slide (lănd'slīd"), *n.* **1**, the slipping of a mass of earth, stones, etc., down a steep slope; **2**, the material that slips down. Also, **land'slip".**

lands-man (lăndz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* landsmen (-mĕn)], a person who lives on land: opp. of *seaman*.

land-ward (lănd'wĕrd), *adj.* facing or moving toward the shore:—*adv.* toward the shore. Also, *adv.* **land'wards.**

lane (lān), *n.* **1**, a narrow path, as between hedges, walls, etc.; **2**, a rural road or narrow street; any narrow way or track; **3**, one of the ocean courses fixed as routes for vessels going in the same direction.

lang-syne (lăng"sīn'), *adv. Scot.*, long since; long ago:—*n.* the days of long ago; old times.

lan-guage (lăng'gwâj), *n.* **1**, human speech, spoken or written; **2**, the body of words and idioms used for the expression of ideas among members of a group or nation; as, the German *language*; **3**, a special style or expression peculiar to an individual or class; as, his *language* is poor; **4**, the words and phrases peculiar to a special field of knowledge; as, the *language* of physics; **5**, any means of expression; as, the *language* of signs.

lan-guid (lăng'gwĭd), *adj.* **1**, wanting energy; weak; drooping; **2**, dull; listless.—*adv.* **lan'guid-ly.**—*n.* **lan'guid-ness.**

lan-guish (lăng'gwĭsh), *v.i.* **1**, to become weak or spiritless; pine away; **2**, to show or affect a sentimental tenderness.

lan-guish-ing (lăng'gwĭsh-ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, drooping; pining; **2**, sentimentally tender; as, *languishing* looks.—*adv.* **lan'guish-ing-ly.**

lan-guor (lăng'gẽr; lăng'gwẽr), *n.* **1,** listlessness; weariness of body and mind caused by exhaustion; **2,** dreamy indolence; **3,** slackness; dulness.—*adj.* **lan'guor-ous.**—*adv.* **lan'guor-ous-ly.**

lank (lăngk), *adj.* **1,** lean; shrunken; as, a *lank* figure; **2,** long and straight, as hair.—*n.* **lank'ness.**

lank-y (lăngk'ĭ), *adj.* tall and thin; loosely hung; as, a *lanky* figure.—*n.* **lank'i-ness.**

lan-tern (lăn'tẽrn), *n.* **1,** a transparent case containing and protecting a light; **2,** the room at the top of a lighthouse where the light is kept; **3,** a small tower on the roof of a building to admit light and air; a cupola.

LANTERNS

A, post lantern; *B,* range light; *C,* riding light.

lan-yard (lăn'yärd), *n.* **1,** a short line used for fastening the tackle of a ship; **2,** a strong cord used for firing a certain type of gun. Also, **lan'iard.**

[1]lap (lăp), *n.* **1,** the loose part of a garment which may be doubled over; **2,** the part of the body from the waist to the knees of a person when seated; also, the clothing that covers that part of the body; **3,** a place for supporting, sheltering, or rearing; **4,** the part of a thing, as a shingle, which lies partly upon another, so as to cover a strip along its edge; an overlapping part; also, the distance which one thing lies over another; as, a *lap* of two inches; **5,** one length of a course, esp. one which has to be passed over more than once in a race:—*v.t.* **1,** to lay or fold over, as cloth; **2,** to place over something else so as partly to cover it; as, to *lap* one shingle over another; **3,** to infold; surround: often figurative; as, *lapped* in luxury:—*v.i.* to lie partly over, or to project beyond, something.

[2]lap (lăp), *v.t.* **1,** to lick up with the tongue, as liquid; **2,** to wash or ripple against; as, the waves *lap* the shore:—*v.i.* **1,** to take up liquid with the tongue; **2,** to make a rippling sound:—*n.* the act or sound of lapping.

lap dog a small pet dog that may be held in the lap.

la-pel (lȧ-pĕl'), *n.* the part of a garment which is folded back; esp., the fold at each side of the front of a coat.

lap-ful (lăp'fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* lapfuls (-fo͝olz)], as much as can be held in the lap.

lap-i-da-ry (lăp'ĭ-dȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lapidaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a skilled workman who cuts and sets precious stones; **2,** a dealer in, or collector of, gems:—*adj.* pertaining to stones, or to the act of cutting stones, esp. gems.

la-pis laz-u-li (lā'pĭs lăz'ū-lī), **1,** an opaque stone of a rich blue color; **2,** a deep blue color.

lap-pet (lăp'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a loose flap, as on a headdress or garment; **2,** anything hanging loosely, as an ear lobe.

lapse (lăps), *v.i.* **1,** to glide or slip slowly away; as, to *lapse* into unconsciousness; his interest *lapsed;* **2,** to commit a fault or fail in duty; slide or fall anew into sin; as, to *lapse* from good behavior; **3,** of an estate, right, etc., to revert to another because of the holder's negligence or failure to fulfil conditions; be or become void:—*n.* **1,** a gliding or passing away slowly; as, the *lapse* of time; **2,** a slight fault or mistake; a slip, as of memory, tongue, or pen; **3,** the ending of a claim, right, etc., through failure to assert or exercise it; **4,** a passing into ruin or disuse; as, the *lapse* of freedom of speech.—*p.adj.* **lapsed.**

lap-wing (lăp'wĭng'), *n.* a ploverlike bird of the Old World.

lar-board (lär'bōrd; lär'bẽrd), *n.* the left side of a ship as one faces the bow: now replaced by *port*:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the left side of a ship.

lar-ce-ny (lär'sē-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* larcenies (-nĭz)], the carrying away of another's property with the intention of defrauding the owner; theft.—*adj.* **lar'ce-nous.**

larch (lärch), *n.* any of a genus of graceful trees of the pine family, having small cones and needlelike leaves that drop in the fall.

lard (lärd), *n.* a white, semisolid grease made from the fat of swine:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with fat; **2,** to insert strips of bacon into before roasting; enrich; **3,** hence, to decorate; as, to *lard* a speech with compliments.

lard-er (lär'dẽr), *n.* **1,** a pantry; **2,** household provisions.

large (lärj), *adj.* **1,** great in size; bulky; wide; extensive; as, *large* estates; **2,** comprehensive; broad in understanding or sympathy; as, a *large* mind.—*adv.* **large'ly.**—*n.* **large'ness.**

lar-gess (lär'jĕs), *n.* a generous gift or bounty; as, the king scattered *largess* as he rode along. Also, **lar'gesse.**

***lar-go** (lär'gō), [It.] *adj.* in music, slow:—*adv.* in music, slowly:—*n.* a musical composition of slow, dignified movement.

lar-i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* **1,** a rope, usually with a running noose, used for catching cattle; a lasso; **2,** a rope for tethering horses or cattle.

[1]lark (lärk), *n.* **1,** any of various small European song birds, esp. the skylark; **2,** any of several similar American birds, as the meadow lark.

[2]lark (lärk), *n. Colloq.,* a lively or amusing adventure:—*v.i. Colloq.,* to frolic.

lark-spur (lärk'spûr), *n.* any of a genus of plants of the crowfoot family, with showy pink or blue flowers in spikes.

lar-va (lär'vȧ), *n.* [*pl.* larvæ (-vē)], the immature, often wormlike, form in which most insects hatch from the egg; also, the early form of any animal which changes in form as it develops; hence, an animal in this form, as a caterpillar or a tadpole.—*adj.* **lar'val.**

la-ryn-ge-al (lȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the larynx, or upper windpipe.

lar-yn-gi-tis (lăr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* inflammation of the larynx, or upper part of the windpipe: a form of sore throat.—*adj.* **lar'yn-git'ic** (lăr'ĭn-jĭt'ĭk).

lar-ynx (lăr'ĭngks), *n.* [*pl.* larynges (lȧ-rĭn'jēz)], an enlargement of the upper end of the windpipe, containing the vocal cords; the organ of voice. A cartilage on its front wall forms the Adam's apple.

las-car (lăs'kär; lăs-kär'), *n.* an East Indian native sailor, army servant, or artillery soldier.

las-civ-i-ous (lă-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** lewd; lustful; **2,** exciting lust.—*adv.* **las-civ'i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **las-civ'i-ous-ness.**

[1]lash (lăsh), *v.t.* **1,** to strike or scourge, as with a whip; figuratively, to blame severely; as, to *lash* vice; **2,** to strike forcibly; as, the wind *lashed* the sails; **3,** to stir up by a strong emotional appeal; as, to *lash* an audience to fury:—*v.i.* **1,** to apply the whip; also, to rebuke severely; **2,** to rush, pour, or beat, as wind or rain:—*n.* **1,** the thong of a whip; **2,** a stroke with a whip or anything used like a whip, as sarcasm; **3,** one of the little hairs on the edge of an eyelid.—*n.* **lash'er.**

[2]lash (lăsh), *v.t.* to fasten or bind with a rope; as, *lashed* to the mast.

lash-ing (lăsh'ĭng), *n.* a cord, rope, etc., used for binding.

lass (lăs), *n. Scot.*, **1,** a girl or young woman; usually, a country girl; **2,** a sweetheart; **3,** a maidservant. Also, **las'sie.**

las-si-tude (lăs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* bodily or mental weariness; lack of energy.

las-so (lăs'ō), *n.* [*pl.* lassos (-ōz)], a rope, usually of hide, with a running noose, used for catching wild horses and cattle:—*v.t.* to catch with a noosed rope.—*n.* **las'so-er.**

[1]last (lăst), *n.* a wooden model of the foot on which shoes are shaped or fitted.

[2]last (lăst), *adj.* superlative of *late:* **1,** coming after all others in time, place, order, or the like; **2,** next before the present; as, *last* week; **3,** authoritative; conclusive; as, the *last* word on style; **4,** least likely; least fitted; as, he is the *last* man to do the work:—*adv.* **1,** after all others; **2,** on the time or occasion next preceding the present; **3,** at the end; finally:—*n.* the end.

[3]last (lăst), *v.i.* **1,** to continue in time; **2,** to be enough for a given time; hold out; as, this will *last* me a week; **3,** to wear well.

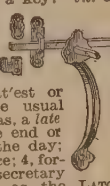
last-ing (lăst'ĭng), *n.* a fabric used for the uppers of women's shoes, for covering buttons, etc.

last-ly (lăst'lĭ), *adv.* finally; in conclusion; at the end.

lat (lăt), *n.* the monetary unit of Latvia, equivalent to 19.3 cents.

latch (lăch), *n.* a catch for a door or gate often not requiring a key;—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fasten with a catch.

latch-et (lăch'ĕt; lăch'ĭt), *n.* a shoe string; a strip of leather fastening a sandal.

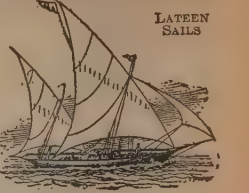


LATCH

late (lāt), *adj.* [*comp.* lat'er or lat'ter, *superl.* lat'est or last], **1,** coming after the usual time; tardy; long delayed; as, a *late* spring; **2,** far on toward the end or close; as, a *late* hour of the day; **3,** recent; as, a *late* occurrence; **4,** formerly in office; as, the *late* secretary of state; **5,** recently dead; as, the *late* Mr. Smith:—*adv.* **1,** after the usual or proper time; as, to arrive *late;* **2,** formerly, but no longer; **3,** far into the day, night, etc.; as, to work early and *late;* **4,** *Archaic,* recently; lately; **of late,** recently; in the immediate past; as, I have not seen you *of late.*—*n.* **late'ness.**

la-teen sail (lă-tēn'), a three-cornered sail attached to a low mast.

late-ly (lāt'lĭ), *adv.* not long ago; recently; as, she has not been here *lately.*



LATEEN SAILS

la-tent (lā'tĕnt), *adj.* concealed; not visible; present, but not active; as, *latent* disease germs.—*adv.* **la'tent-ly.**—*n.* **la'ten-cy.**

lat-er (lāt'ẽr), *adj.* comparative of *late:*—*adv.* after a lapse of time.

lat-er-al (lăt'ẽr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the side.—*adv.* **lat'er-al-ly.**

lat-est (lāt'ĕst), *adj.* superlative of *late:* pertaining to the most recent time; final:—*adv.* of the most recent occurrence.

la-tex (lā'tĕks), *n.* a milky juice secreted by certain plants, as the rubber tree.

lath (lăth), *n.* a thin, narrow strip of wood nailed to the framework of a house to support the plaster:—*v.t.* to cover with such strips.—*n.* **lath'er.**

lathe (lāth), *n.* a machine by which articles of wood, metal, etc., are held and turned while being shaped and polished.

[2]lath-er (lăth'ẽr), *n.* **1,** froth made by moistened soap; **2,** foam made by sweat, as of a horse:—*v.t.* to cover with froth or foam:—*v.i.* to form foam or suds.—*n.* **lath'er-er.**—*adj.* **lath'er-y.**

lath-ing (lāth'ĭng), *n.* the thin, narrow strips of wood on which plaster is laid in building; also, the act or process of putting them in place.

Lat-in (lăt'ĭn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to Latium, a country of ancient Italy of which Rome was the capital, or to its inhabitants or language; **2,** designating, or pertaining to, the language of ancient Rome, or the races whose languages are derived from ancient Rome; as, the Italians are a *Latin* race:—*n.* **1,** a native of ancient Rome; **2,** the language of ancient Rome; **3,** one whose language is derived from the language of ancient Rome, as a Frenchman, Italian, Spaniard, etc.

Lat-in-ism (lăt'ĭn-ĭzm), *n.* an expression or idiom belonging peculiarly to the Latin language.

Lat-in-ist (lăt'ĭn-ĭst), *n.* one learned in Latin; a student of Latin.

lat-i-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1,** distance on the earth's surface as measured by degrees north or south from the equator; **2,** breadth; extent; range; **3,** freedom from rules; **4,** a region or locality; as, a warm *latitude.*—*adj.* **lat'i-tu'di-nal.**

lat-i-tu-di-na-ri-an (lăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* liberal in thought or belief; not attached strictly to any particular belief or opinion, esp. in religious matters; allowing others their own beliefs; as, *latitudinarian* ministers:—*n.* one who holds liberal views, or who cares little about the external forms of creed, worship, or church government.

lat-ter (lăt'ẽr), *adj.* comparative of *late:* **1,** being the second of two things already mentioned: opp. of *former;* **2,** more recent; later: **Latter-day Saint,** a Mormon.—*adv.* **lat'ter-ly.**

lat-tice (lăt'ĭs), *n.* crossed or interlaced openwork of metal or wood; hence, any door, window, gate, etc., made of such work:—*v.t.* **1,** to arrange in a network; **2,** to furnish or cross with latticework; give the appearance of openwork to.—*n.* **lat'tice-work".**

laud (lôd), *v.t.* to praise highly:—*n.* praise; also, a song or hymn of praise.

laud-a-ble (lôd'ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of praise; commendable; as, a *laudable* effort.—*n.* **laud'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **laud'a-bly.**—*n.* **laud'a-bil'i-ty.**

lau-da-num (lô'dă-nŭm; lŏd'n-ŭm), *n.* a preparation of opium, a poisonous, narcotic drug.

lau-da-tion (lô-dā'shŭn), *n.* high praise; also, the act of praising.

laud-a-to-ry (lôd'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, praise.

laugh (lăf), *n.* an explosive sound, accompanied by peculiar movements of the face, expressive of mirth, ridicule, derision, or the like:—*v.i.* **1,** to express merriment by such a sound; **2,** to appear gay or pleasant; **3,** to jeer: with *at:*—*v.t.* **1,** to express or utter with laughter; **2,** to move or affect by merriment or ridicule.—*n.* **laugh'er.**

laugh-a-ble (lăf'ă-bl), *adj.* funny; mirth-provoking; ridiculous.—*n.* **laugh'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **laugh'a-bly.**

laugh-ing (lăf'ĭng), *p.adj.* full of laughter; accompanied by gaiety: **laughing gas,** nitrous oxide gas, used as a light anæsthetic, esp. by dentists and surgeons.

laugh-ing-stock (lăf'ĭng-stŏk"), *n.* an object of ridicule.

laugh-ter (lăf'tẽr), *n.* convulsive sounds accompanied by characteristic facial movements, caused by merriment, amusement, derision, etc.

[1]launch (lănch; lônch), *v.t.* **1,** to move or cause to slide into the water, as a vessel; **2,** to start off, as an enterprise; **3,** to hurl; dart:—*v.i.* **1,** to put to sea; **2,** to plunge; **3,** to enter on a new career:—*n.* the sliding of a ship from the ways into the water.

[2]launch (lănch; lônch), *n.* **1,** the largest boat of a man-of-war; **2,** a large, open pleasure boat, usually driven by motor.

laun-der (län'dẽr; lôn'-), *v.t.* to wash and iron, as clothes, linens, etc.—*n.* **laun'der-er.**

laun-dress (län'drĕs; lôn'-), *n.* a woman who washes and irons clothes.

laun-dry (län'drĭ; lôn'-), *n.* [*pl.* laundries (-drĭz)], **1,** an establishment where clothes are washed and ironed; **2,** the act of washing and ironing; **3,** *Colloq.,* articles sent to be washed.

lau-re-ate (lô'rē-ăt), *adj.* decked or crowned with laurel; hence, worthy of honor: **poet laureate,** the official court poet of Great Britain:—*n.* **1,** one crowned or decked with laurel; **2,** a poet laureate.—*n.* **lau're-ate-ship".**

lau-rel (lô'rĕl; lôr'ĕl), *n.* **1,** an evergreen shrub of southern Europe, used by the ancient Greeks as a symbol of fame and honor; also called *bay tree* and *sweet bay;* **2,** any of several shrubs resembling the true laurel; esp., the flowering mountain laurel; **3,** a crown or wreath of bay given as a prize or honor; hence, usually in *pl.,* the first prize; honor; distinction.—*adj.* **lau'reled; lau'relled.**

la-va (lä'vă), *n.* melted rock such as that which is thrown from a volcano.

lav-a-to-ry (lăv'ă-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lavatories (-rĭz)], **1,** a place for washing the hands and face; a retiring room; **2,** a basin for washing.

lave (lāv), *v.t.* to bathe; wash oneself:—*v.i.* **1,** to wash; bathe; **2,** to flow or wash gently against, as the sea on a beach.

lav-en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* **1,** a fragrant plant of the mint family; **2,** the perfume obtained from the plant; **3,** the pale lilac color of its flowers.

lav-ish (lăv'ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** extravagantly liberal or profuse; **2,** unrestrained: said of speech or action:—*v.t.* to expend or bestow liberally; squander; waste.—*n.* **lav'ish-er.**—*adv.* **lav'ish-ly.**—*n.* **lav'ish-ness.**

law (lô), *n.* **1,** a rule of action established by authority or custom; also, the whole body of such binding rules or customs; as, he was careless of social *law;* **2,** an act or enactment of a legislative, or lawmaking, body; **3,** legal science or profession; **4,** in art, games, etc., recognized usage; rules of procedure; as, the *laws* of football; **5,** a scientific statement of the action and relation of things in nature, observed to be always the same under given conditions; as, the *law* of gravitation; an established principle.

law-ful (lô'fo͝ol), *adj.* according to established rule or custom; just; as, *lawful* acts; rightful; as, *lawful* ownership of property.—*adv.* **law'ful-ly.**—*n.* **law'ful-ness.**

law-giv-er (lô'gĭv"ẽr), *n.* one who declares or enacts a law or code of laws, as Moses, Solon, and others.

law-less (lô'lĕs), *adj.* not obedient to, or controlled by, authority; unruly.—*adv.* **law'less-ly.**—*n.* **law'less-ness.**

law-mak-er (lô'māk"ẽr), *n.* one who makes, or helps to make, a law; a legislator.—*adj.* and *n.* **law'mak"ing.**

[1]lawn (lôn), *n.* a thin, fine linen or cotton fabric for making dresses.

[2]lawn (lôn), *n.* **1,** a plot of grass kept closely mowed; **2,** *Poetic,* a glade.

lawn ten-nis an outdoor game played on a specially marked court with rackets, balls, and a net: in the U. S. commonly called *tennis.*

law-suit (lô'sūt"), *n.* an action in a court for the settlement of a claim or the enforcement of a right.

law-yer (lô'yẽr), *n.* one skilled in knowledge of law; an attorney.

lax (lăks), *adj.* **1,** not firm, tense, or rigid; **2,** careless; inexact; loose; vague; weak; not strict; as, *lax* principles.—*adv.* **lax'ly.**—*n.* **lax'ness.**—*n.* **lax'i-ty.**

lax-a-tive (lăk'să-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** loosening: opp. of *astringent;* **2,** causing the bowels to move, as a medicine:—*n.* a medicine which causes the bowels to move.

[1]lay (lā), *n.* **1,** a lyric or ballad; as, *Lays* of Ancient Rome; **2,** any poem or song.

[2]lay (lā), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or done by, those outside the clergy; as, a *lay* sermon; **2,** not professional: as, the *lay* mind.

[2]lay (lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* laid (lād), *p.pr.* lay'ing], **1**, to cause to lie; place or put; as, to *lay* a card on the table; **2**, to bring or beat down; as, the blow *laid* him low; **3**, to bring forth and deposit, as an egg; **4**, to wager, as bets; **5**, to impose, as a tax, burden, duty, or the like; **6**, to spread over a surface; as, to *lay* carpet:—*v.i.* **1**, to produce and deposit eggs; **2**, to wager; bet; **3**, on shipboard, to take up a position (as specified); as, to *lay* aft:—*n.* the manner or direction in which something lies; as, the *lay* of the land.

[4]lay (lā), past tense of the irregular verb *lie*, which see.

lay-er (lā'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one that lays; **2**, one thickness; a stratum, row, coating, or the like; as, a *layer* of earth; **3**, a runner, or long shoot, of a plant.

lay fig-ure **1**, a jointed model of the human form upon which to hang drapery or costumes; **2**, hence, one who exerts no real power or influence.

lay-man (lā'măn), *n.* [*pl.* laymen (-mĕn)], **1**, a person not of the clergy; one of the laity; **2**, a person not belonging to a given profession.

la-zar (lā'zẽr), *n.* a person, esp. a beggar, with a loathsome disease; a leper.

laz-a-ret-to (lăz"ą-rĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* lazarettos (-ōz)], a hospital for persons suffering with infectious or dangerous diseases, as smallpox. Also, **laz'a-ret'.**

la-zy (lā'zĭ), *adj.* not inclined to action or work; indolent; idle.—*adv.* **la'zi-ly.**—*n.* **la'zi-ness.**

lea (lē), *n.* a meadow; a grassy field or pasture land.

leach (lēch), *v.t.* **1**, to cause (a liquid) to drip, or percolate, through some material; as, to *leach* water through wood ashes to obtain lye; **2**, to wash with water to extract the soluble substances; as, to *leach* bark; **3**, to extract by percolation; as, to *leach* lye from the ashes:—*v.i.* to be extracted or dissolved out by this process:—*n.* **1**, the substance through which a liquid is caused to drip in leaching, as wood ashes, or the substance dissolved from it, as lye; **2**, the vessel used in the process.

[1]lead (lĕd), *n.* **1**, a soft, heavy, bluish gray metallic element; **2**, a weight attached to a rope for sounding depths at sea; **3**, a thin strip of metal for separating lines of type in printing; **4**, a stick of graphite or black carbon in a pencil:—*adj.* consisting wholly or partly of lead:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover, fit, or join with lead; **2**, in printing, to spread (lines of type) by the insertion of thin metal strips.

[2]lead (lēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* led (lĕd), *p.pr.* lead'ing], **1**, to conduct by the hand; as, to *lead* a little child; **2**, to conduct or guide by going on in advance; **3**, to guide or conduct by advice or counsel; **4**, to be first among; as, to *lead* one's class; **5**, to influence; induce; as, hunger *led* him to steal; **6**, to play (a certain card) as the opening play of a trick:—*v.i.* **1**, to take the first place; **2**, to act as a guide, director, manager, etc.; **3**, to take a course; as, the path *leads* through the woods:—*n.* **1**, guidance; **2**, first place or position; precedence; also, the measure of precedence; as, a *lead* of two yards; **3**, in games, the right to play first; also, the play thus made; **4**, something that may act as guide; **5**, the principal actor in a play, or his part.—*n.* and *p.adj.* **lead'ing.**

lead-en (lĕd'n), *adj.* **1**, made of, of the color of, or as heavy as, lead; **2**, sluggish; dull; spiritless.

lead-er (lēd'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who guides, directs, or conducts; **2**, one who occupies, or is fitted to occupy, the first or chief place; **3**, the chief editorial article of a newspaper; **4**, a tendon; **5**, the foremost horse, when several are used to draw a vehicle; **6**, a pipe to carry off rain water from the roof of a house; **7**, a piece of catgut forming the end of a fishing line, to which the hooks are attached; **8**, a piece of merchandise so priced as to attract trade; **9**, in printing, a line of dots or dashes to direct the eye to a certain point.—*n.* **lead'er-ship.**

leaf (lēf), *n.* [*pl.* leaves (lēvz)], **1**, one of the broad, thin, flat parts of a plant, variously shaped and usually borne on a stem (see illus. next page); also, a petal; as, a rose *leaf*; **2**, a thinly beaten sheet; as, gold *leaf*; **3**, any of various thin, flat objects, esp. a single sheet of a book, a part of a folding table top, etc.:—*v.i.* to put forth foliage.—*n.* **leaf'age.**

leaf-let (lēf'lĕt), *n.* **1**, a small foliage leaf; **2**, a printed sheet or circular.

leaf-stalk (lēf'stôk"), *n.* the stem of a foliage leaf; the footstalk of a leaf; petiole.

leaf-y (lēf'ĭ), *adj.* having, or abounding in, leaves; made of, or consisting of, leaves.—*n.* **leaf'i-ness.**

[1]league (lēg), *n.* an agreement entered into by two or more persons, nations, or parties for their common good; also, the alliance so formed:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to combine for mutual interests.

[2]league (lēg), *n.* a varying measure of distance, equal to about three miles.

lea-guer (lē'gẽr), *n.* **1**, *Obs.*, a camp, esp. of a besieging army; **2**, *Archaic*, a siege:—*v.t. Archaic*, to besiege.

leak (lēk), *n.* a hole, crack, or other opening, which accidentally lets anything, esp. a fluid, in or out:—*v.i.* to go in or out through a leak; of news, to become gradually known: with *out*.—*n.* **leak'age.**

leak-y (lēk'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, allowing water or other fluid to pass through holes; **2**, *Colloq.*, not able to keep a secret.—*n.* **leak'i-ness.**

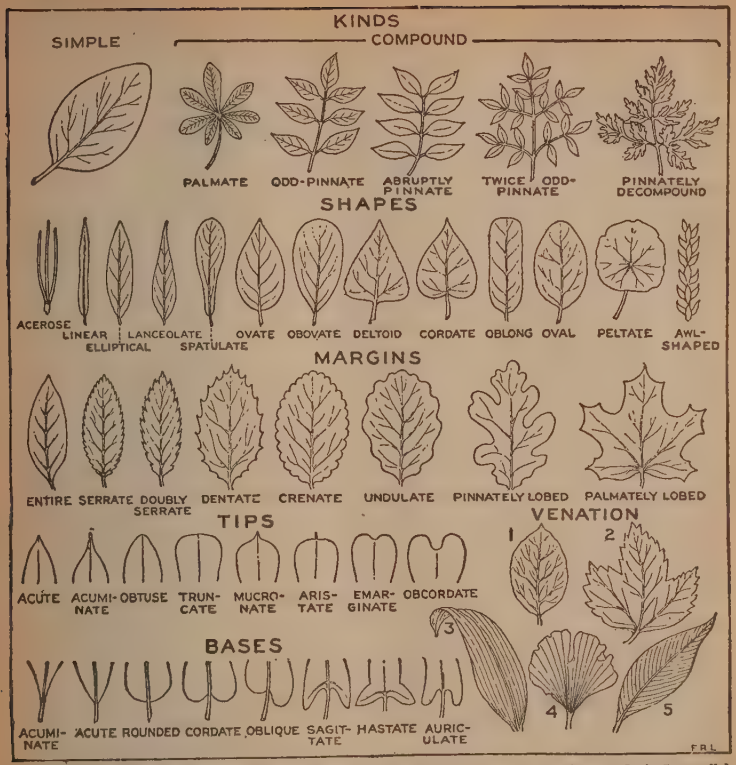
leal (lēl), *adj. Scot.*, true-hearted; loyal; faithful.

[1]lean (lēn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* leaned (lēnd), sometimes leant (lĕnt). *p.pr.* lean'ing], **1**, to slant from an upright position; **2**, to bend over for support; as, to *lean* on a cane; **3**, to rely; as, to *lean* on one's friends for advice; **4**, to tend:—*v.t.* to place in a position not quite vertical:—*n.* the act, condition, or amount of inclining.

[2]lean (lēn), *adj.* **1**, thin; lacking in fat; **2**, not productive; as, *lean* years:—*n.* meat without fat.—*n.* **lean'ness.**

lean-to (lēn'-tōō"), *n.* a building whose rafters rest against another building, as a shed built against a house; also, a crude shelter with a roof supported by poles.

leap (lēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* leaped (lēpt) or leapt (lĕpt), *p.pr.* leap'ing], **1**, to pass over by a bound or jump; as, to *leap* a ditch; **2**, to cause to jump or spring; as, to *leap* a



Leaf Shape and Structure.—Explanation of Venation: 1, pinnate; 2, palmate; 3, 4, 5, parallel from base to tip, base to margin, midrib to margin.

horse over a hedge:—*v.i.* 1, to jump or spring off the ground or from a high place; 2, to bound or move suddenly:—*n.* 1, the act of passing over with a bound; also, a jump; spring; 2, the space passed over in jumping.—*n.* **leap'er.**

leap-frog (lēp'frŏg"), *n.* a boy's game, in which one player runs, places his hands on the back of another, who leans down low, and jumps over him.

leapt (lĕpt), a form of the past tense and past participle of the verb *leap.*

leap year a year of 366 days, in which February has 29 days.

learn (lûrn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* learned (lûrnd) or learnt (lûrnt), *p.pr.* learn'ing], 1, to acquire knowledge of, or skill in; as, to *learn* French; 2, to ascertain; be informed about; as, I regret to *learn* of your illness; 3, to memorize; as, to *learn* a poem:—*v.i.* to gain or receive knowledge or skill; as, to *learn* quickly.—*n.* **learn'er.**

learn-ed (lûr'nĕd), *p.adj.* having much knowledge; skilled; as, a *learned* professor or lawyer.—*adv.* **learn'ed-ly.**

learn-ing (lûrn'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act or process of acquiring knowledge; 2, knowledge or skill gained by study.

lease (lēs), *n.* 1, a written contract for the renting of land or buildings for a specified time; 2, property so rented; 3, the

time for which property is rented:—*v.t.* **1,** to grant possession of, for a specified time, by a contract of lease; as, an owner *leases* a house to a tenant; **2,** to take possession of by lease.

lease-hold (lēs′hōld″), *n.* **1,** the holding of property by contract of lease; **2,** property so held.—*n.* **lease′hold″er.**

leash (lēsh), *n.* **1,** a thong of leather or a long cord for holding a hawk or hound; **2,** in hunting, three creatures of one kind; as, a *leash* of dogs; hence, in general, three of a kind:—*v.t.* to tie or hold with a leash.

leas-ing (lēz′ĭng), *n. Archaic,* the act of lying; also, a lie or falsehood.

least (lēst), *adj.* superlative of *little:* smallest in degree, size, value, importance, etc.:—*adv.* in the lowest or smallest degree.

leath-er (lĕth′ẽr), *n.* the skin of an animal, tanned and prepared for use; also, anything made of, or like, the skin so prepared:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover or provide with leather; **2,** *Colloq.,* to thrash or whip.—*adj.* **leath′er-y.**

leath-er-back (lĕth′ẽr-băk″), *n.* one of the largest known sea turtles, often weighing over 1,000 pounds.

leath-er-et (lĕth′ẽr-ĕt), *n.* a kind of imitation leather made of paper and cloth. Also, **leath′er-ette′.**

leath-ern (lĕth′ẽrn), *adj.* made of, or like, leather; leathery.

[1]leave (lēv), *v.t.* [*pt.* and *p.p.* left (lĕft), *p.pr.* leav′ĭng], **1,** to fail to take; allow to remain behind; **2,** to allow to remain, or continue, in the same place or condition; as, the appeal *left* him cold; **3,** to depart from; forsake; **4,** to deliver; as, to *leave* cards; **5,** to cease from; as, *leave* your bickering; **6,** to give by legacy; **7,** to refer for decision; as, I *leave* the choice to you:—*v.i.* to go away; depart.

[2]leave (lēv), *n.* **1,** a permission granted; **2,** permission for a short vacation, as from military service; also, the vacation thus permitted; **3,** departure; formal farewell.

[3]leave (lēv), *v.i.* to put forth leaves; come out in leaf.

leav-en (lĕv′n), *v.t.* **1,** to make light, as dough, by the addition of yeast or other substance that will cause fermentation; **2,** to touch with something which changes or modifies; mix; as, to *leaven* correction with a little praise:—*n.* **1,** a ferment mixed with a substance to render it light, as yeast with dough; **2,** any influence which, working silently and strongly, causes changes.

leaves (lēvz), plural of the noun *leaf,* which see.

leav-ings (lēv′ĭngz), *n.pl.* what is left over; discarded remains.

lec-ture (lĕk′tūr), *n.* **1,** a formal talk or address on any subject; **2,** a lengthy reproof:—*v.i.* to deliver a formal talk:—*v.t.* to rebuke formally.—*n.* **lec′tur-er.**

led (lĕd), past tense and past participle of the verb *lead,* which see.

ledge (lĕj), *n.* **1,** a shelf or a shelflike projection from an upright surface; also, a rim or raised edge of a horizontal surface; **2,** a ridge of rock; reef.

ledg-er (lĕj′ẽr), *n.* the principal account book of a business house.

lee (lē), *n.* **1,** the direction opposite to that from which the wind blows; **2,** the side which is protected from the wind; **3,** shelter:—*adj.* **1,** designating, or pertaining to, the side which is protected from the wind; **2,** in the direction toward which the wind blows.

[1]leech (lēch), *n.* **1,** a worm furnished with a sucker, formerly used in medicine for sucking blood; **2,** one who gets all he can out of another:—*v.t.* to bleed with leeches.

[2]leech (lēch), *n. Archaic,* a physician:—*v.t.* to heal; cure.

[3]leech (lēch), *n.* the perpendicular or sloping free edge of a sail.

leek (lēk), *n.* an onionlike plant of the lily family, used as food or flavoring.

leer (lēr), *n.* a sly, sidelong look of malice, triumph, or evil desire:—*v.i.* to look slyly or with a sidelong or evil look.

lees (lēz), *n.pl.* the sediment at the bottom of a vessel containing liquor; dregs.

lee-ward (lē′wẽrd; lū′ẽrd), *adj.* pertaining to the lee:—*adv.* toward the lee; down the wind from the observer:—*n.* the lee side.

lee-way (lē′wā″), *n.* **1,** the sidewise drift of a vessel caused by the wind; **2,** room for action or free play.

[1]left (lĕft), past tense and past participle of the verb *leave.*

[2]left (lĕft), *adj.* **1,** designating, or pertaining to, that side of the human body which, as one faces the sunrise, is toward the north: opp. of *right;* **2,** placed to the left side:—*n.* **1,** that which is on the left side; **2,** in a European parliament, the most liberal or radical party, often seated on the left.

left–hand (lĕft′-hănd″), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated on, the left side.

left–hand-ed (lĕft′-hănd″ĕd; lĕft′-hănd″-ĕd), *adj.* **1,** using the left hand with greater strength or skill than the right; **2,** done with, or adapted to, the left hand; **3,** awkward.—*n.* **left″–hand′ed-ness.**

leg (lĕg), *n.* **1,** one of the limbs by which men and animals walk; esp., in man, that part of the lower limb between knee and ankle; **2,** anything resembling a leg; **3,** a part of a garment covering the leg.—*adj.* **leg′less.**

leg-a-cy (lĕg′ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* legacies (-sĭz)], **1,** a gift by will; bequest; **2,** anything that has come down from one's predecessors.

le-gal (lē′găl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to law; **2,** permitted or authorized by law; **3,** protected by law.—*adv.* **le′gal-ly.**

le-gal-i-ty (lē-găl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* legalities (-tĭz)], conformity to law; lawfulness; as, *legality* of action.

le-gal-ize (lē′găl-īz), *v.t.* to make lawful; as, to *legalize* the sale of tobacco.

leg-ate (lĕg′ȧt), *n.* **1,** a representative or agent of the Pope; **2,** an ambassador, delegate, or envoy.

leg-a-tee (lĕg″ȧ-tē″), *n.* one to whom is left a legacy, or gift by will.

le-ga-tion (lē-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the authorizing of one person to act for another; **2,** a diplomatic minister, esp. one not of the first rank, and his associates; **3,** the official residence of such a minister.

***le-ga-to** (lē-gā′tō), [It.], *adj.* and *adv.* in music, in a smooth, flowing manner, without breaks between notes.

leg-end (lĕj′ĕnd; lē′jĕnd), *n.* **1,** a story handed down from the past, esp. one not verifiable, but connected with a person or event of authentic history; **2,** the words of a title or inscription, as on a coin.

leg-end-a-ry (lĕj′ĕn-dă-rĭ), *adj.* told of in story, fable, or myth.

leg-er-de-main (lĕj′ĕr-dē-mān′), *n.* **1,** sleight of hand; **2,** an artful trick done so quickly as to deceive the eye.

legged (lĕgd; in combination, lĕg′ĕd or lĕgd), *adj.* having legs.

leg-gings (lĕg′ĭngz), *n.pl.* long gaiters worn to protect the legs from cold or wet. Also, **leg′gins.**

leg-i-ble (lĕj′ĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being read; clear; distinct.—*adv.* **leg′i-bly.**—*n.* **leg′i-ble-ness.**—*n.* **leg″i-bil′i-ty.**

le-gion (lē′jŭn), *n.* **1,** a division of the ancient Roman army, containing from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers; **2,** an army; **3,** a great number.

le-gion-a-ry (lē′jŭn-ā-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** belonging to, or consisting of, legions; **2,** too great to be numbered:—*n.* [*pl.* legionaries (-rĭz)], a soldier of a Roman legion.

leg-is-late (lĕj′ĭs-lāt), *v.i.* to make or enact a law or laws:—*v.t.* to bring about, or to cause to go, by the passage of a law.—*n.* **leg′is-la″tive.**—*n.* **leg′is-la″tor.**

leg-is-la-tion (lĕj″ĭs-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making a law or laws; **2,** the laws so made.

leg-is-la-ture (lĕj′ĭs-lā″tūr), *n.* that body in a state which has the power of enacting laws.

le-git-i-ma-cy (lē-jĭt′ĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.* **1,** the state or condition of being allowed by law, or of conforming to recognized standards; **2,** specif., lawfulness of birth.

le-git-i-mate (lē-jĭt′ĭ-mĭt), *adj.* **1,** lawful; **2,** born lawfully, or of wedded parents; **3,** real; not false; **4,** according to accepted standards; **5,** reasonable; as, illness is a *legitimate* reason for absence:—*v.t.* (lē-jĭt′ĭ-māt), to cause to be legitimate.—*adv.* **le-git′i-mate-ly.**—*n.* **le-git″i-ma′tion.**

leg-ume (lĕg′ūm; lē-gūm′), *n.* **1,** a type of podlike fruit, as the pea and the bean; **2,** usually in *pl.*, the seed of such fruit regarded as food; **3,** a plant bearing such fruit.—*adj.* **le-gu′mi-nous.**

lei-sure (lē′zhŭr; lēzh′ŭr), *n.* spare time:—*adj.* free; unoccupied.

lei-sure-ly (lē′zhŭr-lĭ; lēzh′ŭr-), *adj.* not hasty; slow; deliberate:—*adv.* not hastily; deliberately.—*n.* **lei′sure-li-ness.**

lem-ming (lĕm′ĭng), *n.* any of several small, short-tailed, mouselike rodents of the arctic regions, with furry feet.

lem-on (lĕm′ŭn), *n.* **1,** an oval fruit with pale yellow skin and very acid juice; **2,** the tree, related to the orange, which bears this fruit; **3,** a pale yellow color:—*adj.* flavored with lemon, or colored like a lemon.

lem-on-ade (lĕm″ŭn-ād′), *n.* a drink of sweetened water flavored with lemon juice.

lem-pi-ra (lĕm-pē′rä), *n.* a coin of Honduras, equivalent to 50 cents.

le-mur (lē′mŭr), *n.* any of various small mammals related to the monkeys.

lend (lĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lent (lĕnt), *p.pr.* lend′ing], **1,** to grant to another for use for a time; **2,** to afford; provide; as, to *lend* aid; **3,** to devote; as, to *lend* oneself to a scheme:—*v.i.* to make a loan.—*n.* **lend′er.**

length (lĕngth), *n.* **1,** the measure of anything from end to end; **2,** extent in space, degree, or time; **4,** a single piece, as of a series of objects that may be connected.

length-en (lĕng′thn), *v.t.* to make long or longer:—*v.i.* to grow longer.

length-wise (lĕngth′wīz″), *adj.* and *adv.* in the direction from end to end. Also, *adv.* **length′ways″.**

length-y (lĕng′thĭ), *adj.* long; esp., tiresome because of length.—*adv.* **length′i-ly.**—*n.* **length′i-ness.**

le-ni-ent (lē′nĭ-ĕnt; lēn′yĕnt), *adj.* mild; merciful; as, a *lenient* judge.—*adv.* **le′ni-ent-ly.**—*n.* **le′ni-en-cy.**

len-i-tive (lĕn′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* soothing; allaying pain or suffering:—*n.* anything that allays pain or lessens excitement.

len-i-ty (lĕn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lenities (-tĭz)], mildness of temper or disposition.

lens (lĕnz), *n.* a piece of glass or other transparent substance, with one or two curved surfaces, used for changing the direction of rays of light; esp., such a body for bringing together at a single point all the rays falling upon it which issue from a given point, making possible the production of images on a screen.

LENSES
A, plano-concave; B, double concave; C, plano-convex; D, double convex; E, meniscus; F, concavo-convex.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* the forty week days preceding Easter Sunday, observed as a time of preparation for Easter.—*adj.* **Lent′en.**

lent (lĕnt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *lend.*

len-tic-u-lar (lĕn-tĭk′ū-lăr), *adj.* **1,** convex on both sides, as a reading glass; **2,** pertaining to a lens.

len-til (lĕn′tĭl), *n.* a food and fodder plant of the pea family, whose seeds are cooked as a vegetable or ground into meal.

le-o-nine (lē′ō-nīn), *adj.* like a lion; hence, powerful; majestic.

leop-ard (lĕp′ĕrd), *n.* a large catlike beast of prey, with a beautiful spotted skin of yellow and black.—*n.fem.* **leop′ard-ess.**

lep-er (lĕp′ĕr), *n.* **1,** a person suffering from leprosy; **2,** an outcast.

lep-ro-sy (lĕp′rō-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* leprosies (-sĭz)], an infectious, loathsome skin disease, usually fatal, marked by ulcers and white scaly scabs.—*adj.* **lep′rous.**

lese maj-es-ty (lēz) the government or sovereign; treason. Also, **leze maj′es-ty.**

le-sion (lē′zhŭn), *n.* injury; hurt; a change in a part of the body or in its functioning, caused by injury or disease.

less (lĕs), *adj.* comparative of *little:* not so much; not so great in importance:—*prep.* made smaller by taking away; as, ten *less* seven:—*adv.* in a lower degree:—*n.* a smaller quantity; not so much.

les-see (lĕs-ē′), *n.* a person to whom property is rented, as by lease.

less-en (lĕs′n), *v.t.* **1,** to make smaller; reduce; **2,** to represent as less or less important; disparage:—*v.i.* **1,** to grow smaller; **2,** to become less important or useful.

less-er (lĕs′ẽr), *adj.* smaller; inferior; less; as, the *lesser* evil; the *lesser* value.

les-son (lĕs′n), *n.* **1,** that which is assigned to a pupil to learn; **2,** the instruction given at one time; **3,** that which is learned by experience, observation, etc.

les-sor (lĕs′ôr; lĕs-ôr′), *n.* one who rents or lets property to another.

lest (lĕst), *conj.* **1,** that . . . not; for fear that; as, take heed *lest* ye fall; **2,** that; as, in dread *lest* the thief come.

[1]let (lĕt), *n.* **1,** in lawn tennis, a ball, served into the proper court, which touches the top of the net in passing; **2,** *Archaic,* interference; as, without *let* or hindrance.

[2]let (lĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* let, *p.pr.* let′ting], **1,** to permit; allow; **2,** to grant to a tenant; lease; **3,** to give out; assign, as a contract:—*v.i.* to be hired or leased; as, the house *lets* for $50 a month.

le-thal (lē′thăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to death; **2,** deadly; fatal.

leth-ar-gy (lĕth′ẽr-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lethargies (-jĭz)], unhealthy drowsiness; listlessness; inaction or indifference.—*adj.* **le-thar′gic.**

let-ter (lĕt′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a mark or character used to represent a sound; **2,** a written or printed communication; an epistle; **3,** the exact or word-for-word meaning; as, to keep the *letter* of the law; **4,** a document certifying certain privileges, authority, etc.; as, a *letter* of credit; **5,** in *pl.,* knowledge; learning; literature; as, men of *letters:*—*v.t.* to mark with letters.—*p.adj.* **let′tered.**—*n.* **let′ter-ing.**

let-ter-head (lĕt′ẽr-hĕd″), *n.* a sheet of writing paper with a printed or engraved heading; also, the heading.

let-ter-press (lĕt′ẽr-prĕs″), *n.* the text of a book, newspaper, etc., as distinguished from the illustrations.

let-tuce (lĕt′ĭs), *n.* a garden plant with tender, crisp leaves, which are used as a salad or garnish.

le-u (lē′o͞o), *n.* [*pl.* lei (lā)], the monetary unit of Rumania, worth 19.3 cents. Also, **ley.**

leu-co-cyte (lū′kō-sīt), *n.* a white blood corpuscle.

lev (lĕf), *n.* [*pl.* leva (lĕv′ȧ)], the monetary unit of Bulgaria, worth 19.3 cents.

Le-vant (lē-vănt′), *n.* the Orient; esp., the Near East, or the countries about the eastern Mediterranean.

[1]lev-ee (lĕv-ē′; lĕv′ē), *n.* **1,** a morning reception, esp. by a personage of high rank; **2,** in the U. S., any general reception, esp. one at the White House.

[2]lev-ee (lĕv′ē; lĕv-ē′), *n.* **1,** a wall built along a river to keep it from overflowing its banks; **2,** a landing place or quay.

lev-el (lĕv′ĕl), *n.* **1,** an unbroken horizontal surface or line; **2,** equality of height; as, this position is on a *level* with that; **3,** position above or below any standard; as, at this *level* the air is rare; a high social *level;* **4,** an instrument used to ascertain a horizontal line; a spirit level (see *tool,* illus.):—*adj.* **1,** having a flat, horizontal surface; **2,** exactly horizontal; **3,** equal to something else in height or importance; **4,** steady; judicious; well-balanced; as, a *level* head:—*adv.* in a horizontal direction:—*v.t.* **1,** to make smooth or flat in a horizontal plane; **2,** to bring into a horizontal position; **3,** to bring to the same plane or height as something else; specif., to bring to the level of the ground; raze; **4,** to point (a gun) in taking aim.—*n.* **lev′el-er; lev′el-ler.**—*n.* **lev′el-ness.**

le-ver (lē′vẽr; lĕv′ẽr), *n.* a bar of wood, metal, etc., used to move a heavy object by placing one part of it against the object, bracing it against something fixed, and lifting or pushing on the other end.

le-ver-age (lē′vẽr-ăj; lĕv′ẽr-ăj), *n.* **1,** the action of a lever; **2,** the mechanical power gained by using a lever.

le-vi-a-than (lē-vī′ȧ-thăn), *n.* **1,** in the Bible, an aquatic animal, real or imaginary, of enormous size; **2,** anything huge, as a whale or a very large ship.

lev-i-ty (lĕv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* levities (-tĭz)], lightness of disposition or conduct.

lev-y (lĕv′ĭ), *v.t.* **1,** to raise or collect by compulsion, as an army or a tax; **2,** to wage (war):—*v.i.* to raise money by seizing property:—*n.* [*pl.* levies (-ĭz)], **1,** the act of collecting or raising by compulsion, as money or men; **2,** the amount or number raised.

lewd (lo͞od), *adj.* sensual; impure; as, *lewd* talk.—*adv.* **lewd′ly.**—*n.* **lewd′ness.**

lex-i-cog-ra-pher (lĕk″sĭ-kŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* one who edits or compiles a dictionary, or lexicon.—*n.* **lex″i-cog′ra-phy.**—*adj.* **lex″i-co-graph′i-cal.**

lex-i-con (lĕk′sĭ-kŏn), *n.* a dictionary, esp. of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew.

li-a-bil-i-ty (lī″ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* liabilities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being exposed to accident, danger, etc.; **2,** the state of being responsible for a loss, debt, etc.; **3,** in *pl.,* debts; obligations; opp. of *assets.*

li-a-ble (lī′ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** exposed, as to damage, danger, expense, etc.; as, *liable* to misfortune; **2,** answerable; responsible.

li-ar (lī′ẽr), *n.* one who intentionally tells an untruth; a prevaricator.

li-ba-tion (lī-bā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of pouring out wine or other liquid in honor of a god; **2,** the liquid so poured out.

li-bel (lī′bĕl), *n.* **1,** a malicious written or printed statement tending to defame or to injure the reputation of another, or to hold him up to public ridicule; also, the act of publishing such a statement; **2,** in law, a written statement of a plaintiff, instituting a lawsuit and giving the causes of his action:—*v.t.* **1,** to publish a malicious, injurious statement against; defame; expose to public ridicule; **2,** in law, to bring a lawsuit against by filing a libel.—*n.* **li′bel-er; li′bel-ler.**

li-bel-ous (lī′bĕl-ŭs), *adj.* containing, or of the nature of, anything that maliciously defames; as, a *libelous* report. Also, **li′bel-lous.**—*adv.* **li′bel-ous-ly.**

lib-er-al (lĭb′ẽr-ăl), *adj.* **1,** generous; **2,** not narrowly restricted; as, a *liberal* education; **3,** abundant; plentiful; **4,** free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines; **5,** not literal; free, as a translation; **6,** progressive; not conservative; **liberal arts,** certain branches of learning such as literature, science, history, languages, philosophy, etc.:—*n.* one who believes in liberal principles.—*adv.* **lib′er-al-ly.**—*n.* **lib′er-al-ism.**—*n.* **lib″er-al′i-ty.**

lib-er-ate (lĭb′ẽr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to set free from restraint or bondage; as, to *liberate* slaves; **2,** to free from combination, as a gas from a chemical compound.—*n.* **lib′er-a′tor.**—*n.* **lib″er-a′tion.**

lib-er-tine (lĭb'ĕr-tĭn), *n.* one who does not restrain his evil impulses, appetites, and desires:—*adj.* loose in morals. *n.* **lib'er-tin-ism.**

lib-er-ty (lĭb'ĕr-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* liberties (-tĭz)], **1,** freedom from despotic control or bondage; **2,** freedom to do as one pleases; **3,** an overstepping of the rules of propriety; undue freedom; **4,** a privilege or right granted by a sovereign power.

li-bid-i-nous (lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* having impure desires; lustful.

li-bra-ri-an (lī-brā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who has charge of a library.

li-bra-ry (lī'brā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* libraries (-rĭz)], **1,** a collection of books; **2,** a room or building where such a collection is kept.

li-bret-to (lĭ-brĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* librettos (-ōz); libretti (-tē)], a book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, or the like; also, the text itself.—*n.* **li-bret'tist.**

lice (līs), *n.* plural of the irregular noun *louse,* which see.

li-cense (lī'sĕns), *n.* **1,** authority to act as one sees fit; permission; leave; **2,** unrestrained liberty; abuse of freedom; **3,** legal permission to do something; as, a *license* to operate an automobile; **4,** intentional variation from fact or from a recognized rule, as by an artist or author for the sake of effect; as, poetic *license:*—*v.t.* to grant permission to by law. Also, **li'cence.**

li-cen-ti-ate (lī-sĕn'shĭ-āt), *n.* one given authority to preach or to practice a profession.

li-cen-tious (lī-sĕn'shŭs), *adj.* sensual; unrestrained morally.—*adv.* **li-cen'tious-ly.**—*n.* **li-cen'tious-ness.**

li-chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* any of a group of low-growing plant formations composed of certain fungi growing close together with certain algæ.—*adj.* **li'chen-ous.**

lick (lĭk), *v.t.* **1,** to pass the tongue over; **2,** of flames, to play or pass over lightly; **3,** *Colloq.:* **a,** to whip; **b,** to conquer in fight:—*n.* **1,** the act of stroking with the tongue; **2,** a place to which wild animals come for salt; a salt lick.

lic-o-rice (lĭk'ō-rĭs), *n.* **1,** a certain plant of the pea family, from the root of which is derived an extract, used esp. in cough medicines; **2,** the dried root of this plant; also, the extract. Also, **liq'uo-rice.**

lid (lĭd), *n.* **1,** a movable cover for an opening, as of a box; **2,** the cover of the eye.

[1]lie (lī), *n.* **1,** an untrue statement; falsehood; **2,** anything that misleads or is intended to mislead:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lied (līd), *p.pr.* ly'ing], **1,** to speak a falsehood; **2,** to make false representations; as, figures never *lie.*

[2]lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* lay (lā), *p.p.* lain (lān), *p.pr.* ly'ing], **1,** to assume, or rest in, a reclining position: often with *down;* **2,** to be at rest, usually horizontally: used of things; **3,** to be situated; as, the town *lies* yonder:—*n.* **1,** the way, position, or direction in which a thing lies; **2,** in golf, the position in which a ball in play comes to rest.

lief (lēf), *adv.* willingly; as, I had as *lief* go as stay.

liege (lēj), *adj.* **1,** having the right to devotion and service; sovereign; as, he reverenced his *liege* lady; **2,** bound to give service and devotion; **3,** loyal; faithful:—*n.* **1,** one bound to give service and devotion: also called *liege man,* or *liegeman;* **2,** a sovereign; a lord and master.

li-en (lē'ĕn; lēn), *n.* the right of a person having a claim against another to hold property of the other until the claim is paid, or to have the other's property seized and sold through legal proceedings to satisfy the claim.

lieu (lū), *n.* place; room; stead: used in the phrase *in lieu of.*

lieu-ten-ant (lū-tĕn'ănt; *Br.* lĕf-tĕn'-), *n.* **1,** one who acts for a superior in his absence: used with names of other ranks to indicate the next lower rank; as, *lieutenant* colonel; **2,** specif., in the army, an officer next below a captain: **lieutenant governor,** an executive official next in rank to a governor.—*n.* **lieu-ten'an-cy.**

life (līf), *n.* [*pl.* lives (līvz)], **1,** a certain quality or characteristic which distinguishes an animal or a plant from dead or inorganic matter; also, the state of being alive; living existence; **2,** living beings collectively; as, human *life;* animal *life;* **3,** the period between birth and death; as, all the years of a man's *life;* **4,** a biography; as, the *life* of Tennyson; **5,** animation; vivacity; as, to be full of *life;* to put *life* into an undertaking.—*adj.* **life'less.**

life-blood (līf'blŭd'), *n.* **1,** the blood necessary to life; **2,** any source or spring of vital strength.

life-boat (līf'bōt'), *n.* a boat for use in rescuing persons at sea.

life buoy a float, often a buoyant ring, to keep persons from sinking in the water until rescued.

life-like (līf'līk'), *adj.* like a living being or a real thing; natural; realistic.

life-long (līf'lông'), *adj.* enduring or remaining throughout life.

life pre-serv-er **1,** a device for keeping afloat a person who is in the water; **2,** a club or cane with a heavy metal head, for use as a weapon.

life-time (līf'tīm'), *n.* the length of time that life lasts.

lift (lĭft), *v.t.* **1,** to raise to a higher point; place in a higher position; **2,** to exalt; support in the air; **3,** *Colloq.,* to steal:—*v.i.* **1,** to exert strength in raising; **2,** to rise, as fog:—*n.* **1,** the act of raising to a higher point; **2,** aid; help in raising or carrying; assistance; hence, a free ride along one's way; **3,** the height to which a thing is raised; **4,** in England, a machine for carrying up or down; an elevator: **lift pump,** a pump which lifts a liquid but does not force it out (see [1]*pump,* illus.): distinguished from *force pump.*—*n.* **lift'er.**

lig-a-ment (lĭg'ă-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a tough, fibrous tissue connecting the ends of movable bones, or holding in place an organ of the body; **2,** hence, any bond or tie.

lig-a-ture (lĭg'ă-tûr), *n.* **1,** a thing which unites or binds, as a narrow bandage or a connecting part; **2,** in printing, a double character, as æ; **3,** in music, a curved line [⌒] connecting musical notes; also, the notes so connected:—*v.t.* to bind with a narrow band.

[1]light (līt), *n.* **1,** the condition of illumination upon which sight depends: opp. of *darkness;* **2,** anything which illuminates, as the sun, a candle, etc.; **3,** appearance from

a special point of view; as, to put the matter in a new *light;* **4,** a window, or a pane of glass in a window:—*adj.* **1,** clear; bright; not dark; **2,** pale in color; blond:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* light'ed or lit (līt), *p.pr.* light'ing], **1,** to set fire to; **2,** to illuminate; **3,** to cause to give forth brightness; **4,** to furnish with, or guide by, a light:—*v.i.* **1,** to take fire; **2,** to become bright.—*n.* **1light'ness.**

2light (līt), *adj.* **1,** not heavy or dense; having little weight; **2,** not burdensome; easy; **3,** delicate; dainty; also, graceful; nimble; **4,** cheerful; gay; not serious; **5,** trifling; fickle; **6,** of bread, raised or leavened, as with yeast; **7,** of food, easy to digest; of wines, containing but little alcohol; **8,** not heavily equipped; as, *light* infantry:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* light'd or lit (līt), *p.pr.* light'ing], to come down; settle; alight.—*adv.* **light'ly.**—*n.* **2light'ness.**

1light-en (līt'n), *v.t.* to make clear or bright; illumine:—*v.i.* **1,** to become bright; **2,** to shine with lightning.

2light-en (līt'n), *v.t.* **1,** to reduce in weight; **2,** to gladden; cheer:—*v.i.* to become less heavy or burdensome.

1light-er (līt'ĕr), *n.* one who or that which illuminates or kindles.

2light-er (līt'ĕr), *n.* a large, open barge used in loading and unloading vessels.

light-er-age (līt'ĕr-āj), *n.* **1,** the unloading of a cargo by large, open barges; **2,** the charge made for such work.

light–foot-ed (līt'-fo͝ot"ĕd), *adj.* not heavy of step; nimble.

light–head-ed (līt'-hĕd"ĕd), *adj.* **1,** dizzy; also, delirious, as with fever; **2,** thoughtless; heedless.

light–heart-ed (līt'-härt"ĕd), *adj.* free from care; gay; cheerful; as, *light-hearted* laughter.—*adv.* **light"–heart'ed-ly.**—*n.* **light"–heart'ed-ness.**

light-house (līt'hous"), *n.* a tower or other structure furnished with a light at the top to guide ships at sea.

Steel Lighthouse

light-ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* a flash of electricity in the sky, usually accompanied by thunder: **lightning bug,** a firefly: **lightning rod,** a metal rod on a building to protect it from lightning.

light-ship (līt'ship"), *n.* a vessel with a light, moored at sea in a dangerous place to warn other ships, or to mark a channel.

light-weight (līt'wāt"), *n.* **1,** one who weighs less than the average; hence, an unimportant person:—*adj.* **1,** below average in weight; **2,** of little account.

lig-ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *adj.* composed of, or like, wood: woody.

lig-nite (lĭg'nīt), *n.* a soft, brownish black coal intermediate between peat and bituminous coal.—*adj.* **lig-nit'ic.**

lig-num–vi-tæ (lĭg'nŭm-vī'tē), *n.* the very heavy hard wood of certain South American, West Indian, and Australian trees: also, any of the trees.

1like (līk), *adj.* **1,** similar; resembling; **2,** in a mood or condition for; as, I feel *like* reading; **3,** characteristic of; as, that's just *like* a man:—*prep.* in the same manner; as, he dresses *like* his brother:—*adv.* *Colloq.,* probably; as, very *like* he'll come:—*conj.* (avoided by careful speakers), **1,** as; as, do *like* I do; **2,** as if; as, he acted *like* he was crazy:—*n.* that which is equal or similar to another; a copy.

2like (līk), *v.i.* **1,** to have a taste for; enjoy; find agreeable; **2,** to wish or want:—*v.t.* to choose; prefer:—*n.* in *pl.,* the things one enjoys.—*adj.* **lik'a-ble; like'a-ble.**

like-li-hood (līk'lī-ho͝od), *n.* **1,** probability; **2,** something that is likely to happen; **3,** evidence; indication.

like-ly (līk'lī), *adj.* **1,** probable; credible; as, a *likely* story; *2, suitable; as, *likely* behavior; **3,** favorable; promising; **4,** being such as to make probable; as, that is *likely* to happen:—*adv.* probably.

lik-en (līk'n), *v.t.* to compare; as, I will *liken* him unto a wise man.

like-ness (līk'nĕs), *n.* **1,** resemblance; similarity; **2,** a portrait; **3,** guise; external appearance.

like-wise (līk'wīz"), *adv.* in a similar manner; also:—*conj.* also; moreover.

lik-ing (līk'ĭng), *n.* **1,** fondness; inclination; desire; **2,** *Archaic,* good appearance.

li-lac (lī'lăk), *n.* **1,** a shrub with fragrant white or pinkish purple flowers; **2,** the pale purple color of the flowers.

lil-i-a-ceous (lĭl"ĭ-ā'shŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a lily.

lilt (lĭlt), *n.* **1,** a light or lively tune; a merry song; **2,** rhythmic movement; as, the *lilt* of verse:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to sing lightly or gaily; as, to *lilt* and play; to *lilt* a song.

lil-y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lilies (-ĭz)], any of a genus (*Lilium*) of plants with bulblike root and handsome flowers; also, any of several plants or flowers resembling a lily: **lily of the valley,** a low-growing herb with fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers:—*adj.* **1,** like a lily; **2,** white; pale; **3,** pure; innocent.

1limb (lĭm), *n.* **1,** a leg, arm, or wing; **2,** a main branch of a tree; **3,** any part like a limb.—*adj.* **limb'less.**—*adj.* **limbed.**

2limb (lĭm), *n.* **1,** an edge or border, as of the moon's disk; **2,** a graduated circular scale, as in a leveling rod.

1lim-ber (lĭm'bĕr), *n.* the fore part of a gun carriage.

Limber

2lim-ber (lĭm'bĕr), *adj.* **1,** flexible; **2,** supple; lithe:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become flexible or supple.—*n.* **lim'ber-ness.**

lim-bo (lĭm'bō), *n.* **1,** a region thought of as lying between heaven and hell; **2,** a place of restraint, confinement, or oblivion.

1lime (līm), *n.* **1,** a white, earthlike substance obtained esp. by the action of heat upon limestone, marble, etc., and used in making cement, mortar, etc.: also called *quicklime;* **2,** a sticky substance smeared on

twigs to catch small birds: also called *birdlime*:—*v.t.* **1**, to apply lime to, as land; **2**, to catch, as birds, with birdlime.—*adj.* **lim'y.**

²lime (līm), *n.* a tree bearing a small, lemon-like fruit; also, the fruit.

³lime (līm), *n.* the linden tree, much used for shade and ornament.

lime-light (līm'līt"), *n.* **1**, a brilliant, incandescent light produced by the action of a very hot flame upon lime: also called *calcium light*; **2**, the brilliant light upon the central figure or group on a stage.

lime-stone (līm'stōn"), *n.* a rock containing carbonate of lime.

lim-it (lim'it), *n.* **1**, a border or boundary; that which confines, ends, or checks; **2**, utmost extent or degree:—*v.t.* to restrict.—*adj.* **lim'it-less.**—*n.* **lim"i-ta'tion.**

lim-it-ed (lim'it-ĕd), *p.adj.* restricted; of a government, controlled in action by constitutional provisions; as, a *limited* monarchy.

limn (lim), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* limned (limd), *p.pr.* lim'ning (lim'ning; lim'ning)], to paint or draw; hence, to portray; depict.—*n.* **lim'ner** (lim'nĕr)

li-mou-sine (lim"oō-zēn'; lē"moō-zēn'), *n.* a motor car having a closed body and a separate covered, but not inclosed, seat for the driver.

¹limp (limp), *n.* a lame, halting motion in walking:—*v.i.* to walk lamely.

²limp (limp), *adj.* lacking stiffness; flabby.—*adv.* **limp'ly.**—*n.* **limp'ness.**

limp-pet (limp'pĕt; limp'pit), *n.* any of several shellfish with cone-shaped shell, found sticking to rocks or timbers, and often used for food.

limp-id (limp'id), *adj.* transparent; sparklingly clear, as a stream.—*adv.* **limp'id-ly.**—*n.* **limp'id-ness.**—*n.* **limp-id'i-ty.**

linch-pin (linch'pin"), *n.* an iron pin through the end of an axle to keep the wheel from coming off.

lin-den (lin'dĕn), *n.* any of a genus of large trees with heart-shaped leaves and cream-colored flowers; the basswood.

¹line (lin), *n.* **1**, a mark drawn by pen or pencil; also, a wrinkle, as in the skin; crease; **2**, a strong, slender string or cord; **3**, a row; **4**, a boundary; hence, any limit; **5**, a plan or method; course of action, conduct, or thought; **6**, an industry or profession; branch of business; **7**, a row of printed or written letters or words; hence, a verse of poetry; **8**, family; descent; as, a *line* of kings; **9**, vehicles, cars, trains, ships, etc., making up a system of transportation; **10**, in geometry, that which has length, but no breadth or thickness; **11**, in *pl.*, the words of a part in a play; as, the actors were not sure of their *lines*:—*v.t.* **1**, to draw lines upon; **2**, to place in a row side by side; **3**, to establish a row along; as, to *line* a path with roses:—*v.t.* to form a row.

²line (lin), *v.t.* to provide with an inside covering, as a garment.

lin-e-age (lin'ē-āj), *n.* **1**, descent from an ancestor; **2**, family; pedigree.

lin-e-al (lin'ē-ăl), *adj.* **1**, composed of lines; **2**, in direct descent from an ancestor; **3**, hereditary.—*adv.* **lin'e-al-ly.**

lin-e-a-ment (lin'ē-ă-mĕnt), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, a feature or outline, esp. of the face; contour.

lin-e-ar (lin'ē-ăr), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or composed of, lines; **2**, having length only; **3**, very narrow.

lin-en (lin'ĕn; lin'in), *n.* **1**, a cloth made of flax; **2**, collectively, articles made, or sometimes made, of linen, as napkins, towels, sheets, collars, etc.:—*adj.* made of linen.

lin-er (lin'ĕr), *n.* a steamship belonging to a regular line of vessels.

lin-ger (ling'gĕr), *v.i.* **1**, to delay; be slow in going; **2**, to remain alive, though waning, suffering, dying, or the like.

***lin-ge-rie** (dăn"zhē-rē'), [Fr.], *n.* **1**, linen articles collectively; **2**, specif., women's undergarments of silk, linen, or cotton.

lin-go (ling'gō), *n.* [*pl.* lingoes (-gōz)], language; dialect.

lin-gual (ling'gwăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, the tongue.

lin-guist (ling'gwist), *n.* one skilled in, or a student of, languages.

lin-guis-tic (ling-gwis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the study and comparison of languages:—**linguistics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of languages.

lin-i-ment (lin'ī-mĕnt), *n.* a healing liquid rubbed on the skin.

lin-ing (līn'ing), *n.* an inside covering; also, the act of furnishing one.

¹link (lingk), *n.* **1**, a single ring or division of a chain; **2**, anything that serves to connect the parts of a series; **3**, a tie; connection:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to connect, or be connected, by a link.—*n.* **link'age.**

²link (lingk), *n.* a torch made of tow, or coarse flax, and pitch.

links (lingks), *n.pl.* **1**, *Scot.*, gently rolling land, as along the seashore; **2**, sometimes used as *sing.*, a golf course.

lin-net (lin'ĕt; lin'it), *n.* a small singing bird common in the Old World.

li-no-le-um (lī-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* a floor covering made of ground cork and linseed oil on a backing of burlap or felt.

lin-o-type (lin'ō-tīp"; līn'-), *n.* a typesetting machine which casts each line of type in one piece.

lin-seed (lin'sēd"), *n.* the seed of flax: **linseed oil**, a pale yellow oil pressed from flaxseed, used in paint, linoleum, etc.

lin-sey-wool-sey (lin'zi-woōl'zi; lin'si-woōl'si), *n.* a coarse cloth of linen and wool or of cotton and wool: also called *linsey*.

lint (lint), *n.* ravelings from yarn, or a soft down obtained by scraping linen.

lin-tel (lin'tĕl), *n.* the horizontal top piece of a door frame or window frame.

li-on (lī'ŭn), *n.* **1**, a powerful, flesh-eating mammal of the cat family, found in the deserts of Africa and southern Asia; **2**, a celebrated person who is much sought after by society.—*n.fem.* **li'on-ess.**

li-on-ize (lī'ŭn-īz), *v.t.* to treat as a celebrity; pay great attention to socially.

lip (lip), *n.* **1**, one of the two fleshy borders of the mouth; **2**, a flaring or folding edge of anything hollow.

liq-ue-fac-tion (lik"wē-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, change of a solid or gas into a liquid; **2**, the state of being liquid.

liq-ue-fy (lik'wē-fī), *v.t.* to change into a liquid:—*v.i.* to become liquid.

li-queur (lē″kûr′; lī-kûr′), [Fr.], *n.* a light alcoholic drink, usually sweetened.

liq-uid (lĭk′wĭd), *adj.* **1,** not solid; freely flowing; **2,** clear in sound, smooth or flowing, as the consonants *l* and *r*:—*n.* **1,** a substance that flows freely but does not expand indefinitely as does a gas; **2,** one of the consonants *l* or *r*, and, sometimes, *m* and *n*. —*adv.* **liq′uid-ly.**—*n.* **li-quid′i-ty.**

liq-ui-date (lĭk′wĭ-dāt), *v.t.* **1,** to pay off or settle, as a debt, etc.; **2,** to arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt:—*v.i.* to pay one's debts.—*n.* **liq′ui-da′tion.**

liq-uor (lĭk′ẽr), *n.* any substance that pours freely; esp., an alcoholic drink.

li-ra (lē′rä), *n.* [*pl.* lire (-rā)], an Italian silver coin worth 19.3 cents.

lisle (līl), *n.* a fine, hard-twisted cotton thread, or a fabric woven from it.

lisp (lĭsp), *n.* the pronunciation of *s* or *z* nearly like *th*; hence, imperfect utterance:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to speak with a lisp.

lis-som (lĭs′ŭm), *n.* limber; swift and light in motion. Also, **lis′some; lithe′some** (līth′sŭm).—*n.* **lis′some-ness.**

[1]list (lĭst), *n.* **1,** a series of names, items, etc.; a catalog, roll, or register; **2,** an edge or selvage of cloth:—*v.t.* **1,** to catalog, register, or enroll; **2,** to cover with strips of cloth:—*v.i.* to enlist; go as a soldier.

[2]list (lĭst), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to tilt or cause to tilt toward one side, as a ship:—*n.* a leaning to one side, as of a ship.

[3]list (lĭst), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to listen or hearken (to); attend.

lis-ten (lĭs′n), *v.i.* **1,** to attend closely, so as to hear; hearken; **2,** to heed; obey.—*n.* **lis′ten-er.**

list-less (lĭst′lĕs), *adj.* lacking energy or interest; dull; languid; spiritless.—*adv.* **list′less-ly.**—*n.* **list′less-ness.**

lists (lĭsts), *n.pl.* the barriers of a field where tournaments were held; hence, the field itself, or any place of contest.

[1]lit (lĭt), past tense and past participle of the verb *[1]light* or *[2]light*. Also, **light′ed,** *Pfd. S.*

[2]lit (lĭt), *n.* the monetary unit of Lithuania, equivalent to ten cents. Also, **lit′as′.**

lit-a-ny (lĭt′ä-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* litanies (-nĭz)], a solemn form of prayer; esp., a series of responsive prayers in a church service.

li-ter (lē′tẽr), *n.* a metric unit of volume, equal to 1.0567 liquid quarts. Also, **li′tre.**

lit-er-a-cy (lĭt′ẽr-ä-sĭ), *n.* the state of being able to read and write.

lit-er-al (lĭt′ẽr-ăl), *adj.* **1,** following the given words; exact; as, a *literal* translation; **2,** precise; as, the *literal* truth; **3,** matter-of-fact; **4,** pertaining to, or consisting of, letters; as, a *literal* equation.—*adv.* **lit′er-al-ly.**—*n.* **lit′er-al-ness.**

lit-er-a-ry (lĭt′ẽr-ä-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, literature or men of letters.

lit-er-ate (lĭt′ẽr-ât), *adj.* **1,** able to read and write; **2,** having a knowledge of letters or literature:—*n.* one who is able to read and write.

***lit-e-ra-tim** (lĭt′ẽ-rā′tĭm), [Lat.], *adv.* exactly; letter for letter.

lit-er-a-ture (lĭt′ẽr-ä-tûr), *n.* **1,** the written or printed productions of a country or period, esp. those that are notable for beauty or force of style; **2,** the occupation of authors; **3,** the body of writing on a given subject.

lith-arge (lĭth′ärj), *n.* lead monoxide, a yellowish red substance, used in making glass, varnish, etc.

lithe (līth), *adj.* bending easily; limber; supple.—*adv.* **lithe′ly.**—*n.* **lithe′ness.**

lithe-some (līth′sŭm), *adj.* lithe; limber; nimble. Also, **lis′som; lis′some.**—*n.* **lithe′some-ness.**

lith-i-a (lĭth′ĭ-ä), *n.* a white crystalline substance, an oxide of lithium, found in various mineral waters.

lith-i-um (lĭth′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* a silver-white metallic element, the lightest known solid substance.

lith-o-graph (lĭth′ō-grăf), *n.* a picture or design, usually in colors, printed by a special process from a smooth, porous surface, as of stone:—*v.t.* to reproduce by this process.—*adj.* **lith″o-graph′ic.**—*n.* **li-thog′ra-phy.**—*n.* **li-thog′ra-pher.**

lit-i-gant (lĭt′ĭ-gănt), *n.* one of the persons engaged in any given lawsuit:—*adj.* engaged in a lawsuit.

lit-i-gate (lĭt′ĭ-gāt), *v.t.* to bring to a court of law for settlement:—*v.i.* to engage in a lawsuit.—*n.* **lit″i-ga′tion.**

li-ti-gious (lĭ-tĭj′ŭs), *adj.* **1,** given to engaging in lawsuits; quarrelsome; **2,** pertaining to lawsuits.

lit-mus (lĭt′mŭs), *n.* a purplish blue dye, obtained from lichens, which is turned red by an acid and back to blue by an alkali.

lit-ter (lĭt′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a couch with a canopy, borne on men's shoulders by long shafts; **2,** a cot or stretcher for carrying a person lying down; **3,** straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals; **4,** odds and ends scattered about untidily; **5,** the young, as of pigs, cats, etc., produced at one birth:—*v.t.* **1,** to supply with straw, etc., for bedding; **2,** to scatter about carelessly; **3,** to make untidy by scattering rubbish:—*v.i.* to bring forth young.

lit-tle (lĭt′l), *adj.* [*comp.* less or, *Dial.,* lit′tler, *superl.* least or, *Dial.,* lit′tlest], **1,** small in size, quantity, dignity, or importance; **2,** brief in time; **3,** young; **4,** petty; mean:—*adv.* in a small degree; not much:—*n.* that which is small in size, quantity, etc. —*n.* **lit′tle-ness.**

lit-to-ral (lĭt′ō-răl), *adj.* pertaining to a shore:—*n.* land along a shore.

lit-ur-gy (lĭt′ûr-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* liturgies (-jĭz)], a set form or ritual for public worship.—*adj.* **li-tur′gi-cal.**

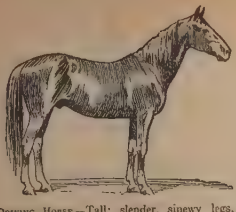
liv-a-ble (lĭv′ä-bl), *adj.* **1,** fit or agreeable to live in or with; **2,** endurable; as, such a life is hardly *livable.* Also, **live′a-ble.**

[1]live (lĭv), *v.i.* **1,** to exist or have life; **2,** to reside or dwell; as, to *live* in the woods; **3,** to continue to have life; as, to *live* to be old:—*v.t.* to pass or spend; as, to *live* a happy life.—*n.* **liv′er.**

[2]live (līv), *adj.* **1,** having life; **2,** effective; specif., burning, as a coal; charged with electricity, as a wire; not exploded, as a shell; **3,** full of activity or interest, as a topic.

live-li-hood (līv′lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* a means of existence; regular support.

live-long (lĭv′lông″), *adj.* **1,** long in passing; tedious; **2,** whole; entire; as, she toiled the *livelong* day.

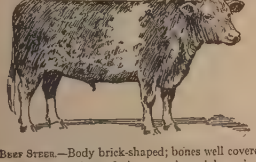


Driving Horse.—Tall; slender, sinewy legs, long from withers to knee and from hip to hock; narrow but deep chest; graceful neck; large windpipe.

*Typical Judging Values**

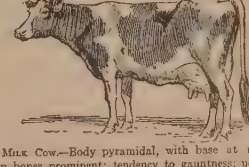
4	Form	6
10	Quality	8
10	Action	4
1	Withers	0
3	Croup	4
1	Buttocks	2
2	Gaskins	3
4	Hocks	6

Draft Horse.—Stocky; heavy; low-set; strong shoulders and hips; short, muscular legs; short neck, less erect than in driving horse; wide chest.



Beef Steer.—Body brick-shaped; bones well covered; flesh firm, smooth, and deep; neck and legs short, and legs wide apart.

10	Weight	0
10	Form	5
12	Flesh	0
2	Neck	0
1	Ears	2
4	Shoulders	3
2	Forelegs	1
4	Chest	6
6	Ribs	3
8	Back	3
0	Udder, etc.	35

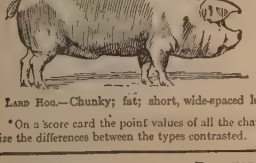


Milk Cow.—Body pyramidal, with base at rear, hip bones prominent; tendency to gauntness; udder large; teats large and wide apart; veins on udder large.

Mutton Sheep.—Plump; flesh firm; low-built; wide back; well-spaced legs; long, coarse fleece.

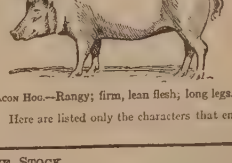
6	Weight	6
10	Form	6
10	Quality	8
10	Condition	0
5	Shoulders	2
4	Chest	5
4	Ribs	3
6	Back	3
6	Loins	3
4	Rump	4
4	Thighs	3
5	Twist	3
12	Wool	40

Wool Sheep.—Thinner; wrinkled skin to provide large wool-growing surface; finer fleece.



Lard Hog.—Chunky; fat; short, wide-spaced legs.

10	Form	10
10	Quality	10
10	Flesh	6
8	Shoulders	6
4	Chest	5
8	Sides	8
9	Back	6
9	Loins	6
3	Belly	3
9	Hams	6



Bacon Hog.—Rangy; firm, lean flesh; long legs.

*On a score card the point values of all the characters listed usually total 100. Here are listed only the characters that emphasize the differences between the types contrasted.

Representative Types of Live Stock

live-ly (līv'lĭ), *adj.* **1**, active; brisk; **2**, vivid; as, a *lively* fancy; **3**, forcible; convincing.—*adv.* **live'li-ly**.—*n.* **live'li-ness**.

liv-er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* a large glandular organ in the upper part of the abdomen, which produces bile and causes important changes in certain food substances in the blood.

liv-er-wort (lĭv'ẽr-wûrt"), *n.* **1**, any of a class of mosslike plants of very simple structure; **2**, the hepatica.

liv-er-y (lĭv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* liveries (-ĭz)], **1**, a particular costume worn by servants or by any other special group of persons; **2**, a stable where horses are boarded or hired out: also called *livery stable*.—*adj.* **liv'er-ied**.

live stock domestic animals, as horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, raised for market or for farm purposes (see illus.).

liv-id (lĭv'ĭd), *adj.* **1**, black and blue; discolored, as by a blow; **2**, ashy pale.

liv-ing (liv'ing), *p.adj.* **1,** having life; **2,** vigorous; active; vivid:—*n.* **1,** livelihood; also, mode of life; as, plain *living;* **2,** in England, a church appointment.

liz-ard (liz'ərd), *n.* any of various long, slender, usually scaly, reptiles, having four legs, each with five claw-bearing toes.

LIZARD (⅓)

l l a - m a (lä'mȧ; *Span.* lyä'mä), *n.* a South American animal allied to the camel, but smaller and without a hump.

lla-no (lä'nō; *Span.* lyä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* llanos (-nōz; -nōs)], a broad, level, grassy plain, esp. in South America and Texas.

lo (lō), *interj.* behold! see! look! as, *lo!* the hero comes.

loach (lōch), *n.* a small, European, freshwater fish of the carp family.

load (lōd), *v.t.* **1,** to put into or upon (a wagon, ship, animal, etc.) as much as can be carried; **2,** to put (the cargo) into or upon a vehicle, ship, etc.; **3,** to burden; weigh down; embarrass; **4,** to put a cartridge into, as a gun:—*v.i.* **1,** to put the cartridge into a gun; **2,** to give or take on a load:—*n.* **1,** a burden; **2,** the mass or weight usually carried at one time; cargo; **3,** the powder, bullet, etc., with which a gun is charged.—*n.* **load'er.**

load-stone (lōd'stōn″), *n.* **1,** a magnetic oxide of iron; **2,** a natural magnet. Also, **lode'stone″.**

[1]loaf (lōf), *n.* [*pl.* loaves (lōvz)], a shaped mass of bread, cake, or sugar.

[2]loaf (lōf), *v.i.* to idle away time:—*v.t.* to pass (time) in idleness.—*n.* **loaf'er.**

loam (lōm), *n.* **1,** earth composed of clay and sand mixed; **2,** popularly, earth containing humus.—*adj.* **loam'y.**

loan (lōn), *n.* **1,** a sum of money lent for a period, repayable with interest; **2,** something granted for temporary use:—*v.t.* and *v.i. Colloq.,* to lend.

loath (lōth), *adj.* unwilling; reluctant; as, I was *loath* to go. Also, **loth.**

loathe (lōth), *v.t.* to regard with extreme dislike or disgust; detest.

loath-ing (lōth'ing), *n.* disgust; nausea; aversion; abhorrence.

loath-some (lōth'sŭm), *adj.* causing disgust or abhorrence; detestable; as, a *loathsome* disease.—*adv.* **loath'-some-ly.**—*n.* **loath'some-ness.**

loaves (lōvz), *n.* plural of *loaf;* as, five *loaves* of bread.

lo-bate (lō'bāt), *adj.* having rounded divisions or parts, as a leaf.

lob-by (lŏb'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lobbies (-iz)], **1,** a hall or waiting room; **2,** in the U. S., persons who try to influence the votes of members of a lawmaking body:—*v.t.* to try by personal influence to get the votes of members of a legislature or lawmaking body for a particular measure.—*n.* **lob'by-ist.**

lobe (lōb), *n.* any rounded projection or part.—*adj.* **lobed.**

lo-be-li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ȧ: lō-bēl'yȧ), *n.* any of a genus (*Lobelia*) of plants with showy red, blue, or white flowers.

lob-lol-ly (lŏb'lŏl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* loblollies (-iz)], a pine of the southern U. S.

lob-ster (lŏb'stẽr), *n.* **1,** any of various large, edible crustaceans, or shellfish, having a jointed tail and strong claws (see *crustacean,* illus.); **2,** *Slang,* a cheap person.

lo-cal (lō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to place or to a particular place; as, *local* customs:—*n. U. S. Colloq.,* **1,** a train stopping at way stations; **2,** a branch of a labor union, consisting of members from one locality.—*adv.* **lo'cal-ly.**

lo-cal-ism (lō'kăl-izm), *n.* **1,** a word, expression, or custom used in a particular region or place; **2,** attachment to a particular place.

lo-cal-i-ty (lō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* localities (-tiz)], **1,** a general region about a place; vicinity; **2,** restriction to a definite place.

lo-cal-ize (lō'kăl-īz) *v.t.* to limit to a particular place; as, he tried to *localize* the pain.—*n.* **lo'cal-iz-a'tion.**

lo-cate (lō'kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to place in a particular spot; establish; **2,** to mark out and determine the position of, as a mining claim; **3,** to discover the position of; as, to *locate* the enemy:—*v.i. U. S. Colloq.,* to settle; take up one's residence.

lo-ca-tion (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of determining, settling, or finding; **2,** position or place; **3,** a piece of land marked out for a particular use; **4,** a site, outside a studio, on which a photoplay is filmed.

loch (lōkh), *n. Scot.,* a lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea: in Ireland, usually *lough.*

[1]lock (lŏk), *n.* **1,** a tuft or small bunch, esp. of hair; **2,** in *pl.,* the hair.

[2]lock (lŏk), *n.* **1,** a device for fastening a door, trunk, safe, etc., so that it can be opened only by a special key or combination of turns of a knob; **2,** the space between gates in a canal or stream:—*v.t.* **1,** to fasten or secure with, or as with, a lock; **2,** to make firm by the linking or engaging of parts:—*v.i.* **1,** to become fastened by a lock; **2,** to become interlocked, as gears.

lock-er (lŏk'ẽr), *n.* a drawer or compartment secured by a lock.

lock-et (lŏk'ĕt; lŏk'ĭt), *n.* a small gold or silver case, made to inclose a portrait or other small token, and to be worn on a necklace or chain.

lock-jaw (lŏk'jô″), *n.* a form of the disease tetanus, in which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed or locked.

lock-out (lŏk'out″), *n.* the refusal of an employer to continue to employ his labor force unless they accept his terms.

lock-smith (lŏk'smĭth″), *n.* a maker or repairer of locks.

lock-up (lŏk'ŭp″), *n.* a temporary prison for persons under arrest; a jail.

lo-co (lō'kō), *n.* [*pl.* locos (-kōz)], **1,** any of various poisonous American plants which cause a brain disease in animals: also called *loco weed;* **2,** the disease so caused:—*v.t.* **1,** to poison with loco; **2,** *Colloq.,* to make crazy.

lo-co-mo-tion (lō″kō-mō'shŭn), *n.* the act of moving, or the ability to move, from place to place.

lo-co-mo-tive (lō″kō-mō'tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to motion or travel from one place to another:—*n.* an engine or motor for drawing railway cars.

lo-cus (lō'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* loci (-sī)], **1,** a place; locality; **2,** in plane geometry, any line or surface containing all points which satisfy given conditions and only such points.

lo-cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* **1,** any grasshopper; esp., any of a certain migratory kinds of grasshopper destructive to vegetation; **2,** the cicada, or seventeen-year locust; **3,** any of several deciduous American trees, esp. the honey locust, or false acacia.

lo-cu-tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* a particular style of speech; phrase; idiom.

lode (lōd), *n.* **1,** any deposit of metallic ore containing gold, silver, etc., as in a vein or fissure; **2,** a fissure filled with ore.

lode-star (lōd'stär"), *n.* **1,** a guiding star; esp., the polestar, or North Star; **2,** hence, anything that strongly influences or attracts. Also, **load'star".**

lode-stone (lōd'stōn"), *n.* **1,** a magnetic oxide of iron; **2,** a natural magnet. Also, **load'stone",** *Pfd. S.*

lodge (lŏj), *v.t.* **1,** to furnish with a temporary dwelling; **2,** to deposit for safety; **3,** to settle, or bring to rest, in some spot; as, to *lodge* a stone on a ledge:—*v.i.* **1,** to live or reside for a time; have sleeping quarters; esp., to live in a rented room or rooms; **2,** to be deposited or fixed:—*n.* **1,** a small house; cottage; **2,** hut; den; **3,** a place where members of a local branch of a society meet.

lodg-er (lŏj'ĕr), *n.* one who lives in a rented room or apartment in a house occupied by others.

lodg-ing (lŏj'ĭng), *n.* **1,** sleeping accommodation; as, board and *lodging;* **2,** temporary residence; **3,** in *pl.,* a room or rooms rented as living quarters.

lodg-ment (lŏj'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of giving shelter, settling, or depositing; **2,** the state of being housed, settled, or deposited; **3,** a place in which to settle. Also, **lodge'ment.**

loft (lôft), *n.* **1,** a room directly beneath a roof; an attic; **2,** a floor or gallery above the main floor; an upper floor.

loft-y (lôf'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** very high; **2,** dignified; proud; **3,** elevated in thought or language; as, *lofty* sentiments.—*adv.* **loft'i-ly.**—*n.* **loft'i-ness.**

log (lŏg), *n.* **1,** a piece of timber in its natural state; **2,** a device for measuring the progress of a ship; **3,** on shipboard, a log book (which see):—*v.t.* **1,** to fell and cut into logs, as a tree; **2,** to fell and remove the timber on (a tract of woodland); **3,** to enter in the log book of a ship:—*v.i.* to cut or transport logs.

lo-gan-ber-ry (lō'găn-bĕr"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* loganberries (-ĭz)], **1,** a plant obtained by crossing the red raspberry with a species of blackberry; **2,** the fruit of the plant.

log-a-rithm (lŏg'ā-rĭthm), lŏg'ā-rĭthm), *n.* one of a set of numbers arranged in tabular form to shorten arithmetical processes.

log book a ship's diary, or journal, recording its progress, position, daily occurrences, and items of interest: also called *log.* Also, *n.* **log'book".**

log-ger-head (lŏg'ĕr-hĕd"), *n.* **1,** a blockhead; numskull; **2,** a kind of large sea turtle.

log-gia (lŏj'ā; lô'jĭ-ä; *It.* lôd'jä), *n.* [*pl.* loggias (lŏj'āz; lô'jĭ-äz); logge (lôd'jā)], a covered gallery or portico, with at least one side open to the air.

log-ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* **1,** the science or art of correct reasoning; also, a work on this science; **2,** accurate or sound reasoning.

log-i-cal (lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to reasoning; **2,** according to the rules of correct reasoning.—*adv.* **log'i-cal-ly.**

lo-gi-cian (lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* one skilled in the science of correct reasoning.

log-roll-ing (lŏg'rōl"ĭng), *n.* in politics, a combining to assist in furthering the schemes of one's associates in the expectation of receiving assistance in return.

log-wood (lŏg'wo͝od"), *n.* the heartwood of a Central American tree, producing a deep red color much used in dyeing; also, the tree itself.

lo-gy (lō'gĭ), *adj. U. S. Dial.,* heavy; lethargic.

loin (loin), *n.* **1,** usually in *pl.,* that part of the body of an animal or man between the lowest rib and the hip bone; **2,** a special cut of meat from this part of an animal.

loi-ter (loi'tĕr), *v.i.* to spend idly, as time: with *away:*—*v.i.* to spend time idly; linger on the way; saunter.—*n.* **loi'ter-er.**

loll (lŏl), *v.i.* **1,** to lounge at ease; **2,** to hang out loosely, as the tongue.

lol-li-pop (lŏl'ĭ-pŏp), *n.* a lump of hard candy on a stick. Also, **lol'ly-pop.**

lo-ment (lō'mĕnt), *n.* a plant pod formed of one-seeded cells.

lone (lōn), *adj.* **1,** solitary; retired; **2,** by itself; hence, lonely.

lone-ly (lōn'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** deserted; solitary; without a companion; **2,** not often visited; **3,** depressed because alone; lonesome.—*adv.* **lone'li-ly.**—*n.* **lone'li-ness.**

lone-some (lōn'sŭm), *adj.* **1,** shut off from society; secluded; **2,** depressed because of solitude; drearily solitary.—*adv.* **lone'some-ly.**—*n.* **lone'some-ness.**

[1]long (lŏng), *adj.* **1,** not short; covering a great distance from end to end; **2,** extended in time; not brief; hence, tedious; **3,** far-reaching; as, a *long* memory; **4,** as applied to any of the English vowels, *a, e, i, o, u,* sounded like its name:—*adv.* **1,** to a great length or extent; **2,** at, from, or to a distant time: with *after, before, hence, ago, since;* **3,** during a long time; as, to wait *long.*

[2]long (lŏng), *v.i.* to desire something eagerly; as, I *long* to go.

long-boat (lŏng'bōt"), *n.* the largest boat carried by a merchant ship.

lon-gev-i-ty (lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* great length of life.

long-hand (lŏng'hănd"), *n.* ordinary handwriting: opp. of *shorthand.*

long-ing (lŏng'ĭng), *n.* an earnest desire; craving; wish.—*adv.* **long'ing-ly.**

lon-gi-tude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* distance east or west measured by the angle between the meridian of a given point and the meridian of Greenwich, England, or the meridian of Washington, D. C.—*adj.* **lon'gi-tu'di-nal.**

long-shore-man (lŏng'shōr"măn), *n.* [*pl.* longshoremen (-mĕn)], one who works about wharves, esp. one who loads and unloads ships.

long–sight-ed (lŏng'=sīt"ĕd), *adj.* far-seeing; sagacious.

long–suf-fer-ing (lông'=sŭf'ẽr-ĭng), *adj.* patient under injury or offense:—*n.* patience under injury.

long–wind-ed (lông'=wĭn"dĕd), *adj.* **1**, speaking or writing too long; **2**, tedious; long drawn out, as a speech.—*adv.* **long"–wind'ed-ly.**—*n.* **long"–wind'ed-ness.**

look (lo͝ok), *v.i.* **1**, to direct the eye to anything, in order to view it; **2**, to front or face; as, my windows *look* out on a garden; **3**, to appear; as, she *looks* happy:—*v.t.* **1**, to show by looking; **2**, to turn the eyes upon; as, he *looked* the boy up and down:—*n.* **1**, the act of looking; **2**, often in *pl.*, appearance; **3**, expression of face:—*interj.* see!

look-er–on (lo͝ok'ẽr=ŏn'), *n.* [*pl.* lookers-on (-ẽrz=)], a bystander.

look-ing–glass (lo͝ok'ĭng=glȧs"), *n.* a mirror; that which reflects.

look-out (lo͝ok'out"), *n.* **1**, the act of watching for someone to come or something to happen; **2**, a place for watching; **3**, a person engaged in watching.

1loom (lo͞om), *n.* **1**, a frame or machine for weaving cloth; **2**, an oar handle.

2loom (lo͞om), *v.i.* to seem to rise gradually and appear huge or threatening.

1loon (lo͞on), *n.* any of several northern fish-eating diving birds.

2loon (lo͞on), *n.* a dull or stupid person; a dunce; also, a boor.

loop (lo͞op), *n.* **1**, a folding or doubling of string, rope, etc., forming a ring or eye through which a cord may be run; a noose; **2**, a ring-shaped formation in a line, stream, road, etc.:—*v.t.* to form into, furnish with, or secure with, loops:—*v.i.* to make a loop.

loop-hole (lo͞op'hōl"), *n.* **1**, a narrow opening in a wall for observation or shooting through; **2**, a means of escape.

loose (lo͞os), *adj.* **1**, not fixed or held tight; **2**, not confined or tied up, as an animal; **3**, not tightly fitting, as garments; **4**, vague; inexact; **5**, not close or compact in substance or texture, as soil; **6**, lax; not careful in principles or morals:—*v.t.* to set free; unbind; relax.—*adv.* **loose'ly.**—*n.* **loose'ness.**

loos-en (lo͞os'n), *v.t.* to make loose; free from tightness or restraint:—*v.i.* to become less tight, compact, or firm.

loot (lo͞ot), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to rob or plunder; **2**, to steal:—*n.* booty thus taken.

1lop (lŏp), *v.t.* **1**, to cut off, as branches from a tree; **2**, to cut branches, etc., from; trim:—*n.* trimmings; that which is cut off.

2lop (lŏp), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to hang, or let hang, limply, as the long ears of a dog.

lope (lōp), *n.* a slow, easy, swinging gait, as of a horse:—*v.i.* to move with a lope.

lop-sid-ed (lŏp'sīd"ĕd), *n.* larger or heavier on one side than on the other.

lo-qua-cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *adj.* talkative; chattering.—*adv.* **lo-qua'cious-ly.**—*n.* **lo-qua'cious-ness.**

lo-quac-i-ty (lō-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* talkativeness; loquaciousness.

lord (lôrd), *n.* **1**, a ruler or governor; master; one who has supreme power; **2**, the owner of a manor; **3**, in Great Britain, a nobleman: **the Lord**, God; also, Jesus Christ: **lord it**, to act as if possessed of absolute power.

lord-ling (lôrd'lĭng), *n.* a little or insignificant person of high rank.

lord-ly (lôrd'lĭ), *adj.* **1**, suited to, or like, one of high rank; noble; **2**, proud; haughty.—*n.* **lord'li-ness.**

lord-ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* **1**, authority; control; **2**, the territory under the power of a lord; **3**, the rank of a lord: used also as a title or term of address.

lore (lôr), *n.* knowledge; esp., the body of traditions and facts about a subject.

lor-gnette (lôr"nyĕt'), *n.* **1**, a long-handled opera glass; **2**, a pair of eyeglasses fixed to a handle.

lorn (lôrn), *adj.* forsaken; forlorn; desolate; lone.

lose (lo͞oz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lost (lôst), *p.pr.* los'ĭng], **1**, to be deprived of, or cease to have in possession; mislay; **2**, to wander from; as, to *lose* one's way; **3**, to fail to win; as, to *lose* a battle:—*v.t.* **1**, to experience loss; **2**, to fail of success; esp., to be defeated.—*n.* **los'er.**

loss (lôs), *n.* **1**, the state or fact of being lost or destroyed; also, usually in *pl.*, that which is lost; **2**, failure to get or keep; **3**, in *pl.*: **a**, in business, the excess of expenses over receipts; **b**, the number of soldiers killed, wounded, or captured in battle.

lost (lôst), *p.adj.* **1**, missing; parted with; **2**, not won; **3**, ruined; destroyed; hence, wasted; **4**, perplexed; preoccupied; as, *lost* in thought; **5**, not knowing where one is or how to proceed; as, *lost* in the woods; **6**, indifferent; insensible; as, *lost* to shame.

lot (lŏt), *n.* **1**, fortune; fate; **2**, a share; **3**, a method of deciding questions by drawing numbers, blocks, dice, etc.; as, to choose by *lot*; **4**, a portion or parcel; esp., a plot of land; **5**, *Colloq.*, a number of objects in a group; hence, often in *pl.*, a great quantity:—*v.t.* **1**, to separate into lots; **2**, to assign.

loth (lōth), *adj.* reluctant; unwilling. Also, **loath**. *Pfd. S.*

lo-tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* a medicated liquid for bathing the skin or an injury.

lot-ter-y (lŏt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lotteries (-ĭz)], a scheme for selling numbered tickets and giving a prize to the person holding a number drawn by lot; hence, any scheme whose outcome is a matter of chance.

lo-tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* **1**, a plant of the water-lily family, esp. the sacred lotus of the ancient Nile; **2**, any of various fruits fabled to cause forgetfulness of care; **3**, any of a genus (*Lotus*) of plants of the pea family, with purple, yellow, or white flowers.

loud (loud), *adj.* **1**, full, emphatic, or striking in sound; noisy; **2**, *Colloq.*, showy in dress or manner; vivid or intense; as, *loud* color.—*adv.* **loud'ly.**—*n.* **loud'ness.**

loud–speak-er (loud'=spēk'ẽr), *n.* in radio, a telephone receiver with a horn or other sounding device by which vibrations as received may be reproduced as loud sounds.

lounge (lounj), *v.i.* **1**, to move or act in a lazy manner; loll; **2**, to live lazily; loaf:—*n.* **1**, the act of lolling; a lazy motion or gait; **2**, a soft, low-backed couch with arms or a raised end; **3**, a comfortable and informal parlor or waiting room in a hotel, club, etc.—*n.* **loung'er.**

louse (lous), *n.* [*pl.* lice (līs)], a small, flat, wingless insect living and feeding on the bodies of animals or men.—*adj.* **lous'y.**

lout (lout), *n.* an awkward fellow; a clown; bumpkin.—*adj.* **lout'ish.**—*adv.* **lout'-ish-ly.**—*n.* **lout'ish-ness.**

love (lŭv), *n.* **1,** fond and tender attachment, esp. to one of the opposite sex; **2,** strong liking, as, *love* for music; **3,** a sweetheart:—*v.t.* **1,** to regard with strong affection; **2,** to delight in; as, to *love* dancing.—*adj.* **love'less.**—*adj.* **lov'a-ble.**—*n.* **lov'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **lov'a-bly.**

love-lorn (lŭv'lôrn'), *adj.* deserted by, or longing for, one's love.

love-ly (lŭv'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** causing affection; amiable; beautiful; **2,** *Colloq.,* inviting; delightful.—*n.* **love'li-ness.**

lov-er (lŭv'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who loves; esp., a man who is in love; **2,** one deeply attached to anything; as, a *lover* of art.

lov-ing (lŭv'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** devoted; affectionate; **2,** expressing love.—*adv.* **lov'ing-ly.**

[1]low (lō), *adj.* **1,** not high in elevation; **2,** below the normal level; as, *low* tide; *low* prices; **3,** deep in pitch; subdued, as sounds; **4,** near the horizon; as, the sun is *low;* **5,** lacking bodily or mental vigor; **6,** relatively small in amount, value, etc.; **7,** humble; **8,** unfavorable; as, a *low* opinion; **9,** vulgar:—*adv.* **1,** not on high; **2,** deeply; **3,** softly; quietly; **4,** at a small price; **5,** in humbleness, poverty, or disgrace.—*n.* **low'ness.**

[2]low (lō), *n.* the moo or soft call of cattle:—*v.i.* to call softly: moo, as cattle.

[1]low-er (lō'ẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to lessen or bring down; **2,** to weaken; **3,** to humble:—*v.i.* to become less high; sink; fall.

[2]low-er (lou'ẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening; **2,** to look angry; scowl:—*n.* a frown. Also, **lour.**

low-er-most (lō'ẽr-mōst), *adj.* lowest: opp. of *uppermost.*

low-land (lō'lănd), *adj.* pertaining to a low or level country:—*n.,* often in *pl.,* a low, level country.

low-ly (lō'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** low in rank or size; humble; modest; **2,** low in situation or development:—*adv.* **1,** modestly; **2,** in a low manner or position.—*n.* **low'li-ness.**

loy-al (loi'ăl), *adj.* **1,** faithful, esp. to one's ruler or country; **2,** true to friend, promise, or duty; **3,** pertaining to, or showing, faithfulness.—*adv.* **loy'al-ly.**

loy-al-ist (loi'ăl-ĭst), *n.* one who supports the authority of his ruler or country, esp. in time of revolt.

loy-al-ty (loi'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* loyalties (-tĭz)], faithfulness to country, friend, promise, duty, etc.; constancy; devotion.

loz-enge (lŏz'ĕnj; lŏz'ĭnj), *n.* **1,** a diamond-shaped figure with four equal sides (see *quadrilateral,* illus.); **2,** a sweetmeat; also, a cough drop.

lub-ber (lŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1,** an awkward, clumsy fellow; **2,** a raw or untrained sailor.—*adj.* and *adv.* **lub'ber-ly.**

lu-bri-cant (lū'brĭ-kănt), *n.* a substance for making anything smooth or slippery, as oil:—*adj.* making slippery.

lu-bri-cate (lū'brĭ-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to make smooth or slippery; **2,** to apply oil to in order to reduce friction, as in gears.—*n.* **lu'bri-ca'tion.**—*n.* **lu'bri-ca'tor.**

lu-cent (lū'sĕnt), *adj.* shining; bright; resplendent; clear.

lu-cern (lū-sûrn'), *n.* a plant of the pea family, with cloverlike leaves and flowers; alfalfa. Also, **lu-cerne'.**

lu-cid (lū'sĭd), *adj.* **1,** clear; readily understood; intelligible; as, a *lucid* explanation; **2,** pertaining to mental soundness or clarity; as, a *lucid* interval; **3,** shining; transparent; as, *lucid* water.—*adv.* **lu'cid-ly.**—*n.* **lu'cid-ness.**—*n.* **lu-cid'i-ty.**

lu-ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* a friction match: **Lucifer,** I, Venus, when it appears as the morning star; **2,** Satan.

luck (lŭk), *n.* **1,** chance; fortune, either good or bad; **2,** good fortune; success.

luck-less (lŭk'lĕs), *adj.* unlucky; unfortunate; unfavorable.—*adv.* **luck'-less-ly.**—*n.* **luck'less-ness.**

luck-y (lŭk'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** having good fortune; **2,** successful; **3,** producing good by chance.—*adv.* **luck'i-ly.**—*n.* **luck'i-ness.**

lu-cra-tive (lū'krā-tĭv), *adj.* profitable; producing wealth.—*adv.* **lu'-cra-tive-ly.**—*n.* **lu'cra-tive-ness.**

lu-cre (lū'kẽr; lōō'-), *n.* money; profits: used in an unfavorable sense.

lu-cu-bra-tion (lū'kū-brā'shŭn), *n.* close study; also, something produced by such study.

lu-di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *adj.* causing mirth; comical; droll.—*adv.* **lu'di-crous-ly.**—*n.* **lu'di-crous-ness.**

luff (lŭf), *n.* **1,** the forward edge of a fore-and-aft sail; **2,** the broadest part of a ship's bow; **3,** the act of sailing closer to the wind:—*v.i.* to steer or sail nearer the wind.

[1]lug (lŭg), *v.t.* **1,** to pull or carry with effort; **2,** hence, to introduce, as a subject of conversation, in a forced manner: with *in.*

[2]lug (lŭg), *n.* **1,** *Eng. Dial.* and *Scot.,* the ear; **2,** hence, any projection like an ear, esp. a handle or support; as, the *lug* of a kettle.

[3]lug (lŭg), *n.* a four-cornered sail on a slant-ing spar or yard: also called *lugsail.*

lug-gage (lŭg'ăj), *n.* a traveler's personal baggage: used chiefly in England.

lug-ger (lŭg'ẽr), *n.* a small vessel having two or three masts rigged with lugsails, or four-sided sails, fastened to spars hung obliquely to the masts.

lug-sail (lŭg'sāl'), *n.* a four-sided sail held out by a yard, which is slung obliquely to the mast (see illus. next page).

lu-gu-bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *adj.* mournful; sad; doleful.—*adv.* **lu-gu'bri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **lu-gu'bri-ous-ness.**

luke-warm (lūk'wôrm'), *adj.* **1,** moderately warm; tepid; **2,** indifferent; not much interested.—*adv.* **luke'-warm'ly.**—*n.* **luke'warm'ness.**

lull (lŭl), *v.t.* to soothe to sleep; quiet:—*v.i.* to become calm:—*n.* a lessening of noise.

lull-a-by (lŭl'ă-bī'), *n.* [*pl.* lullabies (-bīz')], a cradle song; a soothing refrain.

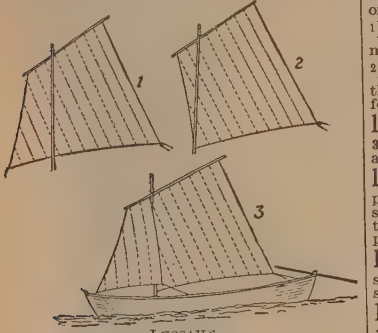
lum-ba-go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* rheumatism of the muscles of the lumbar region, or lower part of the back.

lum-bar (lŭm'bẽr), *adj.* pertaining to the loins, or lower part of the back.

[1]lum-ber (lŭm'bẽr), *n.* **1,** rubbish; **2,** forest timber sawed into boards.—*v.t.* **1,** to fill with rubbish; **2,** to heap together in disorder:—*v.i.* in the U. S. and Canada, to cut down timber and prepare it for market.—*n.* **[1]lum'ber-ing.**—*n.* **lum'ber-man.**

[2]lum-ber (lŭm'bẽr), *v.i.* **1**, to move clumsily; **2**, to roll heavily along; rumble.—*n.* **lum'ber-er.**—*p.adj.* **[2]lum'ber-ing.**

lu-mi-na-ry (lū'mĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* luminaries (-rĭz)], a body that gives light, esp. a heavenly body, as the sun.



LUGSAILS
1, dipping lugsail; 2, standing lugsail; 3, split lugsail.

lu-mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1**, giving forth, or spreading, light; bright; as, *luminous* stars; *luminous* paint; **2**, clear; easily understood; intelligent; enlightening.—*adv.* **lu'mi-nous-ly.**—*n.* **lu'mi-nous-ness.**—*n.* **lu'mi-nos'i-ty.**

lump (lŭmp), *n.* **1**, a small, shapeless mass; as, a *lump* of clay; **2**, a swelling; **3**, a collection or lot taken as a whole; as, a *lump* of money; **4**, *Colloq.*, a stupid or slow-moving person:—*v.t.* **1**, to unite in one body or amount; as, to *lump* expenses; **2**, to treat collectively.—*adj.* **lump'ish.**—*adv.* **lump'ish-ly.**—*n.* **lump'ish-ness.**

lump-y (lŭm'pĭ), *adj.* **1**, full of lumps; **2**, choppy; as, a *lumpy* sea.

lu-na-cy (lū'nă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lunacies (-sĭz)], mental unsoundness; insanity.

lu-nar (lū'nẽr), *adj.* pertaining to the moon; pale or crescent-shaped.

lu-nate (lū'nāt), *adj.* crescent-shaped; as, a *lunate* leaf. Also, **lu'nat-ed.**

lu-na-tic (lū'nă-tĭk), *adj.* **1**, affected with, or characteristic of, insanity; as, *lunatic* notions; **2**, pertaining to the insane; as, a *lunatic* asylum:—*n.* one who is insane.

lu-na-tion (lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* the period of time from one new moon to the next; a lunar month.

lunch (lŭnch), *n. Colloq.*, **1**, a light repast taken between meals; luncheon; also, any light meal, except breakfast; **2**, the food for such a meal:—*v.i.* to eat a lunch.

lunch-eon (lŭn'chŭn), *n.* **1**, food taken between meals; **2**, a light meal, esp. at noon; lunch; **3**, a midday meal served to guests.

lung (lŭng), *n.* in air-breathing vertebrates, one of two organs of breathing, in which the blood gives up water and carbon dioxide and receives oxygen.

lunge (lŭnj), *n.* **1**, a sudden thrust or pass with a fencing foil or with a sword; **2**, a sudden lurch; a leap forward:—*v.i.* **1**, to make a sudden thrust or pass in, or as in, fencing; **2**, to plunge forward.

lu-pine (lū'pĭn), *n.* **1**, a garden plant of the pea family with blue, pink, or white flowers; **2**, in *pl.*, its edible seeds.

[1]lurch (lûrch), *n.* a sudden roll to one side, as of a ship; a swaying, staggering motion:—*v.i.* to roll or stagger suddenly.

[2]lurch (lûrch), *n.* **1**, in cribbage, the position of a loser who has pegged less than half the winning score; **2**, a difficult or forlorn position; as, left in the *lurch*.

lurch-er (lûr'chẽr), *n.* **1**, one who lurks about; a spy; **2**, a petty thief; **3**, a crossbred dog noted for keenness of scent and sight, used esp. by poachers.

lure (lûr), *n.* **1**, anything used as a means of attracting by promising profit or pleasure; **2**, artificial bait; **3**, a device resembling a bird used by a falconer to recall the hawk:—*v.t.* to attract by anything that promises profit or pleasure.

lu-rid (lū'rĭd), *adj.* **1**, grayish yellow; wan; ghastly; pale; **2**, resembling flames seen through smoke; **3**, shockingly vivid, as a story.—*adv.* **lu'rid-ly.**—*n.* **lu'rid-ness.**

lurk (lûrk), *v.i.* **1**, to lie in wait; lie concealed; **2**, to move furtively.

lus-cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, excessively sweet; **2**, delightful to the taste or sense.—*adv.* **lus'cious-ly.**—*n.* **lus'cious-ness.**

lush (lŭsh), *adj.* **1**, juicy; **2**, rich in growth or vegetation; as, *lush* meadows.

lust (lŭst), *n.* **1**, strong desire to possess and enjoy, usually in a bad sense; as, a *lust* for gold; **2**, sinful and impure desire:—*v.i.* **1**, to desire something strongly; **2**, to have impure desires: with *after*.—*adj.* **lust'ful.**

lus-ter (lŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1**, the quality of shining by reflected light; gloss; **2**, brightness; **3**, a chandelier ornamented with cut-glass pendants. Also, **lus'tre.**—*adj.* **lus'ter-less.**

lus-trous (lŭs'trŭs), *adj.* **1**, having a sheen or brightness; **2**, illustrious.

lust-y (lŭs'tĭ), *adj.* robust; healthy; as, a *lusty* infant.—*adv.* **lust'i-ly.**—*n.* **lus'ti-ness.**

[1]lute (lūt), *n.* formerly, a stringed musical instrument with mandolin-shaped body and neck bent back at a sharp angle.

LUTE

[2]lute (lūt), *n.* a composition of clay, used for making joints tight, as in vessels, or for protecting them from the action of fire:—*v.t.* to close up with lute.

lux-u-ri-ant (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ănt; lŭg-zhōō'-), *adj.* **1**, abundant and vigorous, as plants, hair, etc.; **2**, fertile, as soil; **3**, profuse or elaborate, as a literary style.—*adv.* **lux-u'ri-ant-ly.**—*n.* **lux-u'ri-ance.**

lux-u-ri-ate (lŭks-ū'rĭ-āt; lŭg-zhōō'-), *v.i.* **1**, to grow abundantly; **2**, to live extravagantly or without restraint.

lux-u-ri-ous (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ŭs; lŭg-zhōō'-), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to extrava-

gant ease and plenty; **2**, indulging in, or administering to, extravagant ease.—*adv.* **lux-u'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **lux-u'ri-ous-ness.**

lux-u-ry (lŭk'shŏō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* luxuries (-rĭz)], **1**, extravagant indulgence in pleasure or ease; **2**, an expensive dainty; **3**, anything pleasurable but not necessary.

ly-ce-um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* lyceums (-ŭmz); lycea (-*ă*)], **1**, an association or institution for literary study, debate, popular lectures, etc., or the building where it meets; **2**, in France, an intermediate classical school, maintained by the government.

lye (lī), *n.* an alkaline solution obtained by leaching, or dripping water through wood ashes; also, any strongly alkaline substance: sold commercially as white crystals.

ly-ing (lī'ĭng), present participle and verbal noun from *lie* or *lie*.

ly-ing-in (lī'ĭng-ĭn'), *n.* the period or state of confinement at childbirth.

lymph (limf), *n.* a transparent, yellowish fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*, and resembling diluted blood without the red corpuscles. —*adj.* **lymph'oid.**

lym-phat-ic (lim-făt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to lymph; **2**, sluggish; phlegmatic:—*n.* one of the tiny tubes or vessels which carry lymph.

lynch (linch), *v.t.* to kill or execute without legal trial, esp. through the agency of a mob: **lynch law**, punishment by private individuals without the usual legal formalities, as by a mob.—*n.* **lynch'er.**

lynx (lĭngks), *n.* any of a genus (*Lynx*) of large, fierce wild cats with short tail, tufted ears, and valuable fur: **lynx'-eyed'**, keen-sighted; alert; watchful.

lyre (līr), *n.* a kind of harplike musical instrument, fabled to have been invented by Apollo or Hermes, and used by the ancients to accompany the voice.

lyr-ic (lĭr'ĭk), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a poem with a songlike rhythm, and expressive of personal sentiment or emotion:—*n.* **1**, a lyric poem; **2**, in ancient Greece, a song or ode accompanied by the lyre; **3**, in music: **a**, a song of a character similar to that of a lyric poem; **b**, in a musical comedy, the words of any of the songs. Also, *adj.* **lyr'i-cal.** —*adv.* **lyr'i-cal-ly.**

M

ma (mä), *n.* contraction of *mamma:* a childish, often vulgar, form.

ma'am (măm; mäm), *n.* a colloquial contraction of *madam:* usually in direct address of inferiors to superiors.

mac-ad-am (măk-ăd'ăm), *n.* **1**, a pavement of crushed stone; **2**, crushed stone used for such a pavement.

mac-ad-am-ize (măk-ăd'ăm-īz), *v.t.* to build or finish (a road) with a covering consisting of a compact layer of small broken stone, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.—*n.* **mac-ad'am-i-za'tion.**

mac-a-ro-ni (măk"ă-rō'nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* macaronis; macaronies (-nĭz)], **1**, a food consisting of long, thin tubes made of a paste composed chiefly of fine wheat flour; **2**, a dandy or dude of the 18th century.

mac-a-roon (măk"ă-rōōn'), *n.* a small cake made of flour, white of egg, crushed almonds, and sugar.

ma-caw (mă-kô'), *n.* a large and gaily colored parrot with a strong, hooked bill and a long tail.

[1]mace (mās), *n.* **1**, a large and heavy staff, often spiked, formerly used as a war club; **2**, a staff carried by or before an official as a symbol of authority; **3**, the person who bears such a staff.

[2]mace (mās), *n.* an aromatic spice consisting of the outermost of the two coverings of the nutmeg, usually ground.

mac-er-ate (măs'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to soften or separate the parts of by soaking in a fluid, as food in digestion; **2**, to cause to grow thin and weak.—*n.* **mac"er-a'tion.**

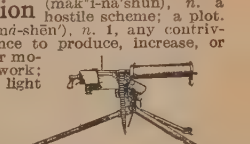
ma-che-te (mă-chā'tā), *n.* a large, heavy knife used in Cuba and South America for cutting sugar cane, brush, etc.

Mach-i-a-vel-li-an (măk"ĭ-ă-vĕl'ĭ-ăn; măk"ĭ-ă-vĕl'yăn), *adj.* pertaining to Machiavelli, the Florentine statesman, or to his principles of political deceit; hence, crafty; double-dealing, esp. in politics.—*n.* **Mach"i-a-vel'li-an-ism; Mach"i-a-vel'lism.**

mach-i-nate (măk'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to plan, contrive, or plot, usually with evil intent.—*n.* **mach'i-na"tor.**

mach-i-na-tion (măk"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* a hostile scheme; a plot.

ma-chine (mă-shēn'), *n.* **1**, any contrivance to produce, increase, or regulate power or motion so as to do work; an engine; **2**, a light carriage or vehicle; **3**, an automobile; **4**, one who acts without purpose or at the bidding of another; **5**, a body of persons acting together for a common purpose: **machine gun**, a small, portable cannon capable of firing continuously and very rapidly a large number of bullets:—*v.t.* to cut or make by a machine.


MACHINE GUN

ma-chin-er-y (mă-shēn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1**, engines and other appliances collectively, or the parts of them; **2**, any means or combination to get a result.

ma-chin-ist (mă-shēn'ĭst), *n.* one who makes, repairs, or attends to, engines and other appliances.

mack-er-el (măk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [*pl.* mackerel], an edible fish, from twelve to eighteen inches in length, found in schools in the North Atlantic: **mackerel sky**, a sky covered with a mass of white flecks of cloud.

mack-in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* a waterproof overcoat.

ma-cron (mā'krŏn; măk'rŏn), *n.* a mark [¯] over a vowel to show that it is long in quantity, as in *cāme.*

mad (măd), *adj.* **1,** mentally disordered or distracted; insane; **2,** rashly foolish; **3,** furious with rage or terror; **4,** rabid; as, a *mad* dog; **5,** *Colloq.*, greatly excited.—*adv.* **mad'ly.**—*n.* **mad'ness.**

mad-am (măd'ăm), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā"dàm')], a complimentary title, or form of courteous address to a lady.

***ma-dame** (mȧ"dàm'; mȧ-dàm'; often, măd'ăm), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā"dàm')], the French title for a married woman.

mad-cap (măd'kăp"), *n.* a wild, thoughtless, or rattle-brained person:—*adj.* given to wild follies; reckless.

mad-den (măd'n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or become, crazed or furious.

mad-der (măd'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a plant from the root of which a red dye is extracted; **2,** the dye.

mad-ding (măd'ĭng), *adj.* raging; furious; wild; raving.

made (măd), past tense and past participle of *make*:—*p.adj.* **1,** artificially produced or formed; **2,** *Colloq.*, assured of success.

Ma-dei-ra (mȧ-dē'rȧ; mȧ-dā'rȧ), *n.* wine made on the island of Madeira.

***ma-de-moi-selle** (mȧd"mwȧ"zĕl'; măd"ẽ-mō-zĕl'; *Colloq.* màm"zĕl'), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* mesdemoiselles (măd"mwȧ"zĕl')], Miss: a title of courtesy given by the French to an unmarried woman.

mad-man (măd'măn), *n.* [*pl.* madmen (-mĕn)], an insane man; a lunatic; one whose mind is deranged.

Ma-don-na (mȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* **1,** a picture or statue of the Virgin Mary; **2,** in Italy, the Virgin Mary.

ma-dras (mȧ-drȧs'), *n.* a fabric of fine cotton, usually figured or corded.

mad-ri-gal (măd'rĭ-gȧl), *n.* **1,** a light, lyric love song; a pastoral poem; **2,** a part song unaccompanied by a musical instrument.

mag-a-zine (măg"ȧ-zēn'), *n.* **1,** a warehouse; **2,** a place for storing military supplies, as ammunition, etc.; **3,** the cartridge chamber of a gun; **4,** a literary or scientific publication, containing various articles, stories, etc., and issued at stated times.

ma-gen-ta (mȧ-jĕn'tȧ), *n.* a red dye derived from coal tar; also, its peculiar shade of purplish red.

mag-got (măg'ŭt), *n.* **1,** the larva of an insect, such as the house fly, in its wormlike stage of development; esp., such a worm living in decaying flesh, food, etc.; a grub; **2,** a caprice; whim.—*adj.* **mag'got-y.**

mag-ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* **1,** the pretended art of exercising power over the hidden forces of nature or of working with supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; **2,** sleight of hand; **3,** any hidden or secret power:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to, produced by, or exercising, magic; **2,** enchanting: **magic lantern,** an optical instrument for throwing on a screen, in a darkened room, illuminated pictures enlarged by an arrangement of lenses; a stereopticon. Also, *adj.* **mag'i-cal.**—*adv.* **mag'i-cal-ly.**

ma-gi-cian (mȧ-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1,** one skilled in magic; **2,** one adept in sleight of hand.

mag-is-te-ri-al (măj"ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a master or magistrate.—*adv.* **mag"is-te'ri-al-ly.**—*n.* **mag"is-te'ri-al-ness.**

mag-is-tra-cy (măj'ĭs-trȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* magistracies (-sĭz)], **1,** the office or dignity of a civil officer with public authority, or of a justice of the peace; **2,** civil officers, such as justices of the peace, collectively; **3,** the district of a magistrate.

mag-is-trate (măj'ĭs-trāt), *n.* a civil officer who has public authority; a local justice; as, a justice of the peace is a *magistrate.*—*adj.* **mag'is-tral.**

mag-na-nim-i-ty (măg"nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* magnanimities (-tĭz)], greatness of mind or soul; nobility.

mag-nan-i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *adj.* great of mind; elevated in soul or feeling; generous; courageous; heroic.—*adv.* **mag-nan'i-mous-ly.**

mag-nate (măg'nāt), *n.* **1,** a person of rank or distinction; **2,** a man influential in a certain field or industry.

mag-ne-si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ȧ; -zhȧ; măg-nē'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* a white, tasteless, earthy powder, used as a medicine.

mag-ne-si-um (măg-nē'zhĭ-ŭm; măg-nē'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* a silver-white metallic substance that burns with a brilliant light.

mag-net (măg'nĕt), *n.* **1,** the loadstone, a variety of ore having the property of attracting iron; also, a steel bar to which the power to attract iron has been artificially given; **2,** a person or thing that attracts.

mag-net-ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, exhibiting, or produced by, the magnet, or its power of attraction; **2,** hence, having the power to attract; as, a *magnetic* personality: **magnetic needle,** a slim bar of steel, charged with the forces of attraction, which, swinging in a compass, indicates the earth's force of attraction, and hence, approximately, the north-and-south line.—*adv.* **mag-net'i-cal-ly.**

mag-net-ism (măg'nĕt-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** that property possessed by various bodies, as iron or steel, of attracting or repelling each other according to certain physical laws; **2,** the science that treats of magnetism; **3,** personal attraction or charm.

mag-net-ite (măg'nĕt-īt), *n.* a black oxide of iron: an important iron ore: when possessed of magnetic properties, called *loadstone.*

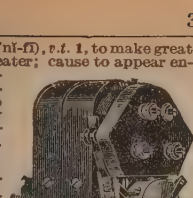
mag-net-ize (măg'nĕt-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to give force of attraction to; make a magnet of; **2,** to attract by personal influence; charm.—*adj.* **mag'net-iz"a-ble.**—*n.* **mag'net-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **mag'net-iz"er.**

mag-ne-to (măg-nē'tō; măg'nĕt-ō), *n.* [*pl.* magnetos (-tōz; -ōz)], a dynamo which generates the current for the ignition in certain internal-combustion engines, and receives its driving force from the operation of the engine itself (see illus. next page).

mag-net-o-e-lec-tric (măg'nĕt-ō-ē-lĕk'trĭk; măg-nē'tō-), *adj.* characterized by, or pertaining to, electricity developed by magnets. Also, **mag'net-o-e-lec'tri-cal.**

mag-nif-i-cent (măg-nĭf'ĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; sublime; noble.—*adv.* **mag-nif'i-cent-ly.**—*n.* **mag-nif'i-cence.**

mag-ni-fy (măg′nĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1**, to make great or greater; cause to appear enlarged, as by a microscope; **2**, to exaggerate:—*v.i.* to make apparently greater by a lens.—*n.* **mag′ni-fi-ca′tion.**—*n.* **mag′ni-fi′er.**



HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO

mag-nil-o-quent (măg-nĭl′ō-kwĕnt), *adj.* pompous in style or speech; boastful; bombastic.—*adv.* **mag-nil′o-quent-ly.**—*n.* **mag-nil′o-quence.**

mag-ni-tude (măg′nĭ-tūd), *n.* **1**, comparative size or bulk; extent of dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); **2**, greatness of size or importance; grandeur; **3**, in astronomy, the degree of brightness of a star.

mag-no-li-a (măg-nō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* any of a genus (*Magnolia*) of ornamental trees, having aromatic bark, lustrous leaves, and large, fragrant flowers.

mag-pie (măg′pī), *n.* **1**, a chattering bird of the jay family; **2**, hence, one who talks continuously; a chatterer.

mag-uey (măg′wā: *Span.* mä-gā′ĕ), *n.* any of several species of agave yielding a fiber; esp., the century plant.

Mag-yar (mŏd′yŏr), *n.* **1**, one of the ruling race in Hungary; **2**, the language of that race:—*adj.* relating to that race or to its language.

ma-hog-a-ny (mȧ-hŏg′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mahoganies (-nĭz)], a tree of tropical America yielding a beautiful, dark, reddish brown, hard wood, used for furniture; also, the wood: often imitated by staining cheaper woods a dark, reddish brown color.

ma-hout (mȧ-hout′), *n.* in the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper.

maid (mād), *n.* **1**, an unmarried girl or woman; **2**, a female servant.

maid-en (mād′n), *n.* an unmarried girl or woman; a virgin:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to a virgin; unmarried; **2**, pure; unsoiled; **3**, earliest or first; as, a *maiden* trip.—*adj.* and *adv.* **maid′en-ly.**

maid-en-hair (mād′n-hâr″), *n.* a beautiful, delicate fern found in damp and shady woods.

maid-en-hood (mād′n-hŏŏd), *n.* **1**, the state of being a young, unmarried girl; **2**, virginity.

[1]mail (māl), *n.* **1**, defensive body armor of steel rings, net, or scales; **2**, hence, loosely, other armor:—*v.t.* to clothe in mail.

[2]mail (māl), *n.* **1**, in the U. S., the letters and other matter, collectively, delivered by post; **2**, the government system for conveying letters, packages, etc.; **3**, something that carries letters, etc., as a vehicle, boat, or person:—*v.t.* to post, or send by post.—*adj.* **mail′a-ble.**

maim (mām), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; cripple or disfigure.

main (mān), *adj.* **1**, chief; principal; **2**, sheer; as, by *main* strength; **3**, connected with the mainmast of a ship:—*n.* **1**, the ocean; **2**, strength; as, with might and *main*; **3**, a principal conduit or pipe; as, a water *main*.

main-land (mān′lănd), *n.* a continent; a broad expanse of land, generally principal land as opposed to *island*.

main-ly (mān′lĭ), *adv.* principally; chiefly; for the most part.

main-mast (mān′măst), *n.* the chief mast of a ship.

main-sail (mān′sāl″; mān′sl), *n.* the principal sail of a vessel, the lowest sail on the mainmast.

main-spring (mān′spring″), *n.* **1**, the principal spring, or driving spring, in a mechanism, as a trigger or watch (see *trigger*, illus.); **2**, a chief motive or reason.

main-stay (mān′stā″), *n.* **1**, any of the large, strong ropes supporting the mainmast; **2**, hence, a principal dependence; chief support.

main-tain (mān-tān′; mĕn-tān′), *v.t.* **1**, to support or bear the expense of; sustain, as a family; **2**, to keep possession of; also, to keep up; as, to *maintain* a war; **3**, to affirm and defend by argument, as a claim.—*adj.* **main-tain′a-ble.**—*n.* **main-tain′er.**

main-te-nance (mān′tĕ-nănș), *n.* **1**, the act of sustaining or defending; support; **2**, means of sustenance.

maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn; field corn: used of the plant or of the grain.

ma-jes-tic (mȧ-jĕs′tĭk), *adj.* having great dignity of person or appearance; stately; noble; sublime; regal. Also, **ma-jes′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **ma-jes′ti-cal-ly.**

maj-es-ty (măj′ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* majesties (-tĭz)], sovereignty; grandeur; nobility; sublimity: **Majesty**, a title given to a sovereign ruler; as, Your *Majesty*.

ma-jol-i-ca (mȧ-jŏl′ĭ-kȧ; mȧ-yōl′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* a kind of decorative, glazed pottery with a richly adorned enameled surface. Also, **ma-lol′i-ca.**

ma-jor (mā′jẽr), *adj.* **1**, greater in number, extent, dignity, importance, or quality; **2**, in music, greater by a half step than the minor; as, a *major* interval; also, characterized by major intervals: as, a *major* scale: **major general**, a military officer next in rank below a lieutenant general:—*n.* **1**, a military officer next in rank above a captain; **2**, in the U. S., a student's principal subject.

ma-jor-do-mo (mā″jẽr-dō′mō), *n.* [*pl.* major-domos (-mōz)], the chief steward of a great household.

ma-jor-i-ty (mȧ-jŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* majorities (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being greater; **2**, more than half of a total; **3**, the full legal age of twenty-one years.

make (māk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* made (mād), *p.pr.* mak′ĭng], **1**, to create; fashion; compose; frame; produce; bring about; **2**, to prepare for use; as, to *make* a garden or a bed; **3**, to obtain for oneself, as friends; **4**, to amount to; as, three feet *make* a yard; **5**, to get; as, to *make* a fortune: also, to clear; net; as, to *make* five dollars; **6**, to score; as, we *made* ten points in the game; **7**, to arrive at, near, or in sight of; as, to *make* port; **8**, to cause to be or become; as, to *make* him president; **9**, to cause to act in a certain manner: as, to *make* a child obey; **10**, to per-

form; as, to *make* a gesture; carry on, as war; **11**, in electricity, to complete or close (a circuit): —*v.i.* **1**, to tend or move; as, he *made* toward the goal; **2**, to put something into a specified condition; as, to *make* ready for a journey; **3**, to act in a specified manner; as, to *make* merry; **4**, to appear; increase, as ice; accumulate, as snow:—*n.* **1**, shape; style; build; **2**, amount of output; **3**, brand; method or act of manufacture; as, this car is of a better *make* than mine; **4**, the completion of an electric circuit: **make and break**, in electricity, an automatic device for closing and opening a circuit.

make–be-lieve (māk′ē-bē-lēv″), *n.* a pretense, as a child's game of pretending something fancied is real: —*adj.* pretended; fictitious; false.

mak-er (māk′ĕr), *n.* **1**, one that fashions, composes, or produces; **2**, one who signs a promissory note: **Maker**, the Creator.

make-shift (māk′shĭft″), *n.* that which can be used for a time for lack of something better:—*adj.* capable of being used for a time; temporary.

make–up (māk′-ŭp″), *n.* **1**, the way in which the parts of anything are put together; **2**, the dress, paint, powder, etc., which an actor puts on for a part on the stage; **3**, the arrangement of type, articles, headlines, etc., in newspapers or printed matter.

mal-a-chite (măl′ă-kīt), *n.* green carbonate of copper: a valuable form of copper ore used in making ornaments.

mal-ad-min-is-ter (măl″ăd-mĭn′ĭs-tĕr), *v.t.* to manage or conduct badly.—*n.* **mal″ad-min″is-tra′tion.**

mal-a-droit (măl″ă-droit′), *adj.* unskilful; awkward; clumsy.—*adv.* **mal″a-droit′ly.**—*n.* **mal″a-droit′ness.**

mal-a-dy (măl′ă-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* maladies (-dĭz)], a disease, esp. one deep-seated or lingering, mental or physical.

Mal-a-ga (măl′ă-gă), *n.* **1**, a variety of white wine; **2**, a sweet, white, firm-fleshed grape.

mal-a-pert (măl′ă-pûrt), *adj.* pert; bold:—*n.* a bold, saucy person.

mal-ap-ro-pos (măl-ăp″rō-pō′), *adj.* out of place; coming at the wrong time; not appropriate or suitable:—*adv.* inappropriately.

ma-lar (mā′lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek or cheek bone.

ma-la-ri-a (mă-lā′rĭ-ă), *n.* **1**, harmful vapors from marshy land, supposed to produce fevers, etc.; **2**, a disease produced by a parasite deposited in the blood by the bite of certain mosquitoes; chills and fever.—*adj.* **ma-la′ri-al.**—*adj.* **ma-la′ri-ous.**

mal-con-tent (măl′kŏn-tĕnt″), *adj.* discontented, esp. with established authority:—*n.* one who is discontented with the established order of things.

male (māl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the sex that begets young; **2**, consisting of men or boys; masculine; as, a *male* choir:—*n.* a human being of the sex that begets young; an animal or plant of such sex: opp. of *female*.—*n.* **male′ness.**

mal-e-dic-tion (măl″ē-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a proclaiming of evil against anyone; curse; **2**, the act of speaking evil; **3**, the state of being slandered.

mal-e-fac-tor (măl″ē-făk′tĕr), *n.* a wrongdoer; a criminal; felon.—*n.* **mal″e-fac′tion.**—*n.fem.* **mal″e-fac′tress.**

ma-lev-o-lent (mă-lĕv′ō-lĕnt), *adj.* malicious; spiteful; disposed to injure others.—*adv.* **ma-lev′o-lent-ly.**—*n.* **ma-lev′o-lence.**

mal-fea-sance (măl-fē′zăns), *n.* **1**, an illegal act; evil deed; **2**, wrongdoing by a public official.

mal-for-ma-tion (măl″fôr-mā′shŭn), *n.* faulty or abnormal structure of any part of a body.

mal-ice (măl′ĭs), *n.* **1**, evil intention to injure others; deliberate mischief; spite; **2**, in law, a state of mind shown by intention to perform an unlawful act or deed.

ma-li-cious (mă-lĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* **1**, bearing ill will; influenced by hatred or spite; **2**, indulging in deliberate mischief; **3**, arising from ill will; as, a *malicious* act.—*adv.* **ma-li′cious-ly.**—*n.* **ma-li′cious-ness.**

ma-lign (mă-līn′), *v.t.* to speak evil of with spite or ill will; slander:—*adj.* **1**, evil in disposition; slanderous; **2**, tending to injure; baleful; as, *malign* influences.—*n.* **ma-lign′er.**—*adv.* **ma-lign′ly.**

ma-lig-nant (mă-lĭg′nănt), *adj.* **1**, malicious; having extreme, active enmity toward anyone; intending or bringing about evil; **2**, of disease, tending to cause death; virulent.—*adv.* **ma-lig′nant-ly.**—*n.* **ma-lig′nan-cy.**

ma-lig-ni-ty (mă-lĭg′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* malignities (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being disposed to do evil to others; malice; **2**, an evil act or event; **3**, deadly quality; as, the *malignity* of cancer.

ma-lin-ger (mă-lĭng′gĕr), *v.i.* to pretend illness in order to escape duty, esp. military duty.—*n.* **ma-lin′ger-er.**

mall (môl), *n.* **1**, (preferably, *maul*), a large, heavy, wooden mallet used in the game of pall-mall; **2**, a public walk shaded by trees.

mal-lard (măl′ărd), *n.* a species of large wild duck, esp. the male; commonly, any wild duck.

mal-le-a-ble (măl′ē-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being extended by hammering or rolling; as, gold is the most *malleable* of all metals.—*n.* **mal″le-a-bil′i-ty.**

mal-let (măl′ĕt), *n.* **1**, a short-handled hammer used for driving a tool; **2**, the long-handled implement, hammerlike at one end, used to drive the balls in croquet or polo.

MALLET

mal-low (măl′ō), *n.* a plant having pink, purple, white, or yellow, cup-shaped flowers.

malm-sey (mäm′zĭ), *n.* **1**, a rich variety of grape; **2**, a full-flavored, sweet wine. Also, **mal′voi-sie** (măl′vwä-zē).

mal-nu-tri-tion (măl″nū-trĭsh′ŭn), *n.* insufficient nourishment, either on account of actual lack of food or faulty digestive processes.

mal-o-dor-ous (măl-ō′dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* having a disagreeable smell, objectionable in odor.—*adv.* **mal-o′dor-ous-ly.**

mal-prac-tice (măl-prăk′tĭs), *n.* the conduct of any profession in an illegal or wrong way, esp. on the part of a physician.

malt (môlt), *n.* barley or other grain sprouted by being soaked in water, and dried for brewing:—*v.t.* to make into, or with, malt, or fermented grain:—*adj.* made with such fermented grain; as, beer and ale are *malt* liquors.—*adj.* **malt'y.**

mal-treat (măl-trēt'), *v.t.* to treat ill or unkindly.—*n.* **mal-treat'ment.**

mal-ver-sa-tion (măl″vẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* evil behavior; esp., misconduct in public office.

[1]mam-ma (mä-mä'; mă'mä), *n.* mother: a familiar or childish name. Also, **ma-ma'.**

[2]mam-ma (măm'ä), *n.* [*pl.* mammæ (-ē)], a glandular organ secreting milk, found in all animals that suckle their young.

mam-mal (măm'ăl), *n.* a member of the highest class (*Mammalia*) of animals, which feed their young by means of milk glands.

mam-ma-ry (măm'ä-rĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to the breasts, or mammæ; as, the *mammary* glands.

mam-mon (măm'ŭn), *n.* **1,** wealth: worldly gain; **2,** greed for riches: **Mammon,** greed: personified as a god.—*n.* **mam'mon-ism.**

mam-moth (măm'ŏth), *n.* a huge, hairy-skinned elephant, no longer in existence:—*adj.* gigantic; immense.

mam-my (măm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mammies (-ĭz)], **1,** mother: a childish name; **2,** in the South, a negro servant or nurse who takes care of white children.

man (măn), *n.* [*pl.* men (mĕn)], **1,** a human being; also, the human race; **2,** an adult male of the human species; **3,** anyone: with *a;* **4,** a male servant; valet; **5,** one possessed of manly qualities in a high degree; **6,** one of the pieces in chess, checkers, or similar games; also, a player in a game, whether male or female; **7,** manly quality; manliness:—*v.t.* **1,** to furnish with men; **2,** to supply with strength.

man-a-cle (măn'ä-kl), *n.,* usually in *pl.,* a handcuff; a fetter:—*v.t.* to place handcuffs upon; put into chains.

man-age (măn'ăj), *v.t.* **1,** to conduct or carry on; **2,** to govern; make obedient; control; **3,** to bring about by ingenious devices; contrive.

man-age-a-ble (măn'ăj-ä-bl), *adj.* easily conducted or controlled; obedient; controllable; subject to guidance.—*adv.* **man'age-a-bly.**—*n.* **man'age-a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **man'age-a-bil'i-ty.**

man-age-ment (măn'ăj-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act or art of conducting or controlling; administration; control; **2,** skill in direction; **3,** those collectively who are responsible for the direction of an enterprise or business.

man-ag-er (măn'ă-jẽr), *n.* **1,** one who directs or conducts anything; **2,** a person who conducts business or household affairs with skill and economy.—*adj.* **man'a-ge'ri-al.**

man-a-tee (măn'ă-tē'), *n.* any of several sea mammals resembling, but smaller than, a whale.

man-da-mus (măn-dā'mŭs), *n.* a writ—ten paper given out by a superior court directing the person, corporation, or inferior court to whom it is addressed to perform some public duty or act.

man-da-rin (măn'dä-rĭn; măn″dä-rēn'), *n.* **1,** in China, an official of one of nine classes, which are distinguished by a particular kind of button worn on the cap; **2,** a variety of orange: **Mandarin,** the Chinese dialect in use by the official classes; loosely, the chief Chinese dialect.

man-date (măn'dāt), *n.* **1,** an order; command; an official charge or injunction; **2,** the control and supervision of a small, weak country by a great power.

man-da-to-ry (măn'dä-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** containing, or pertaining to, an official command; expressing a command; **2,** carrying authority; obligatory:—*n.* [*pl.* mandatories (-rĭz)], **1,** an attorney or agent who acts for another; **2,** a nation or state chosen to govern or administer a colony, or any given territory. Also, *n.* **man'da-ta-ry.**

man-di-ble (măn'dĭ-bl), *n.* **1,** the bone of the lower jaw, esp. if in one piece; **2,** in birds, either jaw.

man-do-lin (măn″dō-lĭn'), *n.* a musical instrument which has a pear-shaped sound box, a neck with frets, and metal strings arranged in pairs (see *musical instrument,* illus.). Also, **man'do-line.**

man-drake (măn'drāk), *n.* **1,** a plant of the nightshade family with a very large, forked root and a white or purple flower; **2,** in the U. S., the May apple, a low-growing herb with a white blossom.

man-drel (măn'drĕl), *n.* **1,** the part of a lathe on which the work to be turned is placed; **2,** the revolving axle of a circular saw. Also, **man'dril.**

man-drill (măn'drĭl), *n.* the blue-faced baboon of Africa: one of the largest and most ferocious of the baboons.

mane (mān), *n.* the long hair on the upper side or about the neck of certain animals, as the horse and the lion.—*adj.* **maned.**—*adj.* **mane'less.**

ma-nège (mä-nāzh'), *n.* **1,** a riding academy; a school where horsemanship is taught; **2,** the art of training, riding, or driving horses. Also, **ma-nege'** (*mä-nēzh'*).

ma-nes (mā'nēz), *n.pl.* **1,** among the ancient Romans, the spirits of the dead and the gods of the lower regions; **2,** hence, spirits of ancestors worshiped as gods.

ma-neu-ver (mä-nōō'vẽr; mä-nū'vẽr), *n.* **1,** swift and skilful management or operation in military or naval affairs; **2,** an artful device or proceeding; a stratagem; skilful management:—*v.i.* **1,** to perform certain movements with troops or war vessels; **2,** to manage with art and skill:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to make certain movements, as troops; **2,** to handle skilfully; manage with dexterity; **3,** to put into certain positions, by skilful management.—*n.* **ma-neu'ver-er.**

man-ful (măn'fo͝ol), *adj.* courageous; bravely determined.—*adv.* **man'ful-ly.**—*n.* **man'ful-ness.**

man-ga-nese (măng″gä-nēs'; măng'gä-nēz), *n.* a hard, brittle, metallic substance, of a grayish color tinged with red: used in making paint, glass, etc.

mange (mānj), *n.* a contagious skin disease of dogs, cattle, etc.: caused by parasitic mites and sometimes affecting man.

man-gel–wur-zel (măng'gl-wûr"zl), *n.* a large, coarse variety of beet, cultivated as a cattle fodder.

man-ger (mān'jĕr), *n.* a feeding trough for horses or cattle.

[1]man-gle (măng'gl), *n.* a machine for ironing cloth, esp. damp linen, between rollers:—*v.t.* to iron in a mangle, as cloth, sheets, etc.—*n.* **[1]man'gler.**

[2]man-gle (măng'gl), *v.t.* **1,** to cut to pieces; maim; mutilate by cutting or hacking; **2,** to spoil in the performing or making; make a botch of.—*n.* **[2]man'gler.**

man-go (măng'gō), *n.* [*pl.* mangoes; mangos (-gōz)], **1,** a tropical tree bearing a fruit of oblong shape, yellowish color, thick rind, and juicy pulp; **2,** the fruit.

man-grove (măng'grōv), *n.* an East and West Indian tree yielding a bark used in tanning, and having branches which take root and cause the tree to spread.

man-gy (mān'jĭ), *adj.* **1,** suffering or afflicted with a contagious skin disease, as dogs and cattle; **2,** shabby; squalid; neglected.—*n.* **man'gi-ness.**

man-hole (măn'hōl"), *n.* an opening by which a workman may enter a tank, sewer, or the like.

man-hood (măn'hŏŏd), *n.* **1,** the state of being a man; man's estate; **2,** men collectively; **3,** the qualities belonging to a man; courage.

ma-ni-a (mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* violent insanity or excitement; also, excessive enthusiasm; as, a collecting *mania.*

ma-ni-ac (mā'nĭ-ăk), *adj.* affected with insanity; raving; frantic:—*n.* a madman. Also, *adj.* **ma-ni'a-cal** (*mă-nī'ă-kăl*).—*adv.* **ma-ni'a-cal-ly.**

man-i-cure (măn'ĭ-kūr), *n.* **1,** the care of the hands, nails, etc.; **2,** one whose business it is to care for the hands and nails of others:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to care for the hands and nails (of). *–n.* **man'i-cur"ist.**

man-i-fest (măn'ĭ-fĕst), *adj.* clear; plain; apparent to the sight or understanding:—*v.t.* **1,** to make clear; show clearly; **2,** to show the list of, as a cargo:—*n.* the list of a cargo to be shown to the custom-house officials; an invoice.—*adv.* **man'i-fest-ly.**—*n.* **man"i-fes-ta'tion.**

man-i-fes-to (măn"ĭ-fĕs'tō), *n.* [*pl.* manifestos (-tōz)], a public declaration, as on the part of an official or a state, concerning political measures or intentions.

man-i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *adj.* **1,** various in kind or quality; numerous; **2,** comprehensive:—*v.t.* to make many copies of by means of a duplicating machine:—*n.* **1,** a copy made by a duplicating machine; **2,** a pipe having two or more lateral outlets, used for connecting one pipe with others.—*adv.* **man'i-fold"ly.**—*n.* **man'i-fold"ness.**

man-i-kin (măn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* **1,** a dwarf; little man; **2,** a model of the human body for study of the organs. Also, **man'a-kin; man'ni-kin.**

Ma-nil-a (mă-nĭl'ă), *n.* **1,** a hemp used for ropes, paper, etc., made from the fibers of a Philippine tree related to the banana; **2,** a strong paper made from these fibers. Also, **ma-nil'a; Ma-nil'la; ma-nil'la.**

ma-nip-u-late (mă-nĭp'ū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to operate or work skilfully by means of the hands, as tools; **2,** to treat; influence artfully; control the action of, by skilful management; **3,** to falsify, as books in bookkeeping.—*n.* **ma-nip"u-la'tion.**—*n.* **ma-nip'u-la"tor.**—*adj.* **ma-nip'u-la-tive.**—*adj.* **ma-nip'u-la-to-ry.**

man-kind (măn"kīnd'), *n.* **1,** the human race; **2,** (măn'kīnd"), men, distinguished from women.

man-like (măn'līk"), *adj.* like, or suitable to, a man; manly.

man-li-ness (măn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* the state or quality of possessing manly virtues, as strength and courage.

man-ly (măn'lĭ), *adj.* having the qualities befitting a man; courageous; noble; dignified; resolute:—*adv.* like a man.

man-na (măn'ă), *n.* the food miraculously supplied to the Israelites during their 40 years' wandering in the wilderness.

man-ner (măn'ĕr), *n.* **1,** method; mode of action; **2,** habit; way of acting; custom; **3,** sort; kind; species; **4,** aspect; style; fashion; **5,** in *pl.*: **a,** morals; behavior; politeness; **b,** rules of conduct; practices of society.—*adj.* **man'nered.**—*adj.* **man'ner-less.**

man-ner-ism (măn'ĕr-ĭzm), *n.* a peculiarity of style, action, or bearing, esp. if strained or affected.

man-ner-ly (măn'ĕr-lĭ, *adj.* polite; respectful:—*adv.* politely; respectfully.—*n.* **man'ner-li-ness.**

man-nish (măn'ĭsh), *adj.* masculine; characteristic of a man.—*adv.* **man'nish-ly.**—*n.* **man'nish-ness.**

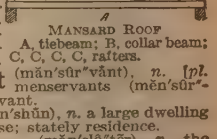
man-nite (măn'īt), *n.* a white crystalline substance found in the larch and other plants: also called *manna sugar.*

ma-nœu-ver (mă-nōō"vĕr; mă-nū'vĕr), *n.* **1,** swift and skilful management, as in war; **2,** artful device; stratagem:—*v.t.* **1,** to handle (troops or ships) skilfully; **2,** to manage with dexterity:—*v.i.* to manage with art and skill; scheme. Also, **ma-nœu'vre.** See **ma-neu'ver,** *Pfd. S.*

man–of–war (măn"ŏv-wôr"), *n.* [*pl.* men-of-war (mĕn"ŏv-)], a large armed vessel belonging to the navy of a country.

man-or (măn'ŭr), *n.* **1,** in England, the district over which a lord held authority, orig. under feudal obligations; **2,** in America, a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay rent to the owner.—*adj.* **ma-no'ri-al.**

man-sard roof (măn'särd), a roof which has on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper.



MANSARD ROOF
A, tiebeam; B, collar beam; C, C, C, rafters.

manse (măns), *n.* the home of a Presbyterian minister, esp. in Scotland; a parsonage; the residence of a minister.

man-serv-ant (măn'sûr"vănt), *n.* [*pl.* menservants (mĕn'sûr"vănts)], a male servant.

man-sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* a large dwelling house; stately residence.

man-slaugh-ter (măn'slô"tĕr), *n.* the unlawful killing of a human being by another or others, but without malice aforethought.

man-tel (măn'tl), *n.* a narrow, ornamental shelf projecting above a fireplace: also called *mantelpiece.*

man-til-la (măn-tĭl'ä), *n.* **1,** a lady's light cloak or hood; **2,** a lace veil worn over the head by women in Mexico, Spain, Italy, etc.

man-tle (măn'tl), *n.* **1,** a loose cloak or cape; also, anything resembling a cloak; as, a *mantle* of flowers; **2,** the outside fold of the skin of the body of the clam and other shellfish; **3,** a conelike network of material that will not burn, but which fits like a cap over a flame and gives light by glowing at high temperature:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a cloak:—*v.i.* to become covered; as, her face *mantled* with blushes.

man-u-al (măn'ū-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, the hands:—*n.* **1,** a small book; a handbook; **2,** a prescribed exercise in the handling of a weapon; **3,** on an organ, a keyboard for the hand, as distinct from the pedals.—*adv.* **man'u-al-ly.**

man-u-fac-to-ry (măn"ū-făk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* manufactories (-rĭz)], a place where goods are manufactured.

man-u-fac-ture (măn"ū-făk'tūr; măn"ū-făk'chōōr), *v.t.* **1,** to make, as shoes, paper, etc., from raw materials; produce by varied processes; **2,** to work into a more useful form, as wool or cotton:—*n.* **1,** the making, usually on a large scale, of articles by hand, machinery, or a combination of processes; **2,** anything made from raw material by these processes; also, such articles collectively.—*n.* **man"u-fac'tur-er.**

man-u-mis-sion (măn"ū-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of freeing from slavery; liberation; **2,** the state of being freed from slavery.

man-u-mit (măn"ū-mĭt'), *v.t.* to set free from slavery.

ma-nure (mȧ-nūr'), *n.* any fertilizing substance used for enriching the soil, esp. stable dung:—*v.t.* to enrich, as a field or garden, with fertilizing substances.

man-u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *adj.* written by hand:—*n.* **1,** a book or paper written by hand; **2,** esp., an author's copy of his work, in handwriting or in typewriting; **3,** writing, as opposed to printing.

man-y (mĕn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], numerous; consisting of a great number:—*n.* a great number.

map (măp), *n.* **1,** a representation, on a flat surface, of the earth or some portion of it; **2,** a chart of the heavens:—*v.t.* **1,** to picture or lay down in a chart: describe clearly; **2,** to plan in detail: usually with *out.*

ma-ple (mā'pl), *n.* any of several well-known trees, valued for their shade, for their wood, and, in some species, for their sap, used for making sugar and sirup.

mar (mär), *v.t.* **1,** to disfigure; damage; as, to *mar* a painting; **2,** to injure; impair; as, to *mar* one's success.

mar-a-bou (măr'ȧ-bōō), *n.* any of several Old World storks, esp. the African species whose soft wing or tail feathers are used for dress trimming; also, the feathers.

Mar-a-thon (măr'ȧ-thŏn), *n.* a long-distance foot race: so called from the runner who carried to Athens the news of the victory of Marathon.

ma-raud (mȧ-rôd'), *v.i.* to plunder; rove in search of plunder; as, wild beasts *maraud* at night.—*n.* **ma-raud'er.**

mar-ble (mär'bl), *n.* **1,** a hard limestone of various colors, capable of taking a fine polish; **2,** anything like such stone in hardness, smoothness, or coldness; **3,** a sculptured piece of such stone; **4,** a small stone or glass ball used as a child's plaything; **5,** in *pl.*: **a,** the game played with these balls; **b,** a collection of sculpture in marble:—*adj.* made of, or like, marble; cold; hard; unfeeling:—*v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.—*p.adj.* **mar'bled.**—*adj.* **mar'bly.**

[1]march (märch), *n.* a frontier boundary; borderland.

[2]march (märch), *n.* **1,** a regular, measured step or walk, esp. of soldiers; **2,** the distance passed over in walking in such a manner from one place to another; **3,** steady onward movement; as, the *march* of the years; **4,** a musical composition to be played as troops march:—*v.t.* to cause to move at a march:—*v.i.* to move with regular steps, or in military form.—*n.* **march'er.**

March (märch), *n.* the third month of the year, having 31 days.

mar-chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* the wife or widow of a marquis; a lady of the rank of a marquis.

mar-co-ni-gram (mär-kō'nĭ-grăm), *n.* a message sent or received by Marconi wireless telegraphy.

mar-co-ni-graph (mär-kō'nĭ-grăf), *n.* the apparatus used to send a message in Marconi wireless telegraphy.

Mar-di gras (mär'dē grä'), Shrove Tuesday; the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday; the last day before Lent, celebrated in some cities, as Rome, Paris, or New Orleans, with great merriment.

mare (mâr), *n.* the female of the horse, and other equine animals.

mare's–nest (mârz'=nĕst"), *n.* some discovery which at first seems to be wonderful but which proves to be a cheat or a fake.

mar-ga-rine (mär'gȧ-rēn; mär'gȧ-rĭn), *n.* artificial butter; oleomargarine, a butter substitute made from animal or vegetable fats.

mar-gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* **1,** a border; an edge; **2,** the unprinted edge of a page; **3,** a limit; **4,** an amount in reserve, as of money or time; as, he allowed a *margin* of an hour to catch the train; **5,** money, stock certificates, etc., given to a broker to secure him from loss in advancing funds for an investment; as, to buy on a *margin.* Also, *Poetic,* **marge.**

mar-gin-al (mär'jĭ-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed on, the edge or border; as, a *marginal* design.

mar-grave (mär'grāv), *n.* the English form of *Markgraf,* a German hereditary title of nobility equivalent to *marquis.*—*n.fem.* **mar'gra-vine** (mär'grȧ-vēn).

mar-gue-rite (mär'gē-rēt; mär'gē-rēt'), *n.* the oxeye daisy; more commonly, the garden and greenhouse daisy.

mar-i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld), *n.* any of several herbs of the aster family with showy yellow flowers; also, the flower.

ma-rine (mȧ-rēn'), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, living in, or formed by, the sea;

as, *marine* plants and animals; **2**, naval; relating to commerce at sea; near the sea; used at sea:—*n.* **1**, a soldier who serves on a warship; **2**, the navy of a nation; also, the executive department dealing with naval affairs; **3**, the collective shipping of a country; **4**, a picture of a sea scene.

mar-i-ner (măr'ĭ-nĕr), *n.* a sailor or seaman; one of the crew.

mar-i-o-nette (măr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* an image in human form moved by strings or by the hand, as in a puppet show.

mar-i-tal (măr'ĭ-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a husband or to marriage.

mar-i-time (măr'ĭ-tīm; -tĭm), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or bordering upon, the sea; **2**, esp., relating to sea trade.

mar-jo-ram (mär'jō-răm), *n.* any of several plants of the mint family, esp. sweet marjoram: used as flavoring.

[1]mark (märk), *n.* **1**, the target at which one aims, as in shooting; an aim or goal; **2**, a visible imprint, as a line, scratch, written word, or the like; as, an ink *mark;* **3**, a sign by which anything is known, as a label or trademark; **4**, a trait; symptom; distinguishing feature; as, a *mark* of intelligence; **5**, a figure or letter indicating a student's grade; **6**, a boundary or limit: a set standard; as, to fall below the *mark;* **7**, a line, object, or the like, serving to indicate position; **8**, in medieval England and Germany, the tract of land about a village; a political district:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with an identifying sign; **2**, to characterize; identify or indicate, as by a sign; as, faith and courage *mark* the leader; **3**, to single out or select, as by a sign; destine; **4**, to notice; observe; **5**, to rank or grade, as examination papers; **6**, to set apart, as by a boundary: usually with *off* or *out;* as, to *mark* out a tennis court:—*v.i.* to notice; consider; observe critically.—*n.* **mark'er.**—*p.adj.* **marked.**

[2]mark (märk), *n.* a German coin normally worth 23.8 cents; also, the gold monetary unit of Germany.

mar-ket (măr'kĕt; -kĭt), *n.* **1**, a public or private place for the sale or purchase of provisions; **2**, a region or country where anything can be sold; **3**, the state of trade as shown by rate or price; as, a dull *market:*—*v.i.* to deal in a public place where provisions are exposed for sale; buy or sell goods or provisions:—*v.t.* to offer for sale, or to sell, in a public place.—*n.* **mar'ket-er.**

mar-ket-a-ble (măr'kĕt-*a*-bl), *adj.* **1**, fit or suitable to be offered for sale; in demand; **2**, current in markets; as, *marketable* prices. —*n.* **mar'ket-a-bil'i-ty.**

marks-man (märks'măn), *n.* [*pl.* marksmen (-mĕn)], one skilled in shooting.—*n.* **marks'man-ship.**

[1]marl (märl), *n.* earth containing calcium mixed with clay and carbonate of lime, used as a fertilizer:—*v.t.* to fertilize with marl.

[2]marl (märl), *v.t.* to bind (a rope end) with a marline.

mar-line (mär'lĭn), *n.* a two-stranded cord used for winding around ropes.

mar-line-spike (mär'lĭn-spīk"), *n.* a pointed piece of iron used for opening the strands of a rope in splicing, or uniting two ropes by interweaving the strands. Also, **mar'lin-spike".**

mar-ma-lade (mär'mȧ-lād), *n.* a thick preserve made of oranges or other fruits boiled together with sugar.

mar-mo-set (mär'mō-zĕt"), *n.* a small South American monkey.

mar-mot (mär'mŏt), *n.* a small, coarse-furred, stout-bodied animal akin to the rat and squirrel.

[1]ma-roon (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* **1**, formerly, a runaway slave in the West Indies, or the descendant of such a person, living in the open; **2**, one who is left alone or abandoned on an island or lonely coast:—*v.t.* to place and leave alone on a desert island.

[2]ma-roon (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* a dark, brownish red color:—*adj.* of a dark, brownish red color.

mar-plot (mär'plŏt"), *n.* one who spoils or hinders some plan or plot by meddling interference.

mar-quee (mär-kē'), *n.* **1**, a large field tent: often used for outdoor entertainment; **2**, an awning raised as a temporary shelter, as from the curb to the door of a church.

mar-quet-ry (mär'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* inlaid work, as in furniture or floors.

mar-quis (mär'kwĭs), *n.* a nobleman ranking next below a duke and next above an earl or count. Also, **mar'quess.**

mar-quis-ate (mär'kwĭs-āt), *n.* the office, title, or dignity of, or territory governed by, a marquis, or margrave.

mar-quise (mär-kēz'), *n.* the wife or widow of a French marquis, a woman of similar position in the British peerage being called *marchioness.*

mar-riage (măr'ĭj), *n.* **1**, the act of legally uniting a man and woman in wedlock; the wedding ceremony; **2**, the state of being wedded; the relation existing between husband and wife.—*adj.* **mar'riage-a-ble.**

mar-row (măr'ō), *n.* **1**, the oily tissue which fills the open canals of bones; **2**, hence, the real meaning or significance of anything: **vegetable marrow,** a kind of squash.—*adj.* **mar'row-y.**

mar-row-bone (măr'ō-bōn"), *n.* a bone containing marrow, esp. in sufficient quantity to be used in cookery.

mar-row-fat (măr'ō-făt"), *n.* a late, large variety of pea.

[1]mar-ry (măr'ĭ), *v.t.* **1**, to unite as husband and wife; **2**, to take in marriage; wed; **3**, to dispose of in wedlock; as, to *marry* off a daughter; **4**, to bring together in close union; wed:—*v.i.* to enter into the state of wedlock; become married.

[2]mar-ry (măr'ĭ), *interj. Archaic,* indeed! forsooth! a mild oath expressing surprise or assent.

marsh (märsh), *n.* a swampy tract of land; a fen; morass.

mar-shal (mär'shăl), *n.* **1**, an official of high rank who superintends and regulates ceremonies; **2**, an official of lower rank than a herald, but having similar duties; **3**, in the French army, the highest military officer: also called *field marshal;* **4**, one who arranges and regulates order, rank, etc., in a public ceremony; **5**, one who has certain police duties: a sheriff:—*v.t.* **1**, to arrange or dispose in order, as facts or military forces; **2**, to lead; guide.—*n.* **mar'shal-ship.**—*n.* **mar'shal-cy.**

marsh mal-low 1, a perennial wild herb of the mallow family; 2, (often, *marshmallow*), a confection made from the root of this herb.

marsh mar-i-gold a marsh plant bearing bright yellow flowers resembling buttercups.

marsh-y (mär'shĭ), *adj.* 1, swampy; 2, growing in, like, or pertaining to, a swamp or fen.—*n.* **marsh'i-ness.**

mar-su-pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-ăl), *adj.* having a pouch: used of a class of animals that carry their young in a marsupium, or pouch:—*n.* one of these animals, as the opossum or kangaroo.

mar-su-pi-um (mär-sū'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* marsupia (*-ă*)], in female marsupials, such as the kangaroo or wallaby, an outside pouch on the abdomen for carrying the immature young.

mart (märt), *n.* a place of public purchase and sale: *—v.t.* and *v.i.* to market.

mar-ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* 1, a small animal of the weasel family; 2, the valuable fur of the animal.

mar-tial (mär'shăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or suited to, war; 2, military; as, *martial* music.—*adv.* **mar'tial-ly.**

mar-tin (mär'tĭn), *n.* a kind of small swallow.

mar-ti-net (mär'tĭ-nĕt'; mär'tĭ-nĕt''), *n.* one who requires and enforces sternly strict obedience in all details; an unusually strict or severe disciplinarian.

mar-tin-gale (mär'tĭn-gāl; mär'tĭng-gāl), *n.* 1, a broad strap passing down from the noseband to the girth of a horse's harness, to keep its head down (see *harness*, illus.); 2, a rope or chain used to stay the end of the jib boom. Also, **mar'tin-gal.**

mar-tyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* 1, one who dies for a faith, cause, or principle; 2, one who suffers keenly, esp. for a cause or principle:—*v.t.* 1, to put to death for loyalty to some belief, esp. Christianity; 2, to persecute; torture; torment; destroy.

mar-tyr-dom (mär'tẽr-dŭm), *n.* death or suffering for the sake of a faith, cause, or principle.

mar-vel (mär'vĕl), *n.* something extraordinary and astonishing; a wonder:—*v.i.* to be struck with astonishment.

mar-vel-ous (mär'vĕl-ŭs), *adj.* causing wonder; scarcely to be believed; incredible. Also, **mar'vel-lous.**—*adv.* **mar'vel-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mar'vel-ous-ness**

mas-cot (măs'kŏt), *n.* a person or thing that is supposed to bring good luck; as, a little yellow dog was the *mascot* of the baseball team. Also, **mas'cotte.**

mas-cu-line (măs'kū-lĭn), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, having the qualities of, or suitable for, a man; manly; powerful; virile; 2, coarse; mannish: said of a woman; 3, in grammar, designating the gender of words that denote primarily males.—*n.* **mas'cu-lin'i-ty.**

mash (măsh), *n.* 1, a soft or pulpy mass; 2, a warm mixture of bran and water for horses or other animals; 3, bruised malt, or meal, soaked in hot water for making beer, etc.—*v.t.* 1, to mix with hot water, as malt, in brewing; 2, to change into a soft, pulpy state; crush.—*n.* **mash'er.**

mash-ie (măsh'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mashies (*-ĭz*)], an iron-headed golf club similar to the niblick. Also, **mash'y.**

mask (măsk), *n.* 1, a full or partial cover for the face in order to disguise or protect it; as, a gas *mask;* 2, that which disguises or conceals; a pretense; as, under the *mask* of friendliness he hid his evil plans; 3, (usually, *masque*), an old form of play, in which the actors wore masks, or face coverings; also, the composition for such a play; 4, (also, *masque*), a masquerade:—*v.t.* 1, to conceal with, or as with, a mask; 2, to cover or hold in check, as troops about to launch a surprise attack:—*v.i.* to take part in a masquerade; be disguised.—*n.* **mask'er.**

ma-son (mā'sn), *n.* a builder in stone or brick; a layer of brick: **Mason,** a member of the society of Freemasons.

ma-son-ry (mā'sn-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* masonries (*-rĭz*)], 1, the art or occupation of a builder in stone; 2, a structure made by builders in stone; stonework.

masque (măsk), *n.* 1, a masquerade; 2, a short play, orig. acted as entertainment at a great castle: popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also, **mask.**

mas-quer-ade (măs''kẽr-ād'), *n.* 1, a ball or festive gathering where masks are worn; 2, an acting or living under false pretenses; 3, a disguise:—*v.i.* to cover with a mask or disguise:—*v.i.* 1, to take part in a ball where the persons present are disguised; 2, to take the part or character of another for amusement or deceit; 3, to make a false appearance.—*n.* **mas''quer-ad'er.**

mass (măs), *n.* 1, a quantity of matter or an aggregation of things united into one body; 2, a large quantity or number; as, a *mass* of corrections; 3, bulk; size; 4, the main part: **the masses,** the common people:—*v.t.* to collect into a lump or body; arrange in close relation; as, to *mass* shrubbery:—*v.i.* to make, form, or gather into a lump or group.

Mass (măs), *n.* 1, in liturgical churches, the celebration of the Holy Communion, or Eucharist; 2, the musical setting for the words of the eucharist service.

mas-sa-cre (măs'ă-kẽr), *n.* the killing of many people with violence and cruelty; wholesale slaughter or murder of people who cannot offer resistance:—*v.t.* to slaughter in such a manner.—*n.* **mas'sa-crer.**

mas-sage (mă-säzh'), *n.* a method of remedial treatment by rubbing or kneading the body:—*v.t.* to treat by rubbing and kneading.

mas-seur (mă''sûr'), *n.* [*pl.* masseurs (*-sûrz'; Fr. -sûr'*)], one who performs the operation of massage, a method of treating the body, for purposes of health, by rubbing and kneading with the hands; one who massages.—*n.fem.* **mas''seuse'** (mă''söz'), [*pl.* masseuses (mă''söz')].

mas-sive (măs'ĭv), *adj.* 1, weighty; heavy; bulky; 2, hence, imposing; impressive; 3, imperfectly and irregularly formed: used in speaking of minerals.—*adv.* **mas'sive-ly.**—*n.* **mas'sive-ness.**

mass meet-ing a general assembly of people for the discussion of some question of public interest.

mass-y (măs'ĭ), *adj.* weighty; bulky; ponderous.—*n.* **mass'i-ness.**

[1]mast (måst), *n.* **1,** a spar; a long, round iron tube or piece of timber raised upright on the keel, through the decks, of a vessel to support the sails; **2,** any upright pole, as in a derrick.—*adj.* **mast'less.**

[2]mast (måst), *n.* nuts, as of the oak, beech, chestnut, etc., esp. when used as fodder for swine.

mas-ter (mås'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a male person who rules or commands people or things; a director; employer; owner; **2,** the head of a household, college, school, etc.; **3,** an expert; hence, a skilled workman; craftsman; **4,** a winner in a contest; **5,** a great artist; **6,** the commander of a merchant vessel: **Master, 1,** a person holding an advanced university degree; **2,** a title used before the names of boys; **3,** a legal title:—*adj.* exercising control; chief; skilled:—*v.t.* to subdue or overcome; as, to *master* a task.—*n.* **mas'ter-ship.**

mas-ter-ful (mås'tẽr-fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** showing power or control; as, a *masterful* speaker; **2,** inclined to be domineering.—*adv.* **mas'ter-ful-ly.**

mas-ter key a key that will open several different locks.

mas-ter-ly (mås'tẽr-lĭ), *adj.* characteristic of a chief or expert:—*adv.* in the manner of, or with the skill of, a chief or expert.—*n.* **mas'ter-li-ness.**

mas-ter-piece (mås'tẽr-pēs"), *n.* **1,** a thing which surpasses in excellence everything else done by the maker; **2,** anything made with extraordinary skill.

mas-ter-y (mås'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* masteries (-Iz)], **1,** dominion; **2,** superiority or triumph, as in a contest; **3,** skill.

mast-head (måst'hĕd"), *n.* the top of a mast:—*v.t.* to send to the mast top as a punishment on shipboard.

mas-tic (mås'tĭk), *n.* a small evergreen tree, from which is obtained a resin used in varnishes, gum, etc.

mas-ti-cate (mås'tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to grind (food) into small pieces with the teeth; chew.—*n.* **mas'ti-ca'tor.**—*adj.* **mas'ti-ca-to-ry.**—*n.* **mas"ti-ca'tion.**

mas-tiff (mås'tĭf), *n.* one of a breed of large, courageous, powerful dogs, valued chiefly as watchdogs.

mas-to-don (mås'tō-dŏn), *n.* any of several species of very large, extinct elephants.

mas-toid (mås'toid), *adj.* **1,** nipple-shaped; **2,** in animal bodies, designating, or pertaining to, a projection, or process, of the temporal bone of the skull behind the ear:—*n.* the mastoid bone (see *skull*, illus.).—*adj.* **mas-toi'dal.**

MASTODON: A, mastodon, restored; B, a molar tooth; C, side view of skull.

[3]mat (măt), *n.* **1,** a flat piece of coarse woven fabric, made of straw, grass, or the like, as a floor covering or for wiping the feet at the door; **2,** anything thickly overgrown or entangled, as weeds:—*v.t.* to mass, knot, or twist together:—*v.i.* to become closely tangled.

[2]mat (măt), *adj.* dull, lusterless, but uniform: said of a surface and of colors:—*n.* **1,** a border for a picture; **2,** (also, *matte*), a dull finish on a gilded or painted surface.

mat-a-dor (măt'ȧ-dōr; măt'ȧ-dōr), *n.* the man chosen to kill the bull in a bullfight. Also, **mat'a-dore.**

[1]match (măch), *n.* **1,** anything which agrees with, or is exactly like, another thing; **2,** an equal; as, he met his *match;* **3,** a game or contest; **4,** marriage; **5,** one to be gained in marriage:—*v.t.* **1,** to marry; **2,** to compete with successfully; **3,** to bring an equal against; as, none *matched* his good fortune:—*v.i.* to agree with, or be like, each other.

[2]match (măch), *n.* **1,** a slender piece of wood tipped with material that is easily ignited by friction: now almost universally used for starting fires; **2,** a fuse.—*n.* **'match'mak"er.**

match-less (măch'lĕs), *adj.* not capable of being equaled; peerless.

match-lock (măch'lŏk"), *n.* an old kind of musket set off by a match.

[2]match-mak-er (măch'măk"ẽr), *n.* one who seeks to arrange marriages for others.

mate (māt), *n.* **1,** a companion or associate; an equal; **2,** either one of a pair of animals for breeding; **3,** a ship's officer ranking below the captain:—*v.t.* **1,** to match; equal; **2,** to marry; of animals, to pair:—*v.i.* to be coupled or united.—*n.* and *p.adj.* **mat'ing.**

ma-te-ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** consisting of matter or substance; not spiritual; **2,** pertaining to bodily wants; as, the *material* needs of the poor; **3,** important:—*n.* the substance of which anything is made.—*n.* **ma-te'ri-al'i-ty.**

ma-te-ri-al-ism (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the doctrine that all the facts of life are the result of the nature, action, etc., of substance or matter; **2,** the tendency to give too much importance to physical well-being and comfort, and too little to spiritual and intellectual life.—*n.* **ma-te'ri-al-ist.**—*adj.* **ma-te"ri-al-is'tic.**

ma-te-ri-al-ize (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to make capable of being seen, heard, or felt; **2,** to express (an idea) through outward objects; **3,** to give bodily form to:—*v.i.* **1,** to become a fact; **2,** to assume concrete shape.—*n.* **ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion.**

ma-te-ri-al-ly (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1,** with respect to body or substance; **2,** actually; to a great degree; as, his gift helped our plans *materially.*

ma-ter-nal (mȧ-tûr'năl), *adj.* pertaining to motherhood or to one's mother.—*adv.* **ma-ter'nal-ly.**

ma-ter-ni-ty (mȧ-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* maternities (-tIz)], the state of being a mother; motherhood.

math-e-mat-i-cal (măth"ẽ-măt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or performed by, mathematics, or the science of quantities; **2,** exact; precise; accurate.—*adv.* **math"e-mat'i-cal-ly.**

math-e-ma-ti-cian (măth"ẽ-mȧ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* one skilled in mathematics, or the science of quantities.

math-e-mat-ics (măth″ē-măt′ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the science that treats of quantities and magnitudes, by the use of symbols, and the measuring, relations, and properties of such quantities and magnitudes.

mat-in (măt′ĭn), *adj.* pertaining to the morning or to morning prayer:—*n.*, in *pl.*, morning prayer.—*adj.* **mat′in-al.**

mat-i-née (măt″ĭ-nā′), *n.* a reception or musicale held in the daytime; esp., a dramatic performance taking place in the afternoon.

mat-ri-ces (mā′trĭ-sēz; má-trī′sēz), *n.* plural of *matrix*, which see.

mat-ri-cide (măt′rĭ-sīd; mā′trĭ-sīd), *n.* **1,** the murder of a mother by her son or daughter; **2,** one who murders his mother.—*adj.* **mat′ri-cid″al.**

ma-tric-u-late (má-trĭk′ū-lāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to admit, or be admitted, to the membership of a college or university by entering one's name in a register.—*n.* **ma-tric″u-la′tion.**

mat-ri-mo-ni-al (măt″rĭ-mō′nĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial.—*adv.* **mat″ri-mo′ni-al-ly.**

ma-trix (mā′trĭks), *n.* [*pl.* matrices (măt′rĭ-sēz; má-trī′sēz)], **1,** that which gives form, origin, or foundation to anything inclosed or embedded in it; **2,** a die or mold.

ma-tron (mā′trŭn), *n.* **1,** a married woman, esp. one who has borne children; a wife or a widow; **2,** the woman who superintends the housekeeping in a hospital or other institution.—*adj.* **ma′tron-al.**

ma-tron-ly (mā′trŭn-lĭ), *adj.* like a married woman; sedately.—*adv.* like a married woman; sedately.

mat-ted (măt′ĕd), *p.adj.* **1,** covered with a mat or mats; **2,** closely tangled together, as hair.

mat-ter (măt′ẽr), *n.* **1,** that which occupies space, and of which any material body is composed; substance: opp. of *spirit; mind*: **2,** the material of which anything is made; as, solid *matter*; **3,** a thing of importance; business; as, the *matter* needs prompt attention; **4,** a cause of difficulty; as, what is the *matter?* **5,** pus:—*v.i.* **1,** to be of importance; signify; **2,** to form pus; maturate.

mat-ter-of-fact (măt′ẽr=ŏv=făkt′), *adj.* sticking to real things; literal; not imaginative; commonplace.

mat-ting (măt′ĭng), *n.* a kind of carpeting, usually made of woven straw.

mat-tock (măt′ŭk), *n.* a pickax having one of its ends flat.

mat-tress (măt′rĕs), *n.* a quilted hair- or straw-stuffed sack, used as a soft pad for a bed.

mat-u-rate (măt′ū-rāt), *v.i.* **1,** to ripen; **2,** to form pus:—*v.t.* to cause to generate pus; bring (an abscess) to a head.—*n.* **mat″u-ra′tion.**—*adj.* **ma-tur′a-tive.**

ma-ture (má-tūr′), *v.i.* to become ripe:—*v.t.* to bring or hasten to full growth:—*adj.* **1,** ripe; full-grown; completely developed; as, *mature* fruit; **2,** perfected; ready for use, as a plan.—*adv.* **ma-ture′ly.**—*n.* **ma-tu′ri-ty.**

ma-tu-ti-nal (má-tū′tĭ-năl; măt″ū-tī′năl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or occurring in, the morning; early.

maud-lin (môd′lĭn), *adj.* **1,** easily moved to tears; weakly and foolishly sentimental; **2,** drunkenly silly.

maul (môl), *n.* a large wooden hammer:—*v.t.* to wound or bruise in a rough manner. Also, **mall.**—*n.* **maul′er.**

maul-stick (môl′stĭk″), *n.* a stick used by painters as a rest to steady the hand while painting. Also, **mahl′stick″.**

maun-der (môn′dẽr; măn′dẽr), *v.t.* to utter without meaning or connection:—*v.i.* **1,** to talk foolishly or indistinctly; grumble; **2,** to wander aimlessly.

mau-so-le-um (mô″sō-lē′ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* mausoleums (-ŭmz); mausolea (-ă)], a stately tomb or monument.

mauve (mōv), *n.* a soft lilac or purple color or dye, derived from coal tar.

mav-er-ick (măv′ẽr-ĭk), *n.* in the western U. S., a calf or colt that has not been marked with the owner's brand.

maw (mô), *n.* **1,** the stomach, or the mouth and throat, of an animal; **2,** in birds, the craw or crop.

mawk-ish (môk′ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** causing disgust or loathing; **2,** maudlin; foolishly sentimental; as, *mawkish* love stories.—*adv.* **mawk′ish-ly.**—*n.* **mawk′ish-ness.**

max-il-la (măk-sĭl′ă), *n.* [*pl.* maxillæ (-ē)], either one of the jawbones, esp. the upper jawbone.

max-il-la-ry (măk′sĭ-lă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the jaw:—*n.* [*pl.* maxillaries (-rĭz)], either one of the jawbones, esp. the upper jawbone.

max-im (măk′sĭm), *n.* an established principle or truth; a proverb; a well-known saying.

max-i-mum (măk′sĭ-mŭm), *n.* [*pl.* maxima (-mă); maximums (-mŭmz)], the greatest number, quantity, or degree possible: opp. of *minimum.*—*adj.* greatest in quantity or highest in degree.—*adj.* **max′i-mal.**

may (mā), *v.aux.* followed by infinitive without *to* [*p.t.* might (mīt)], **1,** to be allowed; be free; be permitted; as, you *may* look; **2,** to be possible; be likely, but not certain; **3,** expressing the earnest desire, or wish, of the speaker; as, *may* the report prove untrue; **4,** to be able; have power: more precisely expressed by *can.*

May (mā), *n.* **1,** the fifth month of the year, having 31 days; **2,** youth; the springtime of life: **May apple,** an American herb with umbrellalike leaves and a white flower, or its edible fruit: **May fly,** any of various short-lived insects with delicate wings:—*v.i.* to celebrate the first day of May.

may-be (mā′bē), *adv.* it may happen that; perhaps; possibly.

May Day the first day of May: often celebrated by outdoor festivities, such as dancing about a garlanded pole or crowning a May queen.

May-flow-er (mā′flou″ẽr), *n.* **1,** any of several plants flowering in May or early spring, as the arbutus; **2,** the vessel that brought the Pilgrims from England to the New World in 1620.

may-on-naise (mā″ŏ-nāz′; *Fr.* mà″yŏ″nāz′), *n.* a sauce or salad dressing of the raw yolks of eggs, olive oil, and seasoning.

may-or (mā'ẽr; mâr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough.

may-or-al-ty (mā'ẽr-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mayoralties (-tĭz)], the office, or term of office, of a mayor.

maze (māz), *n.* **1,** bewilderment; perplexity, confusion of mind; **2,** a confusing tangle; a network, as of passages.

ma-zur-ka (mȧ-zûr'kȧ; mȧ-zo͝or'kȧ), *n.* **1,** a lively Polish dance; **2,** music for such a dance. Also, **ma-zour'ka.**

ma-zy (mā'zĭ), *adj.* hard to unravel or to trace out; bewildering; winding. —*adv.* **ma'zi-ly.**—*n.* **ma'zi-ness.**

me (mē), *pron.* the objective case of *I*, the pronoun of the first person.

[1]mead (mēd), *n.* a liquor made by fermenting honey and water.

[2]mead (mēd), *n. Poetic,* a grassy field; meadow; lea.

mead-ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* a tract of rich pasture land.

mead-ow lark an American song bird allied to the blackbird, with a yellow breast marked with black.

mea-ger (mē'gẽr), *adj.* **1,** lacking in flesh; lean; gaunt; as, her *meager* frame; **2,** lacking in fertility, richness, or strength; scanty; as, a *meager* harvest. Also, **mea'gre.**—*adv.* **mea'ger-ly.**—*n.* **mea'ger-ness.**

[1]meal (mēl), *n.* the edible part of grain coarsely ground but not sifted.

[2]meal (mēl), *n.* a repast; an occasion of taking food; also, the food so taken.

meal-y (mēl'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** sprinkled with, or like, coarsely ground grain; **2,** dry and soft; as, *mealy* potatoes.—*n.* **meal'i-ness.**

meal-y-mouthed (mēl'ĭ-mouthd"; -mouthd"), *adj.* using vague words; unwilling to speak frankly.

[1]mean (mēn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* meant (mĕnt), *p.pr.* mean'ing], **1,** to intend or determine upon; as, he *means* mischief; to design; purpose; as, he *meant* it as a jest; **2,** to convey, or be intended to convey, the significance of; signify; denote; as, *charity means* love; designate; as, she *means* me:—*v.i.* to be disposed; as, to *mean* well or ill.

[2]mean (mēn), *adj.* **1,** lacking in distinction; humble; plebeian; **2,** lacking in intelligence; inefficient; ordinary; **3,** lacking in dignity; ignoble; insignificant; **4,** lacking in generosity; stingy; sordid; **5,** lacking in honor; base; as, a *mean* motive; **6,** *Colloq.,* disagreeable.—*adv.* **mean'ly.**—*n.* **mean'ness.**

[3]mean (mēn), *adj.* **1,** in an intermediate position; between two extremes; **2,** average; medium as to quality, degree, or bulk:—*n.* **1,** a condition, quality, course of action, or the like, which is near the middle point between two extremes; **2,** hence, absence of excess; moderation: **3,** in mathematics: **a,** a quantity intermediate between the extremes of a set of quantities; **b,** one of the two middle terms in a proportion; **c,** an average; a sum computed by dividing the sum of a number of quantities by their number: known as the *arithmetic mean;* **4,** in *pl.:* **a,** used as *sing.,* instrumentality; agency; as, a *means* to an end; **b,** wealth; property.

me-an-der (mē-ăn'dẽr), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to wind or flow round, as a river; wander aimlessly:—*n.,* usually in *pl.,* a winding, as of a stream.—*adj.* **me-an'drous.**

mean-ing (mēn'ĭng), *p.adj.* expressive; full of significance:—*n.* **1,** object; intention; as, the *meaning* of her visit; **2,** that which is signified, as by a word.—*adj.* **mean'ing-less.**—*adv.* **mean'ing-ly.**

meant (mĕnt), past tense and past participle of the verb *mean.*

mean-time (mēn'tīm"), *adv.* **1,** in the time between two occasions; **2,** at the same time:—*n.* the intervening time. —*adv.* and *n.* **mean'while".**

mea-sles (mē'zlz), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1,** an easily spread disease, esp. of children, marked by fever and small red spots on the skin; **2,** a disease of swine and cattle caused by tapeworm larvæ.

mea-sly (mē'zlĭ), *adj.* **1,** infected with the disease called measles; **2,** infected with tapeworm larvæ: said of meat; **3,** *Slang,* slight; contemptible.

meas-ure (mezh'ûr), *n.* **1,** the standard by which the volume or extent of anything is compared; **2,** size or quantity, determined by the rule or standard; **3,** hence, any standard of judgment, criticism, or comparison; **4,** an instrument or vessel for finding length, quantity, etc.; as, a yard or a quart *measure;* **5,** a system of fixing quantities; as, dry *measure;* **6,** musical time; also, meter in poetry; **7,** a law or a legislative bill; **8,** a method or step:—*v.t.* **1,** to find out the extent, size, or volume of; hence, to estimate; **2,** to allot; give out by a rule; as, to *measure* out rations; **3,** to determine by rule or standard; regulate; as, to *measure* one's words or conduct:—*v.i.* **1,** to take dimensions; **2,** to extend or be of a given length; as, the room *measures* fifteen feet.—*n.* **meas'ur-er.**—*adj.* **meas'ur-a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **meas'ured.**—*adj.* **meas'ure-less.**

meas-ure-ment (mezh'ûr-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of finding the size, quantity, amount, etc., by some standard; **2,** size or quantity determined by such standard; length; area; **3,** a system of standards or units for comparison.

meat (mēt), *n.* **1,** animal flesh used as food; **2,** food in general; victuals.

meat-y (mēt'ĭ), *adj.* resembling meat; hence, full of substance; pithy.

me-chan-ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *n.* **1,** a skilled workman, esp. one who understands the construction and use of machinery:—**mechanics,** *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the science of the laws of matter and motion; esp., the science of machinery:—*adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to a workman, esp. one with knowledge of machinery; involving skill with the hands; **2,** relating to machinery; as, *mechanic* arts.

me-chan-i-cal (mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the laws of matter and motion; **2,** pertaining to, or produced by, machines or machinery; **3,** done without thought, as if from habit.—*adv.* **me-chan'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **me-chan'i-cal-ness.**

mech-a-ni-cian (mĕk"ȧ-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* one skilled in the laws of matter and motion, or in the actual construction of machinery; a machinist.

mech-a-nism (mĕk'ȧ-nĭzm), *n.* **1,** the relative arrangement of the working parts of an engine, machine, or of anything resembling a machine; **2,** the construction of the works, as of a watch; also, the operation or action of the parts.

med-al (mĕd'ăl), *n.* **1**, a coin-shaped piece of metal marked with a design or with words to commemorate some event, distinguished person, etc.; **2**, such a metal disk given as a reward.

me-dal-lion (mē-dăl'-yŭn), *n.* **1**, a large antique medal; **2**, a framed decorative tablet or panel bearing a figure or design drawn, sculptured, or engraved; **3**, anything resembling such a tablet, as a design on wall paper or on the title-page or cover of a book, a lace ornament sewed into a garment, a design on a carpet, etc.

MEDALLION

med-dle (mĕd'l), *v.i.* to interfere with what does not concern one; interfere unnecessarily.—*n.* **med'dler.**

med-dle-some (mĕd'l-sŭm), *adj.* apt to interfere in the affairs of others; officious.—*adv.* **med'dle-some-ly.**—*n.* **med'dle-some-ness.**

me-di-a (mē'dĭ-ă), *n.* one form of the plural of *medium*, which see.

me-di-al (mē'dĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the middle; **2**, average; ordinary.—*adv.* **me'di-al-ly.**

me-di-an (mē'dĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the middle.

me-di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *v.i.* to interpose between those who are openly disagreeing, so as to bring about friendly relations:—*v.t.* to bring about by interposing between enemies or opponents; as, to *mediate* a peace:—*adj.* (mē'dĭ-ĭt), not direct; acting by or through an agency; as, a *mediate* cause.—*adv.* **me'di-ate-ly.**—*n.* **me'di-a'tor.**

me-di-a-tion (mē"dĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of trying to bring about friendly relations; **2**, reconciliation; intercession; intervention.

me-di-a-to-ry (mē'dĭ-ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the nature of, a peacemaker or peacemaking.

med-ic (mĕd'ĭk), *n.* any of various clover-like plants of the pea family, as alfalfa: **black medic,** nonesuch, a common, annual trailing plant (see *shamrock*, illus.).

med-i-cal (mĕd'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the science or art of medicine, or the treatment of disease.—*adv.* **med'i-cal-ly.**

me-dic-a-ment (mē-dĭk'ă-mĕnt; mĕd'ĭ-kă-), *n.* **1**, anything used for healing diseases or wounds; **2**, anything that heals or cures.

med-i-cate (mĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* **1**, to treat with any curative or healing substance; **2**, to fill with any such substance; **3**, to cure.—*n.* **med"i-ca'tion.**

me-dic-i-nal (mē-dĭs'ĭ-năl), *adj.* having the properties of, or used in, any curative substance; healing; as, *medicinal* springs.—*adv.* **me-dic'i-nal-ly.**

med-i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn; *Br.* mĕd'sn), *n.* **1**, the science which relates to the prevention, treatment, and cure of disease; **2**, a substance or preparation for the cure of disease: **medicine man,** among primitive peoples, as the North American Indians, one who professes to drive away evil spirits or disease by magical arts or spells.

me-di-e-val (mē"dĭ-ē'văl; mĕd"ĭ-ē'văl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages, a period extending approximately from the fifth to the sixteenth centuries after Christ; **2**, specif., not modern; out of date. Also, **me"di-æ'val.**—*adv.* **me"di-e'val-ly.**

me-di-o-cre (mē"dĭ-ō'kĕr), *adj.* of medium excellence; ordinary.

me-di-oc-ri-ty (mē"dĭ-ŏk'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mediocrities (-tĭz)], **1**, the quality of being ordinary or commonplace; **2**, a person of average ability.

med-i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* to muse or think deeply; contemplate:—*v.t.* **1**, to think or muse upon; **2**, to design; purpose; plan.—*adj.* **med'i-ta-tive.**—*adv.* **med'i-ta-tive-ly.**—*n.* **med'i-ta-tive-ness.**

med-i-ta-tion (mĕd"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* the act of thinking long and deeply, esp. such thought as a part of one's prayers or devotions.

me-di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* mediums (-ŭmz); media (-ă)], **1**, the mean; that which comes between or in the middle; **2**, agency; as, the newspaper is a great advertising *medium*; **3**, the space or substance in which bodies exist or move; as, water is the only *medium* in which fish can live; **4**, a person who claims to deliver messages from the spirit world to earth; **5**, the material used to produce a work of art; as, charcoal is a good *medium* for a sketch:—*adj.* having a middle position; moderate.

med-lar (mĕd'lăr), *n.* a small European tree of the apple family, with an edible fruit; also, the fruit.

med-ley (mĕd'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* medleys (-lĭz)], **1**, a mixture or confused mass; **2**, in music, a composition made up of passages selected from different songs or pieces, arranged as a continuous composition.

me-dul-la (mē-dŭl'ă), *n.* **1**, the marrow of bones; **2**, the pith of plants: **medulla oblongata** (ŏb"lŏng-gā'tă), that part of the brain which is lowest and a continuation of the spinal cord: also called *medulla*.

meed (mēd), *n.* reward; that which is given in consideration of merit.

meek (mēk), *adj.* **1**, mild of temper; patient; gentle; **2**, easily imposed upon; spiritless; **3**, modest; humble.—*adv.* **meek'ly.**—*n.* **meek'ness.**

meer-schaum (mēr'shŏm; mēr'shŭm), *n.* **1**, a white, clayiike substance from which pipe bowls are made; **2**, a pipe of this material.

[1]meet (mēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* met (mĕt), *p.pr.* meet'ing], **1**, to come up to or approach from a different direction; **2**, to come face to face with; **3**, to come into contact with; intersect; as, a line *meets* a circumference; **4**, to oppose in a battle, contest, duel, or the like; **5**, to be introduced to; **6**, to experience; encounter; **7**, to be perceived by; as, to *meet* the eye; **8**, to conform to, as a requirement; **9**, to refute, as an argument:—*v.i.* **1**, to come together in one place; assemble; **2**, to come in contact with another; **3**, to unite; **4**, to contend; conflict:—*n.* a gathering or assemblage for some definite purpose; also, the place of meeting, or those who gather there.

[2]meet (mēt), *adj.* fitting; appropriate; convenient; adapted.—*adv.* **meet'ly.**

meet-ing (mēt′ĭng), *n.* **1,** a coming together of persons or things; **2,** an assembly; **3,** a gathering for a special purpose, as for a religious service; **4,** a junction or union, as of roads.

meet-ing-house (mēt′ĭng-hous″), *n.* a building for public worship, esp. one used by Friends.

meg-a-phone (mĕg′ȧ-fōn), *n.* a conical, trumpetlike device, enabling the voice to be carried for a long distance.

me-grim (mē′grĭm), *n.* **1,** (preferably, *migraine*), a nervous headache; **2,** in *pl.*, depression; low spirits; despondency.

mel-an-cho-li-a (mĕl″ăn-kō′lĭ-ȧ), *n.* a mental disorder marked by great depression of spirits.

mel-an-chol-ic (mĕl″ăn-kŏl′ĭk), *adj.* affected with depression of spirits; downcast; sad; dejected.—*adv.* **mel″an-chol′i-cal-ly.**

mel-an-chol-y (mĕl′ăn-kŏl-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* melancholies (-ĭz)], dejection; depression of spirits:—*adj.* dejected.

***mê-lée** (mā″lā′), [Fr.], *n.* a hand-to-hand conflict; scuffle; scrimmage.

mel-io-rate (mēl′yō-rāt), *v.t.* to improve or make better; make more bearable:—*v.i.* to grow better; improve.—*adj.* **mel′io-ra-tive.**—*n.* **mel″io-ra′tion.**

mel-lif-lu-ous (mĕ-lĭf′lōō-ŭs), *adj.* flowing with honey; smooth and sweet; honeyed.—*adv.* **mel-lif′lu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mel-lif′lu-ence.**—*adj.* **mel-lif′lu-ent.**

mel-low (mĕl′ō), *adj.* **1,** fully ripe; **2,** not hard, harsh, or stiff; delicate, as a color; **3,** made sweet or gentle, as by age or maturity; **4,** *Colloq.*, genial; partly tipsy:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become ripe or gentle.—*n.* **mel′low-ness.**

me-lo-de-on (mē-lō′dē-ŭn), *n.* a small reed organ, supplied with air by bellows worked by treadles.

me-lo-di-ous (mē-lō′dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* full of, or produced by, a sweet succession of sounds; musical.—*adv.* **me-lo′di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **me-lo′di-ous-ness.**

mel-o-dist (mĕl′ō-dĭst), *n.* a composer or singer of tuneful music.

mel-o-dra-ma (mĕl″ō-drä′mȧ; mĕl′ō-drä″mȧ), *n.* **1,** a highly sensational or romantic play which ends happily; **2,** hence, sensational behavior.

mel-o-dra-mat-ic (mĕl″ō-drȧ-măt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or of the nature of, romantic or sensational plays; **2,** highly sensational or emotional.—*adv.* **mel″o-dra-mat′i-cal-ly.**

mel-o-dy (mĕl′ō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* melodies (-dĭz)], **1,** the arrangement of different musical sounds for a single voice or part; **2,** a tune or an air in harmonized music; **3,** an agreeable succession of single tones, making a pleasing musical composition.—*adj.* **me-lod′ic.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **mel′o-dize.**

mel-on (mĕl′ŭn), *n.* **1,** a plant of the gourd family; also, its edible fruit; muskmelon; **2,** the watermelon.

melt (mĕlt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* melt′ed, *p.p.* melt′ed or, *Archaic*, molt′en (mōl′tn), *p.pr.* melt′ing], **1,** to change from a solid to a liquid state, often by heat; as, ice *melts;* **2,** to dissolve; blend, as sugar; **3,** to soften to love and tenderness; **4,** to dwindle, as money.

mem-ber (mĕm′bĕr), *n.* **1,** a limb or organ, as of the body; hence, a necessary part of anything; **2,** one of an association or community; as, a club *member.*

mem-ber-ship (mĕm′bĕr-shĭp), *n.* **1,** the state of being one of an association or community; **2,** the persons belonging to an organization, collectively.

mem-brane (mĕm′brān), *n.* a thin fold or layer of animal or vegetable tissue, covering some part or organ.

mem-bra-nous (mĕm′brȧ-nŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a membrane, or layer of tissue.

me-men-to (mē-mĕn′tō), *n.* [*pl.* mementos; mementoes (-tōz)], a souvenir; memorial.

mem-oir (mĕm′wŏr; -wär; mēm′-), *n.* **1,** a record of something considered noteworthy, as an address to, or a record of the transactions of, a learned or scientific society; **2,** a memorial to, or biography of, an individual; **3,** in *pl.*, a history written from personal experience and knowledge.

mem-o-ra-bil-i-a (mĕm″ō-rȧ-bĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* **1,** things worthy of remembrance or record; **2,** a record that is kept of such things.

mem-o-ra-ble (mĕm″ō-rȧ-bl), *adj.* worthy of remembrance; remarkable; notable.—*adv.* **mem′o-ra-bly.**

mem-o-ran-dum (mĕm″ō-răn′dŭm), *n* [*pl.* memorandums (-dŭmz); memoranda (-dȧ)], **1,** a note or outline to help one to remember; a brief record of something to be remembered; **2,** in diplomacy, an informal outline or statement.

me-mo-ri-al (mē-mō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* in remembrance; sacred to the memory of a deceased person, or of some event:—*n.* **1,** a thing intended to keep in mind an event, a place, or a person, as a monument; **2,** an informal diplomatic paper; **3,** a written statement of facts addressed to a government, a public body, etc.: **Memorial Day,** in various states of the U. S., a day, May 30, appointed by law for observing the memory of those who died for the Union in the Civil War: often called *Decoration Day.* A similar day is observed by the Southern States on various dates.—*n.* **me-mo′ri-al-ist.**

me-mo-ri-al-ize (mē-mō′rĭ-ăl-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to request something from (a government or the like), by sending a written statement of facts; **2,** to commemorate.—*n.* **me-mo″ri-al-i-za′tion.**

mem-o-rize (mĕm′ō-rīz), *v.t.* **1,** to keep in remembrance; **2,** to learn by heart; as, to *memorize* poetry.

mem-o-ry (mĕm′ō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* memories (-rĭz)], **1,** that faculty of the mind by which it keeps the knowledge of occurrences, facts, thoughts, etc., which are a part of the past, and recalls them; **2,** a particular experience or period remembered; as, he was lost in *memories* of his youth; **3,** the range of time within which past happenings are remembered; as, within the *memory* of man.

men (mĕn), *n.* plural of *man;* as, "all *men* are created free and equal."

men-ace (mĕn′ăs), *n.* **1,** a danger or evil; **2,** a threat:—*v.t.* to express the intention of inflicting evil upon:—*v.i.* to act in a threatening manner.—*adv.* **men′ac-ing-ly.**

mé-nage (mā'nāzh'), *n.* **1,** a household; **2,** household management. Also, **me-nage'** (mĕ-nāzh').

me-nag-er-ie (mĕ-năj'ĕr-ĭ; mĕ-năzh'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1,** a place where wild animals are kept; **2,** a collection of wild or trained animals for exhibition.

mend (mĕnd), *v.t.* **1,** to repair (that which is broken or worn); **2,** to make better; correct; reform:—*v.i.* to grow better; improve.—*n.* **mend'er.**

men-da-cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *adj.* **1,** given to falsehood; as, a *mendacious* person; **2,** false; untruthful, as a statement.—*adv.* **men-da'cious-ly.**—*n.* **men-dac'i-ty.**

men-di-can-cy (mĕn'dĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* **1,** the state of being a beggar; **2,** the act of begging. Also, **men-dic'i-ty.**

men-di-cant (mĕn'dĭ-kănt), *n.* a beggar; specif., a begging friar:—*adj.* practicing begging.

men-ha-den (mĕn-hā'dĕn), *n.* a fish of the herring family, caught in large numbers off the Atlantic coast, and used in making oil and fertilizer.

me-ni-al (mē'nĭ-ăl; mēn'yăl), *n.* **1,** a domestic servant; **2,** one who performs servile or slavelike work:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to servants in a household; **2,** mean; slavish; servile; sordid.—*adv.* **me'ni-al-ly.**

me-nin-ges (mē-nĭn'jēz), *n.pl.* [*sing.* meninx (mē'nĭngks)], the three membranes about the brain and spinal cord.—*adj.* **me-nin'ge-al.**

men-in-gi-tis (mĕn"ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* a disease in which the meninges become inflamed.

me-nis-cus (mē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* menisci (-nĭs'ī); meniscuses (-kŭs-ĕz)], **1,** a crescent-shaped body; **2,** a lens one surface of which is concave and the other convex (see *lens*, illus.).

Men-she-vi-ki (mĕn'shĕ-vē-kē'; -vē'-kē), *n.pl.* [*sing.* Menshevik (-vēk')], a Russian political party representing the moderate wing of the Socialists: opp. of the *Bolsheviki*, or radical wing.—*n.* **Men'she-vism.**—*adj.* **Men'she-vist.**

men-su-ra-ble (mĕn'shōō-rā-bl), *adj.* measurable.

men-su-ra-tion (mĕn"shōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or process of measuring; **2,** that branch of mathematics concerned with finding the length of lines, areas of surfaces, and volumes of solids.

men-tal (mĕn'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as, *mental* exercise.—*adv.* **men'tal-ly.**

men-tal-i-ty (mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mentalities (-tĭz)], quality or amount of mental power; intellectual ability; as, the *mentality* of a child.

men-thol (mĕn'thōl; mĕn'thŏl), *n.* a substance with a mintlike, pungent odor, obtained from oil of peppermint: used to dull pain, esp. in neuralgia.

men-tion (mĕn'shŭn), *n.* a brief notice; light or chance remark:—*v.t.* to speak briefly of; name; refer to.

men-tion-a-ble (mĕn'shŭn-ă-bl), *adj.* fit to be spoken of.

men-tor (mĕn'tôr), *n.* a wise and faithful adviser or counselor.

men-u (mĕn'ū; mā'nū; *Fr.* mē-nü'), *n.* a bill of fare; a list of the dishes served at a meal; also, the dishes served.

mer-can-tile (mûr'kăn-tĭl; mûr'kăn-tīl), *adj.* having to do with, or engaged in, trade; pertaining to merchants.

mer-ce-na-ry (mûr'sē-nă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mercenaries (-rĭz)], a soldier hired into foreign service:—*adj.* **1,** serving only for pay or reward; eager to gain money; **2,** resulting from greed; as, a *mercenary* crime.—*adv.* **mer'ce-na-ri-ly.**—*n.* **mer'ce-na-ri-ness.**

mer-cer (mûr'sẽr), *n.* a dealer in woven fabrics, as silks and woolens.

mer-cer-ize (mûr'sẽr-īz), *v.t.* to treat (a cotton fabric) in such a way that the fabric is strengthened, made more receptive of dyes, and given a silken sheen.

mer-chan-dise (mûr'chăn-dīz), *n.* goods, wares, or articles bought and sold; commodities.

mer-chant (mûr'chănt), *n.* **1,** one who carries on trade on a large scale, esp. with foreign countries; **2,** a shopkeeper:—*adj.* pertaining to, or employed in, trade; mercantile: **merchant marine,** that part of the shipping of a country that is engaged in trade.—*adj.* **mer'chant-a-ble.**

mer-chant-man (mûr'chănt-măn), *n.* [*pl.* merchantmen (-mĕn)], a trading vessel.

mer-ci-ful (mûr'sĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* full of, or exercising, leniency or compassion; tender-hearted; full of pity.—*adv.* **mer'ci-ful-ly.**—*n.* **mer'ci-ful-ness.**

mer-ci-less (mûr'sĭ-lĕs), *adj.* without pity; unfeeling; cruel.—*adv.* **mer'ci-less-ly.**—*n.* **mer'ci-less-ness.**

mer-cu-ri-al (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** having the qualities attributed to the god Mercury; hence, active; fickle; light-hearted; as, *mercurial* youth; **2,** pertaining to, made of, or caused by, mercury.

mer-cu-ry (mûr'kū-rĭ), *n.* quicksilver; a heavy, liquid, metallic substance, used in thermometers and for other scientific purposes.—*adj.* **mer-cu'ric.**—*adj.* **mer'cu-rous** (mûr'kū-rŭs; mẽr-kū'rŭs).

mer-cy (mûr'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mercies (-sĭz)], **1,** willingness to forgive, spare, or pity; forbearance; **2,** pity; kindness; mildness; **3,** hence, an act of forbearance or favor.

[1]mere (mẽr), *n.* **1,** a shallow lake or pool; **2,** a marsh; **3,** *Archaic,* the sea.

[2]mere (mẽr), *adj.* [*superl.* mer'est], nothing but; no more than; this only; as, a *mere* child could do it.

mere-ly (mẽr'lĭ), *adv.* simply; purely; only; not otherwise than.

mer-e-tri-cious (mẽr"ẽ-trĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* attracting by false show; tawdry; deceitfully alluring.—*adv.* **mer"e-tri'cious-ly.**—*n.* **mer"e-tri'cious-ness.**

merge (mûrj), *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up:—*v.i.* to be swallowed up or lost in something else.

merg-er (mûr'jẽr), *n.* the legal combination of two estates, or of two or more business corporations.

me-rid-i-an (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the highest point reached by a heavenly body; **2,** pertaining to midday; **3,** pertaining to the point of greatest success or vigor; culminating:—*n.* **1,** the

highest point reached by a heavenly body; 2, the highest point, as of success, prosperity, and the like; 3, an imaginary circle around the earth in a north and south direction, passing through the poles. —*adj.* **me-rid'i-o-nal.**

me-ringue (mē-răng′; *Fr.* mē-răng′), *n.* an icing or garnish; also, a small cake made chiefly of beaten white of egg and sugar.

me-ri-no (mĕ-rē′nō), *n.* [*pl.* merinos (-nōz)], 1, a breed of sheep with fine wool; 2, the wool of such sheep; 3, cloth or yarn made from this wool:—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, the wool of the merino sheep.

mer-it (mĕr′ĭt), *n.* 1, excellence; worth; 2, deserved reward; 3, in *pl.*, essential circumstances; as, it was hard to discover the real *merits* of the case:—*v.t.* to deserve.

mer-i-to-ri-ous (mĕr″ĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* having worth or excellence; deserving of reward or praise.—*adv.* **mer″i-to′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mer″i-to′ri-ous-ness.**

mer-maid (mûr′mād), *n.* a creature, said in fable and fairy tale to live in the sea, having the body of a woman and the tail of a fish.—*n. masc.* **mer′man.**

mer-ri-ment (mĕr′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* mirth; fun; frolic; gaiety.

mer-ry (mĕr′ĭ), *adj.* full of mirth and good humor; gay; jolly; pleasant.—*adv.* **mer′ri-ly.**—*n.* **mer′ri-ness.**

mer-ry-an-drew (mĕr″ĭ-ăn′drōō), *n.* a buffoon; clown.

mer-ry-go-round (mĕr″ĭ-gō-round″), *n.* 1, an amusement device consisting of a revolving circular frame fitted with wooden horses or seats, on which persons ride; 2, figuratively, a whirl of gaiety.

mer-ry-mak-ing (mĕr′ĭ-māk″ĭng), *n.* festivity:—*adj.* festive; gay.—*n.* **mer′ry-mak″er.**

me-sa (mā′sä), *n.* a table-land or plateau with steep or sloping sides.

***mes-dames** (mā″dăm′), [Fr.], *n.* plural of *madam* and *madame:* a term of address.

mesh (mĕsh), *n.* 1, one of the openings of a net; as, a veil of coarse or fine *mesh;* 2, a network; 3, in machinery, the engagement of gear teeth:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* 1, to catch or entangle in, or as in, the openings of a net; 2, in machinery, to engage, said of gear teeth.

mes-mer-ic (mĕz-mĕr′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to mesmerism; hypnotic; 2, hence, attractive; fascinating.

mes-mer-ism (mĕz′mĕr-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the producing of an unnatural state of the nervous system resembling sleep, in which the subject is easily influenced by suggestion; hypnotism; 2, personal attraction.—*n.* **mes′mer-ist.**

mes-mer-ize (mĕz′mĕr-īz), *v.t.* 1, to send into a hypnotic trance; hypnotize; 2, hence, to influence strongly; charm.—*n.* **mes′mer-iz″er.**

mess (mĕs), *n.* 1, a number of persons who take their meals together, esp. soldiers or sailors; 2, in the army and navy, any meal; 3, *Colloq.,* enough for one meal; as, he caught a *mess* of fish; 4, a state of dirt or confusion; a muddle; a botch:—*v.t.* 1, to provide food for; 2, *Colloq.,* to muddle; as, he *messed* the job; 3, to soil:—*v.i.* 1, to eat together; 2, to potter; trifle; 3, to muddle.

mes-sage (mĕs′ăj), *n.* a communication, written or sent by word of mouth, from one person to another.

mes-sen-ger (mĕs′ĕn-jĕr), *n.* 1, one who carries a message; also, one who does errands or carries communications; 2, a herald or bringer of news.

Mes-si-ah (mĕ-sī′ä), *n.* Christ, the Anointed One; the expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews. Also, **Mes-si′as.**—*adj.* **Mes″si-an′ic.**

mes-sieurs (mĕs′yĕrz; *Fr.* mā″syö′), *n.* 1, plural of *monsieur;* sirs; gentlemen; 2, sometimes plural of *Mister:* usually abbreviated to *Messrs.* (mĕs′rz).

mess-mate (mĕs′māt″), *n.* a person, esp. a fellow soldier or sailor, with whom one is associated at meals; hence, a friend or companion.

mess-y (mĕs′ĭ), *adj.* disorderly; soiled; botched.—*n.* **mess′i-ness.**

mes-ti-zo (mĕs-tē′zō), *n.* [*pl.* mestizos (-zōz)], [Span.], one of mixed blood, esp. of Spanish and Indian blood.

met (mĕt), past tense and past participle of the verb *meet.*

met-al (mĕt′ăl), *n.* 1, any of a class of heavy, lustrous substances, capable of being drawn into fine threads or beaten or hammered into thin plates, of being melted by heat, and of carrying electricity; also, a mixture of these substances; 2, material; substance; 3, hence, spirit; temper.

me-tal-lic (mē-tăl′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to metals or a metal; 2, having the qualities of a metal; as, a *metallic* sound.

met-al-lif-er-ous (mĕt″ăl-ĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* yielding metal or metallic ores, such as gold, silver, iron, etc.

met-al-lur-gy (mĕt′ăl-ûr″jĭ), *n.* the art or science of separating metals from their ores, and of preparing them for use.—*adj.* **met″al-lur′gic; met″al-lur′gi-cal.**—*n.* **met′al-lur″gist.**

met-a-mor-phism (mĕt″ä-môr′fĭzm), *n.* 1, change of form, shape, or structure; hence, the process by which rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, etc., are changed from their original constitution, as limestone to marble; 2, metamorphosis.—*adj.* **met″a-mor′phic.**

met-a-mor-phose (mĕt″ä-môr′fōz; mĕt″ä-môr′fōs), *v.t.* to change into a different form.

met-a-mor-pho-sis (mĕt″ä-môr′fō-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* metamorphoses (-sēz)], change of form, shape, or structure; transformation; esp., the striking change in form and habits of certain organisms, as from a chrysalis into a butterfly.

met-a-phor (mĕt′ä-fôr), *n.* a figure of speech by which a word or phrase denoting one concept is applied to another to suggest some likeness between them; as, a *rain* of bullets.—*adj.* **met″a-phor′ic; met″a-phor′i-cal.**—*adv.* **met″a-phor′i-cal-ly.**

met-a-phys-i-cal (mĕt″ä-fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or according to the rules of, abstract philosophy; abstruse; difficult to understand; 2, beyond the material world.—*adv.* **met″a-phys′i-cal-ly.**

met-a-phy-si-cian (mĕt″ä-fĭ-zĭsh′ăn), *n.* one skilled in abstruse knowledge or philosophical thought.

met-a-phys-ics (mĕt″ə-fĭz′ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of knowledge which deals with the nature, character, and causes of being, the existence of God, etc.; philosophy.

mete (mēt), *v.t.* to give out by measure; allot; divide in just proportion.

me-temp-sy-cho-sis (mē-tĕmp″sĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* metempsychoses (-sēz)], the passage of the soul of man or animal from one body to another after death; transmigration of souls: believed in by the ancient Egyptians and other Eastern peoples and still held to in India.

me-te-or (mē′tē-ər), *n.* **1,** a mass of matter from space that glows as it travels through the earth's atmosphere, as a falling or shooting star; **2,** hence, anything that dazzles or excites wonder for the moment.

me-te-or-ic (mē″tē-ŏr′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, formed of, or like, a shooting star; **2,** hence, swift; dazzling; rousing a passing wonder.

me-te-or-ite (mē′tē-ər-īt″), *n.* a body, usually of iron, which has fallen upon the earth from outer space.

me-te-or-oid (mē′tē-ər-oid″), *n.* a small solid body of matter in space, that becomes a meteor when it encounters the earth's atmosphere.

me-te-or-ol-o-gy (mē″tē-ər-ŏl′ə-jĭ), *n.* the science of the atmosphere and its various changes of heat and moisture, its winds, storms, etc.—*adj.* **me″te-or-o-log′ic; me″te-or-o-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **me″te-or-ol′o-gist.**

[1]me-ter (mē′tĕr), *n.* **1,** the measured arrangement, in a line of verse, of groups of syllables having a time unit and a regular beat; rhythm; **2,** that part of musical composition or structure which depends on time values.

[2]me-ter (mē′tər), *n.* **1,** a person who measures; **2,** an instrument, generally automatic, for measuring and recording the passage of liquids, gases, or electric current: —*v.t.* to measure with such an instrument.

[3]me-ter (mē′tər), *n.* the standard unit of length in the metric system, equal to 39.37+ inches. Also, **me′tre.**

me-thinks (mē-thĭngks′), *v. impersonal* [*p.t.* -thought′ (-thôt′)], *Archaic* or *Poetic,* it appears or seems to me.

meth-od (mĕth′ŭd), *n.* **1,** a regular arrangement of things; system; as, he has *method* in his study; **2,** the use of a definite plan; as, a *method* of teaching.

me-thod-i-cal (mə-thŏd′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** arranged with regard to order; **2,** devoted to order; systematic. Also, **me-thod′ic.**—*adv.* **me-thod′i-cal-ly.**

me-thought past tense of *methinks:* it seemed to me.

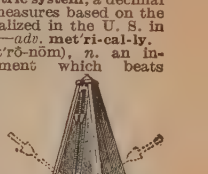
me-tic-u-lous (mə-tĭk′ū-lŭs), *adj.* **1,** too careful of small details; very particular; **2,** orig., timorous; timid.—*adv.* **me-tic′u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **me-tic′u-lous-ness.**

me-ton-y-my (mə-tŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* a figure of speech in which a word is used in place of another which it suggests by association, as the name of a part for that of the whole (as, he employs two hundred *hands*), or the container for the thing contained (as, the *kettle* boils).

me-tre (mē′tĕr), *n.* the metric unit of length. See **me-ter,** *Pfd. S.*

met-ric (mĕt′rĭk), *adj.* pertaining to measurement, measure, or rhythm, or to the metric system: **metric system,** a decimal system of weights and measures based on the *meter* (39.37 inches), legalized in the U. S. in 1866. Also, **met′ri-cal.**—*adv.* **met′ri-cal-ly.**

met-ro-nome (mĕt′rō-nōm), *n.* an instrument which beats time by means of a short pendulum: often used in practicing music. —*adj.* **met″ro-nom′ic.**


METRONOME

me-trop-o-lis (mə-trŏp′ō-lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* metropolises (-ēz; -lĭz)], **1,** the chief city or capital of a kingdom, country, or state; as, New York City is the *metropolis* of the United States; **2,** a principal center.

met-ro-pol-i-tan (mĕt″rō-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *adj.* pertaining to a large or chief city, or to a capital.

met-tle (mĕt′l), *n.* ardor or spirit; as, to try one's *mettle.*—*adj.* **met′tled.**

met-tle-some (mĕt′l-sŭm), *adj.* high-spirited; fiery.

[1]mew (mū), *n.* a gull; esp., the common European gull.

[2]mew (mū), *n.* **1,** a cage for confining hawks or fowls; **2,** imprisonment; concealment; also, a hiding place; den; **3,** in *pl.:* **a,** orig., the royal stables in London, on the site of the old hawks' mews; **b,** a stable, or group of stables, around a court:—*v.t.* to confine or inclose, as in a cage.

[3]mew (mū), *n.* the cry of a cat:—*v.i.* to utter a sound or cry resembling *mew.*

mewl (mūl), *v.i.* to whimper like a young child:—*n.* the cry of a baby.

Mex-i-can (mĕk′sĭ-kăn), *adj.* pertaining to Mexico or its people, language, or customs:—*n.* **1,** a native of Mexico; **2,** the language of Mexico.

mez-za-nine (mĕz′ə-nĭn; mĕz′ə-nēn), *n.* a low story in a building, between two higher ones, often in the form of a gallery: also called *mezzanine floor.*

***mez-zo** (mĕd′zō), [It.], *adj.* in music, middle; half; not extreme; moderate; as, *mezzo*-soprano.

mez-zo-so-pra-no (mĕd′zō-sō-prä′nō), *n.* **1,** a voice of rich quality between soprano and contralto; **2,** a person with such a voice.

mez-zo-tint (mĕd′zō-tĭnt; mĕz′ō-tĭnt), *n.* a variety of copper engraving. Also, **mez′zo-tin′to.**

mi (mē), *n.* in music, the third tone of any diatonic scale, as E in the scale of C major.

mi-aow (mĭ-ou′), *n.* the cry of a cat:—*v.i.* to cry like a cat. Also, **mi-aou′.**

mi-as-ma (mĭ-ăz′mə), *n.* [*pl.* miasmata (-tə); miasmas (-məz)], a harmful vapor in the air: formerly applied to malaria, which was supposed to be caused by mists arising from swampy ground.—*adj.* **mi-as′mal.**—*adj.* **mi″as-mat′ic.**

mi-ca (mī′kə), *n.* any of a large group of minerals easily separated into thin,

transparent plates which are used in lanterns, stove doors, etc.: often incorrectly called *isinglass*.—*adj.* **mi-ca'ce-ous.**

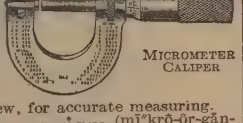
mice (mīs), *n.* plural of the irregular noun *mouse*, which see.

Mich-ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-măs), *n.* September 29, a feast day in honor of St. Michael.

mi-crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* a living thing so tiny as to be seen only under the microscope; esp., a germ carrying disease.—*adj.* **mi-cro'bic.**—*adj.* **mi-cro'bi-al.**

mi-cro-cosm (mī'krō-kŏzm), *n.* **1,** a little world; a world in miniature; **2,** hence, man, as opposed to the great universe about him: opp. of *macrocosm*.—*adj.* **mi"cro-cos'mic.**

mi-crom-e-ter (mī-krŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring very small distances: often used in connection with a microscope or telescope: **micrometer caliper,** a gauge, with a fine screw, for accurate measuring.



MICROMETER CALIPER

mi-cro-ör-gan-ism (mī"krō-ôr-găn-ĭzm), *n.* a very tiny organism; a bacterium; microbe.

mi-cro-scope (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for making very tiny objects appear larger, so that they may be seen and studied; a powerful magnifying glass.

mi-cro-scop-ic (mī"krō-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, seen, or discovered by, a magnifying glass; **2,** very small; invisible without a microscope. Also, **mi'cro-scop'i-cal.**—*adv.* **mi"cro-scop'i-cal-ly.**

mi-cros-co-pist (mī-krŏs'kō-pĭst; mī'krō-skō"pĭst), *n.* one skilled in the use of a microscope, or the study of objects through the microscope.

mi-cros-co-py (mī-krŏs'kō-pĭ; mī'krō-skō"pĭ), *n.* the use or study of the microscope.

mid (mĭd), *adj.* [*superl.* mid'most], middle: usually in combination; as, *mid*winter: —*prep.* amid; among.

mid-day (mĭd'dā"), *n.* the middle hours of the day; noon:—*adj.* at noon; as, the *midday* meal.

mid-dle (mĭd'l), *n.* **1,** the point equally distant from two given points or extremes; central part; **2,** that which is between:—*adj.* **1,** equally distant from the extremes; halfway between two given points; mean; medial; **2,** intervening.

mid-dle-aged (mĭd'l-ājd"), *adj.* neither young nor old: said of a person from about 40 to about 60 years old.

Mid-dle Ages the period between the fifth and fifteenth centuries after Christ.—*adj.* **Mid'dle-Age".**

mid-dle-man (mĭd'l-măn), *n.* [*pl.* middlemen (-mĕn)], **1,** one who acts as agent between two people or groups of people; a broker; one who buys at wholesale and sells at retail, **2,** an interlocutor.

mid-dling (mĭd'lĭng), *adj.* of moderate rank, size, or quality; neither good nor bad; mediocre:—*n.*, in *pl.*, a mixture of coarse-ground wheat flour and fine bran.

mid-dy (mĭd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* middies (-ĭz)], *Colloq.*, a midshipman, or naval cadet: **middy blouse,** a kind of shirt or waist, worn esp. by women, having a sailor collar, and reaching unconfined to the hips: also called *middy*.

midge (mĭj), *n.* **1,** a very small fly; very tiny gnat; **2,** a dwarf.

midg-et (mĭj'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a small dwarf; **2,** a little and active child.

mid-land (mĭd'lănd), *adj.* inland; in the central part of a country:—*n.*, in *pl.*, the interior of a country.

mid-night (mĭd'nīt"), *n.* **1,** the middle of night; twelve o'clock at night; **2,** intense darkness:—*adj.* pertaining to the middle of the night.

mid-rib (mĭd'rĭb"), *n.* in botany, the central vein of a leaf (see *leaf*, illus.).

mid-riff (mĭd'rĭf), *n.* the muscular partition separating the cavity of the chest from the abdomen; diaphragm.

mid-ship (mĭd'shĭp), *adj.* pertaining to, or at, the middle of a ship.

mid-ship-man (mĭd'shĭp"măn), *n.* [*pl.* midshipmen (-mĕn)], a naval cadet, or youth in training for an officer's commission, ranking next below an ensign.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* the middle; the central place:—*prep.* amidst.

mid-sum-mer (mĭd'sŭm"ĕr; mĭd"sŭm'ĕr), *n.* the period about June 21, or the longest day of summer:—*adj.* in the middle of summer.

mid-way (mĭd'wā"; mĭd"wā'), *adj.* and *adv.* halfway:—*n.* (mĭd'wā"), the amusement section of an exposition or fair.

mid-wife (mĭd'wīf"), *n.* [*pl.* midwives (-wīvz")], a woman who assists women at childbirth.

mid-win-ter (mĭd'wĭn"tĕr; mĭd"wĭn'tĕr), *n.* the period about December 21, or the shortest day of winter:—*adj.* in the middle of winter.—*adj.* **mid"win'try.**

mien (mēn), *n.* outward appearance; air; look; manner; aspect.

[1]might (mīt), past tense of the irregular verb *may*.

[2]might (mīt), *n.* force or power of body, mind, or action; superior strength.

might-y (mī'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** powerful; strong; having influence; **2,** wonderful; huge:—*adv. Colloq.*, very or exceedingly.—*adv.* **might'i-ly.**—*n.* **might'i-ness.**

mi-gnon-ette (mĭn"yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* a fragrant garden plant with greenish white flowers.

mi-grate (mī'grāt), *v.i.* **1,** to move from one country to another for permanent residence; **2,** to go regularly from one climate or region to another at certain times of the year, as many birds.—*n.* **mi-gra'tion.**—*adj.* **mi'gra-to-ry.**

mi-ka-do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* the Emperor of Japan: a popular title.

milch (mĭlch), *adj.* yielding milk; giving milk; as, a *milch* cow.

mild (mīld), *adj.* **1,** gentle in temper and disposition; kind; calm; **2,** moderate in quality or degree; not sharp, sour, severe, or bitter.—*adv.* **mild'ly.**—*n.* **mild'ness.**

mil-dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* **1,** any of several tiny growths of the nature of fungi,

found on plants or other substances, by which it is nourished; **2**, a disease of plants produced by this growth; **3**, spots of mold on cloth, etc., caused, when damp, by this growth:—*v.t.* to affect with mildew:—*v.i.* to be affected with mildew.—*adj.* **mil'dew-y.**

mile (mīl), *n.* a measure of length varying in different countries, in the U. S. 5280 feet: **nautical** (or **geographical**) **mile**, a knot; in the U. S., 6,080.27 feet.

mile-age (mīl'āj), *n.* **1**, an allowance for traveling expenses of so much per mile; **2**, length in miles; **3**, on railroads, a charge per mile.

mile-post (mīl'pōst"), *n.* a signboard, usually at a crossroads, stating the distance in miles to certain points.

mile-stone (mīl'stōn"), *n.* a stone mile-post, esp. along a railroad.

mil-i-tan-cy (mil'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* **1**, warfare; **2**, a warlike spirit or policy.

mil-i-tant (mil'ĭ-tănt), *adj.* warlike; fighting:—*n.* one who fights; one who uses warlike methods in aid of a cause.

mil-i-ta-rism (mil'ĭ-tă-rĭzm), *n.* **1**, a disposition to uphold the nation's power by means of a strong army and navy; **2**, a warlike policy; as, *militarism* leads to war.—*n.* **mil'i-tar-ist.**—*adj.* **mil"i-ta-ris'tic.**

mil-i-ta-ry (mil'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; **2**, performed by soldiers; as, a *military* election: opp. of *civil*:—*n.* soldiers collectively.

mil-i-tate (mil'ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* **1**, to have force, as in an argument: with *against*; as, the testimony *militates* against the prisoner; **2**, to wage war: contend.

mi-li-tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ă), *n.* a body of citizens enrolled and trained for the defense of a state, or nation.—*n.* **mi-li'tia-man.**

milk (milk), *n.* **1**, a white fluid produced by the mammary glands of females among the higher animals for the nourishment of their young; esp., the milk of the cow, largely used as food; **2**, the white juice of certain plants: **milk sugar**, a sweetish powder obtained from milk; lactose:—*v.t.* to draw milk from; supply with milk.—*n.* **milk'er.**—*n.* **milk'maid"**.—*n.* **milk'man.**

milk-sop (milk'sŏp"), *n.* an effeminate, weak man.

milk tooth one of the first set of teeth in the young of the higher animals; a baby tooth.

milk-weed (milk'wēd"), *n.* any of a family of wild plants whose juice is white like milk.

milk-y (mil'kĭ), *adj.* **1**, containing, or like, milk; **2**, giving milk; **3**, very mild.—*n.* **milk'i-ness.**

Milk-y Way a broad band of pale light across the heavens, visible at night, and consisting of countless stars.

¹mill (mĭl), *n.* the thousandth part of a dollar; ⅒ of one cent.

²mill (mĭl), *n.* **1**, a building equipped with machinery to grind grain; **2**, any machine for grinding solid substances, as coffee, pepper, etc., or for extracting juice or sap; as, a cider *mill*; **3**, a manufacturing plant; as, a steel *mill*; paper *mill*; **4**, any wearing or exhausting experience:—*v.t.* **1**, to subject to any operation like that performed by a mill; grind very fine, as grain; cut or saw (timber); crush (ore), etc.; **2**, to make a raised border around the edges of (a coin).

mil-le-na-ry (mĭl'ĕ-nă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* millenaries (-rĭz)], **1**, a thousand years; a millennium; **2**, a thousandth anniversary:—*adj.* pertaining to a thousand.

mil-len-ni-um (mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* millennia (-ă)], **1**, a period of a thousand years; esp., the thousand years when Christ will reign on earth (Revelation 20:1–4); **2**, hence, a period of great joy, prosperity, and righteousness.—*adj.* **mil-len'ni-al.**

mill-er (mĭl'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who owns or works a flour mill; **2**, any moth whose wings look as if powdered with flour.

mil-let (mĭl'ĕt), *n.* **1**, a grain-bearing grass, widely used as food for man and birds: in the U. S. also cut for hay; **2**, its seed.

mil-li- (mĭl'ĭ-), a prefix from the Latin, used, esp. in the metric system, to indicate the 1000th part (of a designated unit); as, **milligram** (the 1000th part of a gram); **milliliter** (equivalent to a cubic centimeter); **millimeter** (equivalent to about 1/25 of an inch); **milliampere**, etc.

Mil-li-kan rays (mĭl'ĭ-kăn), radiations similar to X rays, but of greater penetrating power; cosmic rays.

mil-li-ner (mĭl'ĭ-nĕr), *n.* one who deals in, makes, or trims women's bonnets, hats, headdresses, etc.

mil-li-ner-y (mĭl'ĭ-nĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* millineries (-ĭz)], **1**, such articles as women's hats, bonnets, etc.; **2**, the business of making and selling hats.

mil-lion (mĭl'yŭn), *n.* **1**, ten hundred thousand: written 1,000,000; **2**, an indefinitely large number:—*n.* and *adj.* **mil'lionth.**

mil-lion-aire (mĭl"yŭn-ār"), *n.* **1**, one who has a million dollars; **2**, a very rich person. Also, **mil"lion-naire'.**

mill race a stream or canal of water with a current that drives a mill.

mil-reis (mĭl'rās; -rēs), [Port.], *n.* a coin and the monetary unit of Brazil, equivalent to about 54.6 cents.

mill-stone (mĭl'stōn"), *n.* one of two flat, circular stones used for grinding grain in a mill.

mill-wright (mĭl'rīt"), *n.* one who builds mills or installs their machinery.—*n.* **mill'wright"ing.**

milt (mĭlt), *n.* **1**, the reproductive glands of a male fish when filled with secretion; also, the secretion itself; **2**, locally, the spleen in mammals:—*v.t.* to make fertile (the eggs, or roe, of a female fish).—*n.* **milt'er.**

mim-e-o-graph (mĭm'ĕ-ō-grăf"), *n.* an apparatus for making copies of written, or typewritten, matter by means of stencils and an ink roller:—*v.t.* to copy by such an apparatus.

mi-met-ic (mĭ-mĕt'ĭk; mī-mĕt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, inclined to imitate; gifted as a mimic; **2**, pertaining to imitation.

mim-ic (mĭm'ĭc), *n.* one who imitates, esp. to make fun of the person or thing imitated:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-icked** (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* **-ick-ing**], **1**, to imitate, or ridicule by imitation; **2**, to make an imitation of; as, clouds *mimic* the land:—*adj.* **1**, inclined to imitate; imitative; **2**, copying, usually in smaller form. Also, *adj.* **mim'i-cal.**—*n.* **mim'ick-er.**

mim-i-cry (mĭm'ĭk-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mimicries (-rĭz)], **1**, the practice of one who imitates; ridiculous imitation for sport or for the purpose of making fun of another; **2**, close outward likeness; as, certain insects are saved from destruction by their *mimicry* of the twigs or leaves on which they rest.

mi-mo-sa (mĭ-mō'sȧ; mī-mō'sȧ; -zȧ), *n.* any of a genus of herbs, shrubs, or trees of the pea family, growing in warm regions, esp. the sensitive plant.

min-a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* a tall, slender tower attached to a Mohammedan place of worship, surrounded by several balconies from which the call to prayer is made by a public crier called the *muezzin*.

MINARET

min-a-to-ry (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* threatening; menacing.

mince (mĭns), *v.t.* **1**, to cut or chop into very small pieces; **2**, to tell in part or by degrees; make less in importance; as, don't *mince* matters; **3**, to speak with assumed elegance or daintiness:—*v.i.* **1**, to talk with assumed elegance; **2**, to walk primly or with short steps.—*p.adj.* **minc'ing**.—*adv.* **minc'ing-ly**.

mince-meat (mĭns'mēt'), *n.* **1**, meat chopped very fine, and mixed with suet, raisins, lemon peel, etc.; **2**, hence, anything chopped very fine.

mind (mīnd), *n.* **1**, the seat of consciousness, thought, opinion, and feeling; **2**, the power of remembering; **3**, the intellect; **4**, the choosing and willing of one's actions; **5**, in psychology, the entire mental experience, connected with the action of the brain and nervous system:—*v.t.* **1**, to pay attention to; as, *mind* your step; **2**, to be troubled by; as, to *mind* the heat; **3**, to obey; as, *mind* your parents; **4**, to watch; as, to *mind* the baby:—*v.i.* **1**, to be troubled; feel annoyance; **2**, to obey; **3**, to be careful.

mind-ed (mīn'dĕd), *p.adj.* disposed or inclined; intending.

mind-ful (mīnd'fo͝ol), *adj.* keeping in one's thought; regardful; as, the Lord is *mindful* of his own.—*adv.* **mind'ful-ly**.—*n.* **mind'ful-ness**.

[1]mine (mīn), *n.* **1**, in mining, an excavation from which minerals, precious stones, etc., are dug out; **2**, hence, an inexhaustible supply of anything, or a source of great wealth; **3**, a cavity, as under an enemy's fortification, or a case moored where ships may strike it, in which is fired a charge of high explosive:—*v.t.* **1**, to make or get by digging underground; as, to *mine* coal; **2**, to dig into, as for ore or metals; **3**, to destroy slowly or secretly; undermine; **4**, to place explosives under (an enemy's work); moor submerged explosives in (a harbor, river, ocean lane, or the like):—*v.i.* **1**, to carry on the work of digging for metals, etc.; **2**, to burrow; **3**, to lay explosives, as under an enemy's work or in a harbor.

[2]mine (mīn), a possessive form of the personal pronoun *I*, used: **1**, alone: **a**, as *adj.*, in the predicate; as, whose hat is this? it is *mine*; **b**, as *pron.*; as, which hat is this? it is *mine*; **2**, *Archaic* or *Poetic*, as an attributive adjective before initial vowel or *h*; as, *mine* eyes; *mine* host.

min-er (mīn'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who works in a mine; **2**, one who lays mines.

min-er-al (mĭn'ẽr-ȧl), *n.* **1**, any substance not animal or vegetable; **2**, any chemical substance resulting naturally from inorganic processes; **3**, ore:—*adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or mingled with, minerals or a mineral; as, *mineral* ore; *mineral* water: **mineral oil**, liquid paraffin, a colorless, tasteless, inactive product of petroleum, used as an intestinal lubricant.

min-er-al-o-gy (mĭn"ẽr-ăl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mineralogies (-jĭz)], **1**, the science of minerals; **2**, a written work or treatise on minerals.—*adj.* **min"er-al-og'i-cal**.—*n.* **min"er-al'o-gist**.

min-gle (mĭng'gl), *v.t.* **1**, to combine by mixing; blend; **2**, to associate; **3**, to prepare by mixing:—*v.i.* to mix or blend.

min-i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tūr), *n.* a very small painting, esp. a portrait on ivory:—*adj.* on a very small scale.

min-im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* **1**, the smallest liquid measure; a single drop; **2**, in music, a half note.—*adj.* **min'i-mal**.

min-i-mize (mĭn'ĭ-mīz), *v.t.* to reduce to the smallest degree, part, or proportion; make little of.

min-i-mum (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm), *n.* [*pl.* minima (-mȧ); minimums (-mŭmz)], **1**, the least quantity possible or allowable: opp. of *maximum*; **2**, the lowest point reached or recorded, as of temperature:—*adj.* lowest; least possible or allowable.

min-ing (mīn'ĭng), *p.adj.* pertaining to the excavating of metals, ores, precious stones, or the like, or to the laying of explosives:—*n.* the act of making or working mines for digging metals, or of laying military mines.

min-ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* in printing, a size of type, nearly equivalent to 7 point (see *type*).

min-is-ter (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1**, one intrusted by the head of a government with the direction of affairs of state; **2**, an agent sent as a representative to a foreign government; **3**, a clergyman, priest, or pastor of a church:—*v.i.* **1**, to serve; act as an attendant or servant; **2**, to give aid by doing helpful things; **3**, to serve as pastor of a church.

min-is-te-ri-al (mĭn"ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a minister or to a ministry.—*adv.* **min"is-te'ri-al-ly**.

min-is-te-ri-al-ist (mĭn"ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* a supporter of government officials, and hence of their party.

min-is-tra-tion (mĭn"ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of serving or ministering; **2**, service; ministry.

min-is-try (mĭn'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ministries (-trĭz)], **1**, the act of serving; **2**, the service of one who preaches a religion; pastorate; **3**, the office or duties of an officer of state; **4**, the clergy or the officers of state collectively; **5**, the term of service of an officer of state or of a clergyman.

mink (mĭngk), *n.* **1**, an animal somewhat like the weasel; **2**, its brown fur.

min-now (mĭn'ō), *n.* **1**, a small, freshwater fish of the carp family; **2**, any of several small fishes.

mi-nor (mī′nĕr), *n.* **1,** one of either sex who is under the full legal age; **2,** in the U. S., a subject next in importance to a student's major subject:—*adj.* **1,** smaller; less; unimportant; as, a *minor* injury; **2,** in music, less by half a step than the corresponding major interval; hence, designating a scale in which such intervals occur.

mi-nor-i-ty (mĭ-nôr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* minorities (-tĭz)], **1,** the smaller of two parts of a group: opp. of *majority;* **2,** the state of being under age.

min-ster (mĭn′stẽr), *n.* the church of a monastery.

min-strel (mĭn′strĕl), *n.* **1,** in the Middle Ages, a poet; **2,** now, one of a company of performers who black their faces, and sing negro songs, crack jokes, and dance.

min-strel-sy (mĭn′strĕl-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* minstrelsies (-sĭz)], **1,** the art or practice of minstrels; **2,** minstrels collectively; **3,** ballads or lyrics collectively.

[1]mint (mĭnt), *n.* any of a large family of aromatic-leaved herbs, esp. those extensively used as flavoring extracts.

[2]mint (mĭnt), *n.* **1,** a place where money is coined under government authority and supervision; **2,** an abundant supply; a vast amount, as of money; **3,** figuratively, the source or place of manufacture:—*v.t.* **1,** to coin or stamp (money); **2,** to invent; make.

mint-age (mĭn′tăj), *n.* **1,** coinage; **2,** the cost of coining gold or silver; **3,** the stamp impressed upon a coin.

min-u-end (mĭn′ū-ĕnd), *n.* that number from which another number is to be subtracted.

min-u-et (mĭn″ū-ĕt′; mĭn′ū-ĕt), *n.* **1,** a slow, graceful square dance; **2,** the music for such a dance.

mi-nus (mī′nŭs), *n.* the sign [−] indicating subtraction:—*adj.* **1,** less; decreased by; **2,** *Colloq.,* lacking.

[1]min-ute (mĭn′ĭt), *n.* **1,** the sixtieth part of an hour or a degree; a moment; **2,** an official note; a memorandum; **3,** in *pl.,* the official record made of the proceedings of a meeting.

[2]mi-nute (mī-nūt′; mī-nūt′), *adj.* **1,** very small; **2,** precise; **3,** trifling.—*adv.* **mi-nute′ly.**—*n.* **mi-nute′ness.**

min-ute-man (mĭn′ĭt-măn), *n.* [*pl.* minutemen (-mĕn)], in the American Revolution, a citizen ready to take arms at a minute's notice.

mi-nu-ti-æ (mī-nū′shĭ-ē), *n.pl.* [*sing.* minutia (-shĭ-ă)], the less important particulars; minute or trivial details.

minx (mĭngks), *n.* a bold or saucy girl: used playfully.

mir-a-cle (mĭr′ă-kl), *n.* an act or happening in the material or physical sphere that apparently departs from the laws of nature or goes beyond what is known concerning these laws; a wonder; a marvel.

mi-rac-u-lous (mĭ-răk′ū-lŭs), *adj.* **1,** wonderful; **2,** happening opposite to the known laws of nature; **3,** able to perform, or performing, great wonders, or the supernatural.—*adv.* **mi-rac′u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **mi-rac′u-lous-ness.**

mi-rage (mē-räzh′), *n.* a misleading effect presented to the eye on oceans, deserts, or plains, by which the inverted images of distant objects are seen, the objects so reflected being frequently quite out of sight.

mire (mīr), *n.* deep mud; wet earth; slush; dirt:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to soil with mud; **2,** to sink in mud.

mir-ror (mĭr′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a looking-glass; any substance that reflects images; **2,** that which gives a true likeness; hence, a pattern:—*v.t.* to reflect, as in a mirror.

mirth (mûrth), *n.* noisy gaiety; social merriment; jollity.—*adj.* **mirth′less.**

mirth-ful (mûrth′fo͝ol), *adj.* merry; festive; jolly.—*adv.* **mirth′ful-ly.**—*n.* **mirth′ful-ness.**

mir-y (mīr′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** covered with deep mud; hence, dirty; **2,** like mud.—*n.* **mir′i-ness.**

mis-ad-ven-ture (mĭs″ăd-vĕn′tûr), *n.* an unlucky accident; a misfortune; mishap; disaster.

mis-al-li-ance (mĭs″ă-lī′ăns), *n.* an improper or undesirable alliance, esp. by marriage with an inferior.

mis-an-thrope (mĭs′ăn-thrōp), *n.* one who hates or distrusts mankind. Also, **mis-an′thro-pist.**—*adj.* **mis″an-throp′ic; mis″an-throp′i-cal.**—*adv.* **mis″an-throp′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **mis-an′thro-py.**

mis-ap-ply (mĭs″ă-plī′), *v.t.* to use or apply wrongly; use illegally, as funds.—*n.* **mis-ap″li-ca′tion.**

mis-ap-pre-hend (mĭs-ăp″rē-hĕnd′), *v.t.* to fail to understand.—*n.* **mis-ap″pre-hen′sion.**

mis-ap-pro-pri-ate (mĭs″ă-prō′prĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to apply to a wrong use or purpose, as money; **2,** *Colloq.,* to steal.—*n.* **mis″ap-pro″pri-a′tion.**

mis-be-have (mĭs″bē-hāv′), *v.i.* to act in a wrong or improper fashion.—*n.* **mis″be-hav′ior.**

mis-cal-cu-late (mĭs-kăl′kū-lāt), *v.t.* to make a mistake in; misjudge:—*v.i.* to make an error in judgment or foresight.—*n.* **mis-cal″cu-la′tion.**

mis-call (mĭs-kôl′), *v.t.* to name incorrectly; misname.

mis-car-riage (mĭs-kăr′ĭj), *n.* **1,** failure; mismanagement; **2,** a premature birth; abortion.

mis-car-ry (mĭs-kăr′ĭ), *v.i.* **1,** to go wrong; **2,** to be unsuccessful.

mis-cel-la-ne-ous (mĭs″ĕ-lā′nē-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** consisting of several kinds mixed together; **2,** many-sided; consisting of various qualities.—*adv.* **mis″cel-la′ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mis″cel-la′ne-ous-ness.**

mis-cel-la-ny (mĭs′ĕ-lā-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* miscellanies (-nĭz)], **1,** a mixture of various kinds; **2,** a book containing a variety of literary compositions.

mis-chance (mĭs-chăns′), *n.* misfortune; mishap.

mis-chief (mĭs′chĭf), *n.* **1,** harm; injury; damage; misfortune; **2,** a source of vexation; **3,** a tendency to vex or annoy.

mis-chie-vous (mĭs′chĭ-vŭs), *adj.* producing injury or damage; full of pranks; annoying.—*adv.* **mis′chie-vous-ly.**—*n.* **mis′chie-vous-ness.**

mis-con-ceive (mĭs″kŏn-sēv′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to judge wrongly; mistake; misunderstand; misjudge.—*n.* **mis″con-cep′tion.**

mis-con-duct (mĭs-kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* improper or wrong behavior; (mĭs″kŏn-dŭkt′), **1**, to manage or handle badly; **2**, to lead amiss.

mis-con-strue (mĭs-kŏn′strōō′), *v.t.* to get the wrong meaning from; misinterpret.—*n.* **mis″con-struc′tion.**

mis-cre-ant (mĭs′krē-ănt), *n.* a villain; vile wretch; rascal:—*adj.* unscrupulous; villainous.

mis-date (mĭs-dāt′), *v.t.* to affix the wrong day, month, or year to.

mis-deal (mĭs-dēl′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to apportion wrongly, as cards:—*n.* a wrong distribution of cards.

mis-deed (mĭs-dēd′), *n.* a wrong act; a crime; transgression.

mis-de-mean (mĭs″dē-mēn′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to behave improperly.

mis-de-mean-or (mĭs″dē-mēn′ẽr), *n.* ill conduct; a fault or transgression; a moderately serious crime.

mis-di-rect (mĭs″dĭ-rĕkt′), *v.t.* **1**, to give false or incorrect instructions to; **2**, to place a wrong address on, as a letter; **3**, to apply wrongly, as one's talents.—*n.* **mis″di-rec′tion.**

mis-do (mĭs-dōō′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to do wrongly or improperly.—*n.* **mis-do′er.**—*n.* **mis-do′ing.**

mis-em-ploy (mĭs″ĕm-ploi′), *v.t.* to employ improperly.

mi-ser (mī′zẽr), *n.* a man who is interested in getting and keeping money.—*adj.* **mi′ser-ly.**—*n.* **mi′ser-li-ness.**

mis-er-a-ble (mĭz′ẽr-ə-bl), *adj.* **1**, wretched; very unhappy; **2**, worthless; very mean or poor in quality.—*adv.* **mis′er-a-bly.**—*n.* **mis′er-a-ble-ness.**

mis-er-y (mĭz′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* miseries (-ĭz)], extreme pain, distress, or misfortune; great unhappiness.

mis-fit (mĭs-fĭt′), *n.* **1**, clothing which does not fit; **2**, *Colloq.*, a person in a position for which he is unfitted.

mis-for-tune (mĭs-fôr′tūn), *n.* adversity; bad luck; mischance.

mis-give (mĭs-gĭv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -gave′ (-gāv′), *p.p.* -giv′en (-gĭv′n), *p.pr.* -giv′ing], to cause to fail in confidence or courage; make fearful; as, my heart *misgives* me.

mis-giv-ing (mĭs-gĭv′ĭng), *n.* doubt or apprehension; uncertainty.

mis-gov-ern (mĭs-gŭv′ẽrn), *v.t.* to rule inefficiently or badly; mismanage; direct ill, as a business venture or a career.—*n.* **mis-gov′ern-ment.**

mis-guide (mĭs-gīd′), *v.t.* to mislead; guide wrongly.

mis-hap (mĭs-hăp′), *n.* ill fortune; an unlucky accident.

mis-in-form (mĭs″ĭn-fôrm′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to tell news or facts wrongly (to); make false statements (to).—*n.* **mis″in-form′er.**—*n.* **mis-in″for-ma′tion.**

mis-in-ter-pret (mĭs″ĭn-tûr′prĕt), *v.t.* 1, to misunderstand; mistake; **2**, to give a wrong explanation of.—*n.* **mis″in-ter″pre-ta′tion,**

mis-judge (mĭs-jŭj′), *v.t.* to form a wrong or unjust opinion of:—*v.i.* to be mistaken in opinion.—*n.* **mis-judg′ment; mis-judge′ment.**

mis-lay (mĭs-lā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laid′ (-lād′), *p.pr.* -lay′ing], to lose temporarily; put in the wrong place.

mis-lead (mĭs-lēd′), *v.t.* **1**, to deceive; delude; misguide; **2**, to conduct in the wrong way.—*p.adj.* **mis-lead′ing.**

mis-man-age (mĭs-măn′ăj), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to direct badly.—*n.* **mis-man′age-ment.**—*n.* **mis-man′ag-er.**

mis-name (mĭs-nām′), *v.t.* to name wrongly or improperly.

mis-no-mer (mĭs-nō′mẽr), *n.* a wrong naming or name.

mi-sog-y-ny (mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ; mī-), *n.* hatred of women.—*n.* **mi-sog′y-nist.**

mis-place (mĭs-plās′), *v.t.* **1**, to put in a wrong place; **2**, to bestow, as one's affections, on an improper or undeserving object.—*n.* **mis-place′ment.**

mis-play (mĭs-plā′), *n.* an improper play, as in football or bridge.

mis-print (mĭs-prĭnt′), *v.t.* to print wrongly:—*n.* a mistake in type.

mis-pro-nounce (mĭs″prō-nouns′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to speak with a wrong sound or accent, as a word.—*n.* **mis″-pro-nun″ci-a′tion.**

mis-quote (mĭs-kwōt′), *v.t.* to quote inaccurately.

mis-read (mĭs-rēd′), *v.t.* to read wrongly or amiss.

mis-rep-re-sent (mĭs-rĕp″rē-zĕnt′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to report incorrectly, either wilfully or through carelessness.—*n.* **mis-rep″re-sen-ta′tion.**

mis-rule (mĭs-rōōl′), *v.t.* to govern badly:—*n.* bad government.

[1]miss (mĭs), *v.t.* **1**, to fail to hit; as, to *miss* the mark; **2**, to feel the need or absence of; as, he *misses* his mother; **3**, to omit or pass by; fail to observe; as, he never *misses* church; **4**, to escape by good luck; as, he just *missed* being seriously injured:—*v.t.* **1**, to fail to make a hit; **2**, to fail; **3**, to fail to secure, attain, do, etc.: with *of* or *in*:—*n.* failure to hit, reach, see, or obtain.

[2]miss (mĭs), *n.* [*pl.* misses], a young girl: **Miss**, a title used before the name of a girl or an unmarried woman.

mis-sal (mĭs′ăl), *n.* **1**, the book containing the order of service for the Roman Catholic Mass; **2**, hence, loosely, a book of devotions or prayers.

mis-shape (mĭs-shāp′), *v.t.* to shape wrongly or amiss:—**mis-shap′en**, *p.adj.* distorted; deformed; ill-favored.

mis-sile (mĭs′ĭl), *n.* a thing thrown to injure another; a projectile.

miss-ing (mĭs′ĭng), *p.adj.* lost; wanting; absent.

mis-sion (mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of sending, or state of being sent, with certain powers, to do some special service; **2**, a business or duty on which one is sent; **3**, a calling, esp. to preach and spread a religion; **4**, an organization for doing religious and charitable work; **5**, a body of people sent to perform a special work, as envoys or delegates; in *pl.*, the organized work of spreading religion, esp. in foreign lands.

mis-sion-a-ry (mĭsh′ŭn-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* missionaries (-rĭz)], a person who is sent to spread the knowledge of a religion and convert people to it, esp. in foreign

lands:—*adj.* pertaining to missions or to missionaries; as, *missionary* service.

mis-sive (mĭs'ĭv), *n.* a letter or message: —*adj.* sent specially.

mis-spell (mĭs-spĕl'), *v.t.* to spell incorrectly.

mis-spend (mĭs-spĕnd'), *v.t.* to spend wrongly, or for improper purposes; waste; squander.

mis-state (mĭs-stāt'), *v.t.* to state falsely or incorrectly; declare inaccurately; misrepresent.—*n.* **mis-state'ment.**

mis-step (mĭs-stĕp'), *n.* a wrong step; hence, a wrong act.

mist (mĭst), *n.* **1,** visible watery vapor in the atmosphere, at or near the earth's surface; fog; **2,** anything that dims the sight: —*v.t.* to rain in very fine drops.

mis-take (mĭs-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -took' (-tōōk'), *p.p.* -tak'en (-tāk'n), *p.pr.* -tak'ing], **1,** to misunderstand; misconstrue; **2,** to put wrongly in place of another person or thing; as, he *mistook* her for her sister:—*v.i.* to err in judgment or opinion:—*n.* an error; fault; misunderstanding.—*adj.* **mis-tak'a-ble.**

mis-tak-en (mĭs-tāk'n), *p.adj.* **1,** incorrect; wrong; as, a *mistaken* idea; **2,** wrong in judgment; as, he is *mistaken;* **3,** misunderstood; as, a *mistaken* meaning.—*adv.* **mis-tak'en-ly.**

Mis-ter (mĭs'tẽr), *n.* [*pl.* Messrs. (mĕs'rz)], Master: a title used before a man's name: usually written *Mr.*

mis-time (mĭs-tīm'), *v.t.* to time wrongly or improperly.

mis-tle-toe (mĭs'l-tō; mĭz'l-tō), *n.* an evergreen plant which grows and feeds on apple trees, oak trees, etc.

mis-treat (mĭs-trēt'), *v.t.* to treat wrongly; abuse.

mis-tress (mĭs'trĕs), *n.* **1,** a woman who has authority or who governs; the female head of a family, school, etc.; **2,** a woman well skilled in anything; **3,** a woman courted and beloved; a sweetheart; **4,** a female paramour: **Mistress,** a title formerly used before the name of a woman, married or unmarried: now *Mrs.* (mĭs'ĭs; mĭs'ĭz) for married women, and *Miss* for unmarried women.

mis-trust (mĭs-trŭst'), *n.* lack of confidence:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to doubt; suspect; **2,** to surmise.—*adj.* **mis-trust'ful.**

mist-y (mĭs'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** characterized by, or hidden by, watery vapor; **2,** dim; clouded.—*adv.* **mist'i-ly.**—*n.* **mist'i-ness.**

mis-un-der-stand (mĭs"ŭn-dẽr-stănd'; mĭs-ŭn'-), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -stood' (-stōōd'), *p.pr.* -stand'ing], to take in a wrong sense; get the wrong idea of; misconstrue.

mis-un-der-stand-ing (mĭs"ŭn-dẽr-stănd'ĭng), *n.* **1,** disagreement; a quarrel; **2,** a mistake as to meaning or motive.

mis-use (mĭs-ūz'), *n.* **1,** wrong use; **2,** abuse:—*v.t.* (mĭs-ūz'), to use wrongly.—*n.* **mis-us'age.**

[1]mite (mīt), *n.* a very tiny insect infesting plants, stored goods, and the like.

[2]mite (mīt), *n.* **1,** a small coin used in Palestine; as, the widow's *mite* (Mark 12:42); hence, any small contribution; **2,** *Colloq.,* a very small object; a small child.

mi-ter (mī'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a kind of crown, in two sections, worn by archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots, on special occasions; **2,** a slanting joint, as at corners in moldings, laces, etc.: also called *miter joint:* —*v.t.* **1,** to place a bishop's crown on; hence, to raise to the office of a bishop; **2,** to adorn with such a crown; **3,** to join on a slanting line at a corner. Also, **mi'tre.**—*adj.* **mi'tral.**

mit-i-gate (mĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v.t.* to render less severe or painful; soften; as, time *mitigates* grief.—*adj.* **mit'i-ga-tive.**—*n.* **mit'i-ga'tor.**—*n.* **mit"i-ga'tion.**

mitt (mĭt), *n.* **1,** a kind of glove, often of lace or net, without fingers or with half fingers; **2,** a glove with a thick protective pad over the palm, used in baseball.

mit-ten (mĭt'ĕn), *n.* a winter glove covering the four fingers together and the thumb separately.

mix (mĭks), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mixed or mixt (mĭkst), *p.pr.* mix'ing], to unite or blend into one mass or compound; join:—*v.i.* to become united in a compound:—*n.* **1,** a confused mass of several elements; **2,** *Colloq.,* a muddle.

mix-ture (mĭks'tūr), *n.* **1,** the state of being blended or mingled; **2,** a compound or mass formed by putting two or more things together.

miz-zen (mĭz'n), *n.* **1,** the hindmost mast on a two- or three-masted vessel: also called *mizzenmast;* **2,** a sail attached to the mizzenmast.

mne-mon-ic (nē-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* aiding the memory:—**mnemonics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1,** the science of aiding the memory; **2,** a system for improving the memory.

moan (mōn), *v.t.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or sorrow:—*v.t.* to utter in a low wail:—*n.* a low, prolonged sound expressing sorrow or pain; hence, any similar sound; as, the *moan* of the wind.

moat (mōt), *n.* a deep ditch as part of the fortification around a fortress or castle, usually containing water (see *rampart,* illus.):—*v.t.* to surround with a moat.

mob (mŏb), *n.* **1,** the common people; **2,** a rude, disorderly crowd; rabble:—*v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd about and annoy.—*adj.* **mob'bish.**

mo-bile (mō'bĭl; mō'bēl), *adj.* **1,** easily moved; **2,** flowing freely, as some liquids; **3,** easily changing in expression; as, a *mobile* face.—*n.* **mo-bil'i-ty.**

mo-bi-lize (mō'bĭ-līz; mōb'ĭ-līz), *v.t.* to call (troops) into active service:—*v.i.* to gather, as troops, and prepare for active service.—*n.* **mo"bi-li-za'tion.**

moc-ca-sin (mŏk'ă-sĭn), *n.* **1,** a deerskin sandal or shoe worn by the North American Indians; **2,** any of several poisonous American snakes, esp. the water moccasin; **3,** a kind of wild orchid.

mock (mŏk), *v.t.* **1,** to ridicule; imitate in sport or contempt; **2,** to disappoint the hopes of; 'antalize:—*n.* **1,** ridicule; **2,** a scornful jest; **3,** an object of ridicule:—*adj.* false; counterfeit: **mock orange,** the syringa; any of a genus of flowering shrubs with white or cream-colored blossoms.—*n.* **mock'er.**

mock-er-y (mŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mockeries (-ĭz)], **1,** the act of making fun of a person or thing; **2,** derision; ridicule; **3,** impertinent imitation; **4,** an empty sham.

mock-ing (mŏk'ĭng), *p.adj.* scornful; mimicking.—*adv.* **mock'ing-ly.**

mock-ing bird an American thrush, about the size of a robin, noted for imitating the calls of other birds.

mod-al (mōd'ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a manner or form; **2,** in grammar, pertaining to the manner in which a verb expresses action: that is, whether it expresses fact, possibility, command, etc.; as, the verbs *should, would, may, must, can, ought* are used as *modal* auxiliaries.

mode (mōd), *n.* **1,** form; **2,** custom; fashion; manner; **3,** in grammar, a certain form of a verb; mood (which see).

mod-el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* **1,** a pattern of something to be made, copied, or imitated; a standard copy; **2,** a small-sized representation of something to be made, as an engine or building; **3,** a person who poses for a painter or sculptor; **4,** a woman who tries on costumes so that customers may see their effect:—*v.t.* to form after a pattern, esp. in clay:—*v.i.* to practice shaping objects out of clay; make designs:—*adj.* **1,** serving as a pattern; **2,** worthy of being imitated.—*n.* **mod'el-er; mod'el-ler.**

mod-er-ate (mŏd'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to keep within bounds; make less violent, intense, or extreme; as, to *moderate* rage, heat, etc.; **2,** to preside over, as a meeting:—*v.i.* **1,** to become less violent or intense; **2,** to act as presiding officer:—*adj.* (mŏd'ĕr-ăt), **1,** kept within bounds; not extreme; calm; reasonable; mild; **2,** limited; mediocre.—*adv.* **mod'er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **mod'er-ate-ness.**

mod-er-a-tion (mŏd"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of keeping within bounds; **2,** freedom from excess; calmness of mind, speech, or action.

mod-er-a-tor (mŏd'ĕr-ā"tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which regulates or restrains; as, courtesy is a *moderator* of conduct; **2,** a presiding officer, as at a town meeting, debate, or the like.

mod-ern (mŏd'ĕrn), *adj.* pertaining to the present time; recent:—*n.* a person of recent and present times; also, one who is up-to-date in his views or manners.

mod-ern-ism (mŏd'ĕr-nĭzm), *n.* a thing of recent date, esp. a usage, method, or characteristic of present times: **Modernism,** a religious movement based on modern scholarship.—*n.* **mod'ern-ist.**—*adj.* **mod"ern-is'tic.**

mod-ern-ize (mŏd'ĕr-nīz), *v.t.* to make like present usage, taste, or speech.—*n.* **mod"ern-i-za'tion.**

mod-est (mŏd'ĕst), *adj.* **1,** held back by a sense of what is fit and proper; **2,** retiring; as, the *modest* violet; **3,** not excessive or extreme; as, his ambition was a *modest* one; **4,** chaste.—*adv.* **mod'est-ly.**

mod-es-ty (mŏd'ĕs-tĭ), *n.* **1,** regard for what is proper in behavior or manner; **2,** reserve concerning one's own powers; lack of conceit; **3,** freedom from what is extreme; moderation; as, *modesty* in dress.

mod-i-cum (mŏd'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* a little; a small quantity.

mod-i-fy (mŏd'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to change slightly in form; **2,** to limit; reduce; **3,** in grammar, to qualify; as, adjectives *modify* nouns.—*n.* **mod"i-fi-ca'tion.**

mod-ish (mōd'ĭsh), *adj.* fashionable; stylish; as, a *modish* young lady.—*adv.* **mod'ish-ly.**—*n.* **mod'ish-ness.**

mo-diste (mō"dēst'), *n.* a fashionable dressmaker or dealer in women's apparel; a milliner.

mod-u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to vary the sound of; as, to *modulate* the voice; **2,** to tone down:—*v.i.* in music, to pass from one key to a related key.—*n.* **mod"u-la'tion.**

Mo-gul (mō-gŭl'), *n.* **1,** a person of the Mongolian race; esp., one of the Mongols who conquered India in the 16th century; **2,** the ruler of their empire: called the *Great Mogul;* **3,** (also, *mogul*), any imposing personage:—*adj.* pertaining to the Mongols, their language, or customs.

mo-hair (mō'hâr"), *n.* **1,** a woven material made from the hair of the Angora goat; **2,** an imitation of such a material.

Mo-ham-med-an (mō-hăm'ĕd-ăn), *n.* a follower of Mohammed (about A. D. 570–632), or of the religion founded by him:—*adj.* pertaining to Mohammed, or to Mohammedanism.—*n.* **Mo-ham'med-an-ism.**

moi-e-ty (moi'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* moieties (-tĭz)], **1,** a half; **2,** a small portion.

moil (moil), *n.* **1,** drudgery; **2,** confusion; vexation; **3,** a spot or defilement:—*v.t.* to soil:—*v.i.* to be tired; toil; drudge; labor.

moire (mwär; mōr), *n.* a watered silk or mohair fabric.

moist (moist), *adj.* **1,** containing water or other liquid; damp; **2,** tearful; as, *moist* eyes.—*n.* **moist'ness.**

mois-ten (mois'n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or become, damp or slightly wet.

mois-ture (mois'tūr), *n.* **1,** a moderate degree of dampness; **2,** water, or other liquid, in small quantity.

mo-lar (mō'lăr), *n.* a double tooth, or grinder:—*adj.* used for grinding.

mo-las-ses (mō-lăs'ĕz), *n.* [*pl.* molasses], the dark-colored, sticky sirup obtained as a by-product in the making of sugar: used in cookery.

[1]mold (mōld), *n.* **1,** fine, soft soil, rich in decayed matter; **2,** matter; material; **3,** *Obs.,* the earth; hence, a grave:—*v.t.* to cover with soft, rich earth. Also, **mould.**

[2]mold (mōld), *n.* **1,** a form, as of sand or metal, in which anything is cast or shaped; **2,** the shape in which a thing is cast; form; **3,** that after which a thing is patterned; **4,** kind; character; **5,** bodily form:—*v.t.* **1,** to fashion in, or as in, a form, matrix, or the like; **2,** to decorate with an ornamental strip; **3,** to shape into a mass of the desired consistency; knead, as dough. Also, **mould.**—*n.* **mold'er.**—*adj.* **mold'a-ble.**

[3]mold (mōld), *n.* any of many fungi which grow chiefly on dead organic matter, spreading by means of tiny spores and forming dense, feltlike mats:—*v.i.* to become covered with mold. Also, **mould.**

mold-er (mōl'dĕr), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to crumble, or cause to crumble, away; waste away by degrees. Also, **mould'er.**

mold-ing (mōld'ĭng), *n.* **1,** anything made in or by a mold or form; **2,** an ornamental strip used on a wall, picture frame, etc. Also, **mould'ing.**

mold-y (mōl'dĭ), *adj.* covered with, or containing, a musty growth; musty. Also, **mould'y.**—*n.* **mold'i-ness.**

[1]mole (mōl), *n.* a dark-colored spot or growth on the skin.

[2]mole (mōl), *n.* any of several grayish brown mammals with soft fur, rudimentary eyes, and broad feet with which they dig long underground furrows.

[3]mole (mōl), *n.* a massive breakwater, as at the mouth of a harbor.

mo-lec-u-lar (mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, produced by, or existing between, molecules.

mol-e-cule (mŏl'ē-kūl; mō'lē-kūl), *n.* **1,** the smallest quantity of any substance which can exist separately, and still retain the characteristics of the substance; a group of atoms acting as a physical unit; **2,** hence, any minute particle.

mole-hill (mōl'hĭl'), *n.* **1,** a little mound made by the burrowing of a mole; **2,** a small hindrance or difficulty.

mole-skin (mōl'skĭn'), *n.* **1,** the fur of the mole: **2,** a cloth with a soft surface supposed to resemble a mole's fur; **3,** in *pl.*, a garment of this cloth, esp. trousers.

mo-lest (mō-lĕst'), *v.t.* to interfere with; trouble; disturb maliciously.—*n.* **mo-lest'er.**—*n.* **mo'les-ta'tion.**

mol-li-fy (mŏl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to calm; soften; **2,** to make less severe, violent, or hard.—*n.* **mol'li-fi"er.**—*n.* **mol"li-fi-ca'tion.**

mol-lusk (mŏl'ŭsk), *n.* any of a phylum (*Mollusca*) of animals with soft, fleshy bodies, usually covered with shells containing lime, including the limpets, snails, oysters, cuttlefish, etc.—*adj.* **mol-lus'cous.**

molt (mōlt), *v.i.* to cast the hair, feathers, skin, etc.:—*v.t.* to shed, as the skin, hair, horns, etc.:—*n.* the shedding of hair, feathers, etc., or the season when such shedding takes place. Also, **moult.**

mol-ten (mōl'tn), *p.adj.* **1,** melted; **2,** cast of melted metal.

mo-ment (mō'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a portion of time; an instant; **2,** the present time; **3,** importance; as, affairs of great *moment;* **4,** tendency, as of a force or velocity, to cause motion around a central point.

mo-men-ta-ry (mō'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *adj.* lasting only for, or done in, an instant; transitory.—*adv.* **mo'men-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **mo'men-ta-ri-ness.**

mo-men-tous (mō-mĕn'tŭs), *adj.* very important; of great consequence, as a decision.—*n.* **mo-men'tous-ness.**

mo-men-tum (mō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* **1,** in mechanics, the quantity of motion in a moving body as measured by the product of its mass and velocity; **2,** popularly, impetus due to motion.

mon-ad (mŏn'ăd; mō'năd), *n.* **1,** a unit of matter; an atom; also, an individual; **2,** one of the smallest and simplest of living creatures, supporting life in water; **3,** formerly, a simple organism or cell.—*adj.* **mo-nad'ic.**—*n.* **mon'ad-ism.**

mon-arch (mŏn'ärk), *n.* **1,** a supreme ruler; sovereign; **2,** the chief of its class or kind:—*adj.* supreme.—*adj.* **mo-nar'chal; mo-nar'chi-al.**

mo-nar-chic (mō-när'kĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a king or an emperor or to the government of a king or an emperor. Also, **mo-nar'chi-cal.**

mon-arch-ist (mŏn'är-kĭst), *n.* one who believes in, or supports, a government whose power is possessed by a king, emperor, etc.—*n.* **mon'arch-ism.**

mon-arch-y (mŏn'är-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* monarchies (-kĭz)], **1,** government in which the supreme power is possessed by a king or emperor; **2,** a kingdom; an empire.

mon-as-ter-y (mŏn'ăs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* monasteries (-ĭz)], a home to which men retire under vows to devote their lives to religion.—*adj.* **mon"as-te'ri-al.**

mo-nas-tic (mō-năs'tĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to religious houses called monasteries, or to monks and their rules or their manner of life; **2,** withdrawn; secluded for religious study. Also, **mo-nas'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **mo-nas'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **mo-nas'ti-cism.**

Mon-day (mŭn'dā), *n.* the second day of the week.

mon-e-ta-ry (mŏn'ē-tā-rĭ; mŭn'-), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to money; **2,** pecuniary; as, a *monetary* claim.

mon-e-tize (mŏn'ē-tīz; mŭn'-), *v.t.* **1,** to convert into money; **2,** to give a standard value to, as money; as, to *monetize* silver.—*n.* **mon'e-ti-za'tion.**

mon-ey (mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* moneys (-ĭz)], **1,** coin; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by legal authority, and used as a means of exchange; **2,** anything, as bank notes, checks, drafts, etc., used as a means of exchange; **3,** wealth.—*adj.* **mon'eyed.**

Mon-gol (mŏng'gŏl), *adj.* pertaining to Mongolia, in Asia, to its people, or to the yellow race:—*n.* **1,** a native of Mongolia; **2,** a member of the yellow race; **3,** the Mongolian language.

Mon-go-li-an (mŏng-gō'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1,** designating, or pertaining to, one of the five great races of mankind, the yellow race of Asia, including the Chinese, Tatars, etc.; **2,** pertaining to Mongolia, its natives, or their language:—*n.* one of the yellow race.—*adj.* and *n.* **Mon-gol'ic.**

mon-goose (mŏng'gōōs), *n.* [*pl.* mongooses (-ĕz)], a small, ferret-like mammal of India, noted for its ability to kill poisonous snakes.

mon-grel (mŭng'grĕl; mŏng'grĕl), *adj.* **1,** of a mixed breed or kind; **2,** of mixed origin: used esp. of a language or word:—*n.* an animal of mixed breed or kind.

mo-ni-tion (mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** a caution; warning; **2,** a formal notice.

mon-i-tor (mŏn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who warns or advises; **2,** a senior pupil selected to instruct or oversee the younger ones; **3,** an ironclad warship, having low sides and one or more turrets mounted with guns; **4,** a kind of large lizard.—*n.fem.* **mon'i-tress.**

monk (mŭngk), *n.* a man who devotes himself to a religious life and lives with others bound as he is by vows.—*adj.* **monk'ish.**

mon-key (mŭng'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* monkeys (-kĭz)], **1,** in the broadest sense, any one of the highest order of animals below man; in the narrower sense, one of the smaller, long-tailed forms differing from the larger, nearly tailless forms, called apes; **2,** any of various mechanical contrivances, as the falling block in a pile driver.

mon-key wrench a tool with an adjustable jaw, for turning a nut, bolt, etc. (see *tool*, illus.).

monks-hood (mŭngks'hōōd″), *n.* wolfsbane, or aconite, a plant of the crowfoot family.

mon-o-chrome (mŏn'ō-krōm), *n.* a painting in a single color.—*adj.* **mon″o-chro-mat'ic.**

mon-o-cle (mŏn'ō-kl), *n.* an eyeglass for one eye.

mon-o-dy (mŏn'ō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* monodies (-dĭz)], a mournful poem or song for one voice; a lament.—*n.* **mon'o-dist.**

mo-nog-a-my (mō-nŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* marriage with only one wife or one husband at a time.—*adj.* **mo-nog'a-mous.**—*adj.* **mon″o-gam'ic.**—*n.* **mo-nog'a-mist.**

mon-o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* a character formed by the interweaving of two or more letters.

mon-o-graph (mŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* a paper written on one particular subject or some branch of it.

mon-o-lith (mŏn'ō-lĭth), *n.* a pillar or column formed of a single stone.—*adj.* **mon″o-lith'ic.**

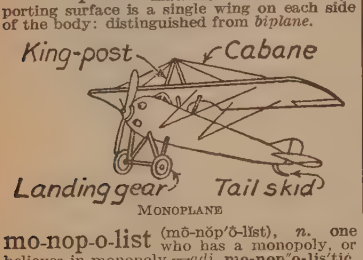
mon-o-log (mŏn'ō-lŏg), *n.* **1,** a dramatic scene in which only one person speaks; **2,** a lengthy speech by one person. Also, **mon'o-logue.**—*n.* **mo-nol'o-gist.**

mon-o-ma-ni-a (mŏn″ō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* **1,** insanity in regard to a single subject; **2,** a craze; hobby.—*n.* and *adj.* **mon″o-ma'ni-ac.**

mon-o-met-al-lism (mŏn″ō-mĕt'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the use of one metal only as the standard of value of money; **2,** the theory of such a standard.

mo-no-mi-al (mō-nō'mĭ-ăl), *adj.* in algebra, consisting of a single term:—*n.* an expression containing one term.

mon-o-plane (mŏn'ō-plān), *n.* a flying machine whose main supporting surface is a single wing on each side of the body: distinguished from *biplane*.



MONOPLANE

mo-nop-o-list (mō-nŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* one who has a monopoly, or believes in monopoly.—*adj.* **mo-nop″o-lis'tic.**

mo-nop-o-lize (mō-nŏp'ō-līz), *v.t.* **1,** to gain possession of so as to be the only producer or trader in; **2,** to take the whole of; gain exclusive possession of; as, to *monopolize* the attention of another. Also, **mo-nop'o-lise.**—*n.* **mo-nop″o-li-za'tion.**

mo-nop-o-ly (mō-nŏp'ō-lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* monopolies (-lĭz)], **1,** the control of any industry; **2,** a company that possesses such control; **3,** the sole possession of anything.

mon-o-rail (mŏn'ō-rāl″), *n.* in a railway system, a single rail on which cars are run: also used for a hanging car.

mon-o-syl-lab-ic (mŏn″ō-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *adj.* having only one syllable, as a word.

mon-o-syl-la-ble (mŏn'ō-sĭl″ă-bl), *n.* a word of one syllable, not divided into parts in being pronounced.

mon-o-the-ism (mŏn'ō-thē-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrine of, or belief in, the existence of but one God.—*n.* **mon'o-the-ist.**—*adj.* **mon″o-the-is'tic.**

mon-o-tone (mŏn'ō-tōn), *n.* **1,** a recitation on a single note or key; **2,** lack of variety in the style of a written composition:—*v.t.* to recite, as prayers, on a single note; intone; chant.

mo-not-o-nous (mō-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *adj.* continued in the same tone or manner; wearisome; tedious.—*n.* **mo-not'o-nous-ness.**—*adv.* **mo-not'o-nous-ly.**

mo-not-o-ny (mō-nŏt'ō-nĭ), *n.* **1,** dull sameness of tone; **2,** unvarying or tiresome sameness.

mon-o-type (mŏn'ō-tīp), *n.* a type-setting machine that casts and sets individual printing types: a trade-mark name.

***mon-sieur** (mĕ″syö'; m'syö'), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* messieurs(mā″syö')], a French title of courtesy, equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.*

mon-soon (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* **1,** a periodic wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean; **2,** the rainy season that accompanies the former.

mon-ster (mŏn'stĕr), *n.* **1,** any animal or thing out of the usual course of nature; **2,** something very huge or deformed or hideous; **3,** a person remarkable for wickedness or ugliness:—*adj.* of unusual size.

mon-stros-i-ty (mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* monstrosities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being deformed or hideous or extremely unusual; **2,** anything unnaturally huge, hideous, or deformed.

mon-strous (mŏn'strŭs), *adj.* **1,** out of the common course of nature; **2,** enormous; huge; **3,** horrible; causing disgust.—*adv.* **mon'strous-ly.**

month (mŭnth), *n.* one of the twelve parts into which the year is divided, each containing about four weeks, or 28 to 31 days.

month-ly (mŭnth'lĭ), *adj.* and *adv.* during, or in, a month; performed, happening, or published once a month; as, a *monthly* bill; a *monthly* magazine:—*n.* [*pl.* monthlies (-lĭz)], a magazine or periodical published each month.

mon-u-ment (mŏn'ū-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** anything that keeps alive the memory of a person or event, as a pillar, a statue, an arch, a literary production, etc.

mon-u-men-tal (mŏn″ū-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* **1,** serving to keep alive the memory of a person or event, as a statue; **2,** like a monument; huge; lasting.—*adv.* **mon″u-men'tal-ly.**

moo (mōō), *n.* the lowing of a cow:—*v.i.* to utter the call of a cow; moo.

[1]mood (mōōd), *n.* in grammar, any one of the verb forms used to suggest how the action or state is considered. Also, **mode.**

[2]mood (mōōd), *n.* the state or temper of mind; humor; as, in pensive *mood.*

mood-y (mo͞od'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** absent-minded; out of temper; gloomy; 2, given to changes in the state of mind or temper.—*adv.* **mood'i-ly.**—*n.* **mood'i-ness.**

moon (mo͞on), *n.* **1,** the heavenly body that revolves round the earth; **2,** a heavenly body that revolves about any planet; **3,** a month:—*v.i.* to wander and look about in an absent-minded way.—*adj.* **moon'y.**

moon-beam (mo͞on'bēm"), *n.* a ray of light from the moon.

moon-light (mo͞on'lĭt"), *n.* the light given by the moon:—*adj.* **1,** lighted by the moon; **2,** occurring by moonlight; as, a *moonlight* sail.—*adj.* **moon'lit".**

moon-shine (mo͞on'shĭn"), *n.* **1,** moonlight; **2,** empty show; **3,** *Colloq.,* liquor, as whisky, smuggled or made against the law.

moon-shin-er (mo͞on'shĭn"ẽr), *n. Colloq.,* one who makes, or trades in, alcoholic drinks against the law.

moon-stone (mo͞on'stōn"), *n.* any kind of translucent feldspar which shows delicate opal tints and is beautiful enough to be used as a gem.

moon-struck (mo͞on'strŭk"), *adj.* having an unbalanced mind through the supposed influence of the moon.

[1]moor (mo͝or), *n.* a tract of waste land, covered with heather.—*adj.* **moor'ish.**

[2]moor (mo͝or), *v.t.* to secure in a particular place by a cable or anchor; as, they *moor* the ship:—*v.i.* to be secured in such a way; as, the ships *moor* in the harbor.

Moor (mo͝or), *n.* **1,** a native of Morocco; **2,** a Mohammedan; esp., one of the Saracens who invaded Spain.

moor-age (mo͝or'ăj), *n.* a place for anchoring or fastening a vessel.

moor-ing (mo͝or'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of fastening a vessel to a particular place; **2,** the cables, anchors, etc., by which a vessel is fastened; **3,** in *pl.,* the place where a vessel is anchored.

Moor-ish (mo͝or'ĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors.

moor-land (mo͝or'lănd), *n.* waste land covered with heather.

moose (mo͞os), *n.* a large North American deer resembling the European elk.

Moose (1/60)

moot (mo͞ot), *v.t.* to propose for discussion:—*n.* discussion of a mock law case for practice:—*adj.* open to discussion; as, a *moot* question: **moot court,** a mock court held by students for practice in legal procedure.

mop (mŏp), *n.* **1,** a bundle of cloth, rags, etc., fastened to the end of a long handle: used for washing floors; **2,** a similar loose, tangled bunch; as, a *mop* of hair:—*v.t.* to rub, dry, or remove with a mop: often with *up.*

mop-board (mŏp'bōrd"), *n.* a baseboard; a board on the wall of a room, parallel with, and touching the floor.

mope (mōp), *n.* one who is dull or out of spirits:—*v.i.* to be silent or dull.

mo-quette (mō-kĕt'), *n.* a woolen material with a thick, velvety nap.

mo-raine (mō-rān'), *n.* a ridge or heap of rocks and gravel deposited at the edges and base of a glacier.

mor-al (mŏr'ăl), *n.* **1,** the lesson taught by a fable or story; **2,** in *pl.,* conduct; behavior:—*adj.* **1,** referring to man's idea of what is right and wrong; ethical; as, *moral* courage; **2,** governed by good conduct; chaste; as, a *moral* way of living; **3,** able to be influenced by a sense of right; as, a *moral* race of people; **4,** according to reason or probability; as, a *moral* certainty; **5,** teaching a pious lesson; as, a *moral* book; **6,** equal in moral effect; virtual; as, a *moral* victory: **moral philosophy,** the science and study of right and wrong.—*adv.* **mor'al-ly.**

mo-rale (mō-răl', mō-răl'), *n.* **1,** morality; **2,** the mental state which sustains courage, zest, hope, devotion, or the like, in the face of danger or discouragement.

mo-ral-i-ty (mō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* moralities (-tĭz)], **1,** the teaching or practice of the duties of life; **2,** righteousness; virtue; **3,** formerly, a kind of play intended to teach a lesson, and representing such characters as Faith, Love, and the like.

mor-al-ize (mŏr'ăl-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to apply or explain in a way that teaches a lesson; **2,** to make virtuous:—*v.i.* to talk at length about right and wrong, duty, goodness, truth, etc.—*n.* **mor'al-iz'er.**—*n.* **mor"al-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **mor'al-ist.**

mo-rass (mō-răs'), *n.* a swamp; tract of wet ground; bog.

mor-bid (mŏr'bĭd), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or caused by, disease; **2,** sickly; unhealthy; hence, mentally gloomy or unwholesome.—*adv.* **mor'bid-ly.**—*n.* **mor-bid'i-ty.**—*n.* **mor'bid-ness.**

mor-dant (mŏr'dănt), *n.* **1,** a substance that serves to fix certain colors in dyeing; **2,** a substance that eats into a surface: used in etching:—*adj.* **1,** sarcastic; biting; keen; **2,** having the quality of fixing dyes.

more (mŏr), *adj.* comparative of *many* and *much:* **1,** greater in number, quality, extent, etc.; **2,** additional; longer:—*adv.* **1,** to a greater degree, etc.; **2,** again; as, we shall not see her *more;* **3,** besides:—*n.* **1,** a greater quantity, number, etc.; **2,** something further.

mo-reen (mō-rēn'), *n.* a stout, woolen fabric, often watered or figured.

more-o-ver (mōr-ō'vẽr), *adv.* besides; further; also.

mor-ga-nat-ic (mŏr"gă-năt'ĭk), *adj.* relating to the marriage of a man of royal or other high rank with a woman of lower degree, whose children cannot inherit their father's rank.

morgue (mŏrg), *n.* a place where the bodies of unknown persons found dead are left until recognized and claimed.

mor-i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *adj.* in a dying condition.

Mor-mon (mŏr'mŭn), *n.* a member of the sect, also called *Latter-day Saints,* founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith:—*adj.* pertaining to this sect.—*n.* **Mor'mon-ism.**

morn (mōrn), *n. Poetic,* morning; dawn; daybreak.

morn-ing (môr'nĭng), *n.* **1,** the early part of the day; **2,** any early part: —*adj.* pertaining to the morning; early.

morn-ing–glo-ry (môr'nĭng-glō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* morning-glories (-rĭz)], a twining plant with heart-shaped leaves and funnel-shaped flowers.

mo-roc-co (mō-rŏk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* moroccos (-ōz)], a kind of fine-grained leather of goatskin or sheepskin.

mo-rose (mō-rōs'), *adj.* sullen; surly; ill-tempered; gloomy; as, a *morose* look.—*adv.* **mo-rose'ly.**—*n.* **mo-rose'ness.**

mor-phi-a (môr'fĭ-ă), *n.* in chemistry, morphine, a narcotic drug derived from opium.

mor-phine (môr'fĭn; môr'fēn), *n.* a substance found in opium, which deadens feeling and produces sleep.

mor-phol-o-gy (môr-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* that branch of science which deals with the form and structure of plants and animals.—*adj.* **mor'pho-log'i-cal.**

mor-row (mŏr'ō), *n.* **1,** the next day after any day specially mentioned; **2,** tomorrow; **3,** formerly, morning; as, good *morrow*, friend.

mor-sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* **1,** a bite; mouthful; **2,** a small amount of anything.

mor-tal (môr'tăl), *n.* a human being; man, as subject to death:—*adj.* **1,** subject to death; as, *mortal* man; **2,** causing death; as, a *mortal* wound or illness; **3,** punishable with death; **4,** filled with desire to kill; as, a *mortal* enemy; **5,** violent; extreme; as, *mortal* fear; **6,** pertaining to human beings; as, *mortal* greatness.—*adv.* **mor'tal-ly.**

mor-tal-i-ty (môr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mortalities (-tĭz)], **1,** the condition of being subject to death; **2,** the quality of causing death; **3,** the number of deaths in proportion to the population.

mor-tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a vessel in which substances are pounded with an implement called a pestle, chiefly used in making medicines; **2,** a short cannon used for throwing shells high upward, so as to drop from above upon the object aimed at, **3,** a building cement of lime, sand, and water: **mortar board, 1,** a flat, square board supported by a handle, for holding mortar; **2,** *Colloq.*, a scholar's flat-topped cap:—*v.t.* to plaster or secure with building cement.

mort-gage (môr'gĭj), *n.* a giving over of property, as security for the payment of a debt, to become void when the debt is paid; as, a *mortgage* on a house; also, the legal paper making such a pledge of property:—*v.t.* to make over (property) as security to one to whom a debt is owed; pledge.

mort-ga-gee (môr'gă-jē'), *n.* the person who is secured against loss by the mortgaged property.

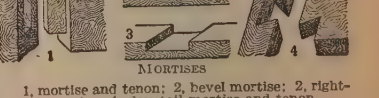
mort-ga-gor (mor'gă-jôr'; môr'gă-jẽr), *n.* the person who gives property as security. Also, **mort'gag-er.**

mor-ti-cian (môr-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* an undertaker; one who prepares the dead for burial and conducts funerals.

mor-ti-fi-ca-tion (môr"tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of humbling or depressing; **2,** the death of a limb or part; gangrene; **3,** humiliation, or its cause; vexation.

mor-ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to subdue by self-denial; as, to *mortify* the appetites; **2,** to humble; humiliate; depress; **3,** to cause (a part of the body) to decay, or undergo gangrene:—*v.i.* to be affected with gangrene.—*n.* **mor'ti-fi'er.**

mor-tise (môr'tĭs), *n.* a hole or space hollowed out, as in a timber, into which is fitted a corresponding part called a *tenon*:—*v.t.* to join, by putting a projecting part into a hole made to fit. Also, **mor'tice.**



Mortises

1, mortise and tenon; 2, bevel mortise; 2, right-angled mortise; 4, dovetail mortise and tenon.

mor-tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mortuaries (-rĭz)], a building for the dead awaiting burial:—*adj.* pertaining to the burial of the dead.

mo-sa-ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *n.* a design made of small pieces of glass, stone, etc., of various colors, inlaid in a ground of stucco or metal; also, a piece of work so made:—*adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, such work.

Mos-lem (mŏz'lĕm; mŏs'lĕm), *n.* a Mohammedan: also called *Mussulman*:—*adj.* pertaining to Mohammedans.

mosque (mŏsk), *n.* a Mohammedan temple. Also, **mosk.**

mos-qui-to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* mosquitoes (-tōz)], any of a family of two-winged insects, the females of which puncture the skin of men and animals, some species carrying disease germs, as of malaria.

moss (mŏs), *n.* **1,** any of several low-growing, small-leaved plants reproducing by spores rather than seeds; **2,** any of several lichens; as, Iceland *moss;* **3,** erroneously, any of several tiny plants found on trees, rocks, etc.; **4,** a soft, peaty swamp.—*adj.* **moss'y.**

most (mōst), *adj.* superlative of *many* or *much:* greatest in number, quantity, or degree:—*n.* the greatest number, part, quality, or value:—*adv.* in the largest degree.

most-ly (mōst'lĭ), *adv.* for the most part; usually.

mote (mōt), *n.* a very small particle; a speck.

moth (mŏth), *n.* [*pl.* moths (mŏthz)], a four-winged insect somewhat like the butterfly, but flying chiefly at night; esp., one of a species which feeds upon wool, fur, etc

1moth-er (mŭth'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a female parent, esp. one of the human race;

one who has given birth to anything; **2**, origin or source; as, necessity is the *mother* of invention; **3**, the female superior of a religious house: **Mother's Day**, the second Sunday in May, appointed for the honoring of motherhood:—*adj.* **1**, native; as, one's *mother* tongue; **2**, female; as, a *mother* cat:—*v.t.* to act as a mother to.

²moth-er (mŭth′ĕr), *n.* a thick, slimy substance or film in liquids, as in vinegar when it is fermenting.

moth-er-hood (mŭth′ĕr-ho͝od), *n.* the state of being a mother.

moth-er–in–law (mŭth′ĕr-in-lô″), *n.* [*pl.* mothers-in-law (-ĕrz-)], the mother of one's husband or wife.

moth-er-less (mŭth′ĕr-lĕs), *adj.* without a mother living.

moth-er-ly (mŭth′ĕr-lī), *adj.* tender and kind like a mother.

moth-er–of–pearl (mŭth″ĕr-ŏv-pûrl′), *n.* the hard, lustrous lining of various kinds of shells.

moth-er wit natural good sense or wit; innate intelligence.

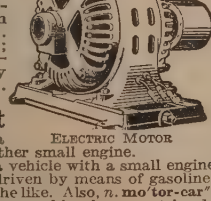
mo-tion (mō′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act, process, or state of changing place; action, as opposed to rest; **2**, a gesture; **3**, impulse or desire; as, they did it of their own *motion*; **4**, a formal proposal made in a meeting; as, a *motion* to adjourn is in order:—*v.i.* to make a movement or gesture full of meaning:—*v.t.* to guide or invite by a gesture; as, to *motion* someone forward.—*adj.* **mo′tion-less.**

mo-tion pic-ture a series of pictures of persons and things in action, taken in such rapid succession by a special machine that when thrown on a screen they form a continuous picture in which the action is reproduced: also called *moving picture.*

mo-tive (mō′tĭv), *n.* **1**, that which urges to action; inducement; as, love of country is the *motive* that sends many men to war; **2**, (also, *motif*), in art, a leading idea; **3**, (also, *motif*), in music, a passage which is repeated many times with variations:—*adj.* causing action; as, *motive* power.

mot-ley (mŏt′lĭ), *adj.* **1**, consisting of different colors; **2**, wearing parti-colored clothing; as, a *motley* fool; **3**, composed of different kinds; as, a *motley* crowd.

mo-tor (mō′tĕr), *n.* **1**, that which produces action or power; **2**, esp., a machine which changes some other form of energy into motion; as, an electric *motor*; **3**, an automobile:—*adj.* imparting action; as, *motor* nerves:—*v.i.* to travel by automobile.—*n.* **mo′tor-ist.**



ELECTRIC MOTOR

mo-tor boat a boat moved by a gasoline or any other small engine.

mo-tor car a vehicle with a small engine driven by means of gasoline, oil, electricity, or the like. Also, *n.* **mo′tor-car″.**

mo-tor cy-cle a bicycle or tricycle moved by a small engine. Also, *n.* **mo′tor-cy″cle.**

mo-tor-man (mō′tĕr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* motormen (-mĕn)], one who drives a motor, esp. an electric car on a street railway.

mot-tle (mŏt′l), *v.t.* to mark with spots of various colors.

mot-to (mŏt′ō), *n.* [*pl.* mottoes (-ōz)], a word, phrase, or brief sentence suggesting some guiding principle, used as an inscription, a slogan, or the like.

mould (mōld), *n.* a soft, rich soil; also, a hollow form or pattern; also, a funguslike growth. See **mold**, *Pfd. S.*

mould-er (mōl′dĕr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to crumble; disintegrate. See **mold′-er**, *Pfd. S.*

moult (mōlt), *v.i.* to shed or cast off the feathers, skin, etc. See **molt**, *Pfd. S.*

mound (mound), *n.* an artificial bank of earth or stone, esp. one formed over a grave as a monument; a rampart:—*v.t.* to furnish, or fortify, with a bank of earth, stones, etc.; heap up into a ridge or hillock.

¹mount (mount), *n.* a hill or mountain; a rocky mass or elevation rising above the level of the surrounding land.

²mount (mount), *n.* **1**, the act or method of getting up, as on a wall or bicycle; **2**, that which acts as a support, as for a picture, gun, or the like; **3**, a horse:—*v.t.* **1**, to ascend, or get up on, as a mountain, a horse, or the like; **2**, to raise up; as, to *mount* the statue on a block; **3**, to prepare for use or exhibition, as a photograph, an insect, or the like; **4**, to furnish with horses; as, to *mount* the party:—*v.i.* **1**, to rise, tower, or increase; as, debts *mount* fast: often with *up*; **2**, to get up on something, as a horse, etc.

moun-tain (moun′tĭn), *n.* **1**, a large mass of rock or earth rising high above the level of the surrounding country; **2**, anything very large: **mountain ash**, any of various small trees resembling the ash, bearing red berries.

moun-tain-eer (moun″tĭ-nēr′), *n.* one who dwells among, or climbs, mountains:—*v.i.* to climb mountains.

moun-tain-ous (moun′tĭ-nŭs), *adj.* full of great elevations of land; **2**, large, like a mountain.

moun-te-bank (moun′tē-băngk), *n.* **1**, one who publicly sells remedies which he pretends will cure diseases; **2**, a boastful pretender.

mount-ing (mount′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of getting on a horse; **2**, the act of preparing for use or exhibition, as a photograph; **3**, the thing on or in which anything is set, as a jewel; **4**, the ornamentation on guns, harness, etc.; **5**, the assembling of parts, as of a machine.

mourn (mōrn), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to grieve or sorrow (for); lament.—*n.* **mourn′er.**

mourn-ful (mōrn′fo͝ol), *adj.* causing, or expressing, sorrow; doleful.—*adv.* **mourn′ful-ly.**—*n.* **mourn′ful-ness.**

mourn-ing (mōrn′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the expression of grief; lamentation; **2**, a special garb, worn as a sign of grief.

mouse (mous), *n.* [*pl.* mice (mīs)], a small animal with teeth formed for gnawing, that infests houses, granaries, etc.:—*v.i.* (mouz), **1**, to watch for or catch mice, as a cat; **2**, to watch slyly; pry curiously; as, he *moused* about the house.—*n.* **mous′er.**

mouth (mouth), *n.* [*pl.* mouths (mouᵺz)]. **1,** the opening in the head of an animal through which it receives food; **2,** any opening to a chamber or cavity, as a cave or bottle, **3,** a grimace; as, to make a *mouth:* **mouth organ,** a small musical instrument played by blowing directly into it; a harmonica:—*v.t.* (mouth), **1,** to utter with a swelling or pompous voice; also, to mumble; **2,** to seize in the mouth; as, a dog *mouths* a bone:—*v.i.* **1,** to make faces; grimace; **2,** to declaim or rant.—*n.* **mouth′er.**—*n.* **mouth′ful.**

mouth-piece (mouth′pēs″), *n.* **1,** something forming a mouth or meant to be applied to the mouth; **2,** one who speaks for others; as, he was their *mouthpiece.*

mov-a-ble (mōōv′ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being changed from one place or date to another:—*n.,* in *pl.,* goods, wares, or furniture that can be carried from place to place. Also, **move′a-ble.**—*n.* **mov′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **mov′a-bly.**—*n.* **mov″a-bil′i-ty.**

move (mōōv), *v.t.* **1,** to change from place to place; as, to *move* a table; **2,** to set in motion; as, the breeze *moves* the grass; **3,** to cause to act; **4,** to put before a meeting for a vote; as, I *move* we accept the invitation; **5,** to cause (the bowels) to operate:—*v.i.* **1,** to change place or position; figuratively, to advance; **2,** to change one's residence; **3,** to take action; as, to *move* in this affair; **4,** to engage in activities; as, to *move* in society:—*n.* **1,** the act of changing place or position; **2,** an act in the executing of a plan; **3,** a scheme; **4,** a change of residence.—*n.* **mov′er.**

move-ment (mōōv′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of changing place; any change of place; **2,** a series of activities toward a desired end; as, the temperance *movement;* **3,** the delicate mechanism of a watch or clock; **4,** any single part in a musical composition; **5,** the act of ejecting waste matter through the bowels; also, the matter so ejected.

mov-ie (mōōv′ĭ), *n.,* often in *pl., Colloq.,* a motion picture or a motion-picture theater; a cinema.

mov-ing (mōōv′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** changing place, causing action, etc.; **2,** stirring the feelings or affections; pathetic.

mov-ing pic-ture a series of pictures shown so as to represent objects in motion; a motion picture.

¹mow (mō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mowed (mōd), *p.p.* mowed or mown (mōn), *p.pr.* mow′ing], **1,** to cut down with, or as with, a scythe or a machine; **2,** to cut grass from:—*v.i.* to cut grass, etc., as with a scythe.—*n.* **mow′er.**

²mow (mou), *n.* **1,** a heap of hay, etc., stowed in a barn; **2,** the compartment in a barn where hay or grain is stowed:—*v.t.* to stow in a special place in a barn.

Mr. (mĭs′tẽr), [*pl.* Messrs. (mĕs′rz)], the abbreviated form of the title *Mister.*

Mrs. (mĭs′ĭs; -ĭz), an abbreviated form of the title *Mistress.*

much (mŭch), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], great in quantity, amount, or duration:—*adv.* **1,** to a great degree or extent; as, to be *much* obliged; **2,** nearly; as, *much* of a size:—*n.* a great quantity.

mu-ci-lage (mū′sĭ-lăj), *n.* **1,** a gummy substance from certain plants; **2,** a gummy fluid used to stick things together.—*adj.* **mu″ci-lag′i-nous** (mū″sĭ-lăj′ĭ-nŭs).

muck (mŭk), *n.* **1,** moist manure; **2,** a mixture of rich earth and decayed matter, used as a fertilizer; **3,** anything filthy or vile:—*v.t.* **1,** to manure; enrich, as soil; **2,** to soil with filth.—*adj.* **muck′y.**

muck-rake (mŭk′rāk″), *v.i.* to seek for and expose wrongdoing on the part of public men.—*n.* **muck′rak″er.**

mu-cous (mū′kŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or producing, mucus: **mucous membrane,** the moist lining of the cavities and canals communicating with the exterior of the human body.

mu-cus (mū′kŭs), *n.* **1,** the ropy, sticky fluid given off by the glands of the mucous membrane (which see); **2,** in botany, a gummy substance found in certain plants.

mud (mŭd), *n.* soft, wet earth; mire:—*v.t.* to soil with soft, wet earth.

mud-dle (mŭd′l), *n.* **1,** a confused state; **2,** mental dulness or confusion:—*v.t.* **1,** to make a mess of; **2,** to confuse or stupefy:—*v.i.* to act in a confused or stupid way.—*n.* **mud′dler.**

mud-dy (mŭd′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** full of, or covered with, soft, wet earth; as, a *muddy* stream; **2,** clouded; confused; as, *muddy* ideas:—*v.t.* to make dirty; befoul.—*adv.* **mud′di-ly.**—*n.* **mud′di-ness.**

¹muff (mŭf), *n.* a warm cover, as of fur, usually tube-shaped, for the hands.

²muff (mŭf), *n.* **1,** in baseball or cricket, failure to keep hold of a ball; **2,** *Colloq.,* a spiritless person:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to handle clumsily; fail to hold (a ball); bungle.

muf-fin (mŭf′ĭn), *n.* a soft, light, unsweetened cake, usually served hot.

muf-fle (mŭf′l), *v.t.* **1,** to wrap up closely and warmly; **2,** to keep from seeing, hearing, or speaking by wrapping up the head; **3,** to cover up so as to deaden the sound of; as, to *muffle* a bell:—*v.i.* to speak indistinctly:—*n.* anything used as a wrap or covering to deaden sound.

muf-fler (mŭf′lẽr), *n.* **1,** a scarf for the throat, or for wrapping around the head; **2,** any of various devices for deadening noise, as in an automobile exhaust.

mug (mŭg), *n.* an earthenware or metallic drinking vessel with a handle.

mug-gy (mŭg′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** warm, damp, and close; as, a *muggy* day; **2,** moldy, as hay.—*n.* **mug′gi-ness.**

mug-wump (mŭg′wŭmp″), *n.* a voter who claims the right to vote for the candidate of another party.

mu-lat-to (mū-lăt′ō), *n.* [*pl.* mulattoes (-ōz)], the offspring of a negro and a white person.

mul-ber-ry (mŭl′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mulberries (-ĭz)], **1,** any of a group of trees bearing a dark, sweet berry; **2,** the fruit of such a tree; **3,** a dark purple color.

mulch (mŭlch; mŭlsh), *n.* a layer of dried leaves, straw, sawdust, or the like, used to protect the roots of trees and plants:—*v.t.* to cover or protect with a mulch.

mulct (mŭlkt), *v.t.* to punish with a fine; hence, to take something from (a person) unjustly; defraud:—*n.* a fine.

mule (mūl), *n.* **1,** the offspring of a male ass and a mare: distinguished from *hinny;* **2,** *Colloq.,* a very stubborn person.—*adj.* **mul′ish.**

mu-le-teer (mū″lē-tēr′), *n.* a driver of a mule or mules.

¹mull (mŭl), *n.* a very thin, fine muslin, used for draperies and light dresses.

²mull (mŭl), *v.t.* *U. S. Colloq.*, to cogitate or ponder: usually with *over*.

mul-lah (mōōl′*ä*; mŭl′*d*), *n.* among the Mohammedans, a title given to scholars and religious teachers.

mul-lein (mul′ĭn), *n.* a coarse plant having large leaves and flowers in close spikes. Also, **mul′len.**

mul-let (mŭl′ĕt), *n.* a food fish, found in both fresh and salt water.

mul-lion (mŭl′yŭn), *n.* an upright bar or division between the panes of a window, screen, etc.

mul-ti-fa-ri-ous (mŭl″tĭ-fā′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* having much variety; manifold; diverse.—*adv.* **mul″ti-fa′ri-ous-ly.** —*n.* **mul″ti-fa′ri-ous-ness.**

mul-ti-form (mŭl′tĭ-fôrm), *adj.* having many different forms or shapes.—*n.* **mul″ti-for′mi-ty.**

mul-ti-graph (mŭl′tĭ-grăf), *n.* a rotary machine that both sets type and prints: a trade name.

mul-ti-ple (mŭl′tĭ-pl), *n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times; as, 12 is a *multiple* of 4:—*adj.* 1, consisting of many parts; many; 2, repeated many times.

mul-ti-pli-cand (mŭl″tĭ-plĭ-kănd″; mŭl′-tĭ-plĭ-kănd″), *n.* the number or quantity to be multiplied by another.

mul-ti-pli-ca-tion (mŭl″tĭ-plĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of increasing a given number of times; 2, the rule or operation by which the result is obtained of adding any given number or quantity a given number of times.

mul-ti-plic-i-ty (mŭl″tĭ-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* multiplicities (-tĭz)], a great number; as, a *multiplicity* of duties.

mul-ti-pli-er (mŭl′tĭ-plī″ĕr), *n.* 1, one who or that which increases; 2, the number which shows how many times another is to be repeated.

mul-ti-ply (mŭl′tĭ-plī), *v.t.* 1, to cause to increase in number or quantity; 2, to repeat (any given number or quantity) a given number of times:—*v.i.* to increase in number or extent; as, rabbits *multiply* fast.

mul-ti-tude (mŭl′tĭ-tūd), *n.* 1, a great number; crowd; 2, people in general; as, the *multitude* came to hear him.

mul-ti-tu-di-nous (mŭl″tĭ-tū′dĭ-nŭs), *adj.* consisting of a great number; very numerous.—*adv.* **mul″ti-tu′di-nous-ly.**—*n.* **mul″ti-tu′di-nous-ness.**

mum (mŭm), *adj.* silent:—*interj.* be silent! —*v.i.* to wear a fantastic costume for sport, as at Christmas. Also, *v.i.* **mumm.**

mum-ble (mŭm′bl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* 1, to mutter or speak indistinctly; 2, to chew gently with closed lips:—*n.* a mutter.

mum-mer (mŭm′ĕr), *n.* one who makes sport in disguise; a masker.

mum-mer-y (mŭm′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mummeries (-ĭz)], 1, masquerading; a frolic in disguise; 2, ceremonies or performances regarded as ridiculous or insincere.

mum-mi-fy (mŭm′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to preserve (a corpse) by drying.

mum-my (mŭm′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mummies (-ĭz)], 1, a dead body embalmed by a drying process, after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; 2, a rich brown color.

mumps (mŭmps), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* a contagious disease marked by inflammation and painful swelling of the salivary glands, esp. of the parotid, below and in front of the ear.

munch (mŭnch), *v.t.* to chew with a crunching noise, as does a horse:—*v.i.* to grind with the teeth.—*n.* **munch′er,**

mun-dane (mŭn′dān), *adj.* pertaining to the world; worldly.

mu-nic-i-pal (mū-nĭs′ĭ-pāl), *adj.* pertaining to a city or town, or to its local self-government; as, *municipal* buildings; *municipal* courts.—*adv.* **mu-nic′i-pal-ly.**

mu-nic-i-pal-i-ty (mū-nĭs″ĭ-păl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* municipalities (-tĭz)], a town, city, or borough having powers of local self-government.

mu-nif-i-cent (mū-nĭf′ĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* marked by great liberality; bountiful; as, a *munificent* gift.—*adv.* **mu-nif′i-cent-ly.**—*n.* **mu-nif′i-cence.**

mu-ni-tion (mū-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* usually in *pl.*, ammunition and military stores or material.

mu-ral (mū′răl), *adj.* pertaining to a wall: —*n.* a wall painting.

mur-der (mûr′dĕr), *n.* the unlawful killing of a human being with definite purpose formed beforehand:—*v.t.* 1, to kill with deliberate malice; 2, to destroy; 3, to spoil.—*n.* **mur′der-er.**—*n.fem.* **mur′der-ess.**

mur-der-ous (mûr′dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* 1, pertaining to murder; 2, bloodthirsty.—*adv.* **mur′der-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mur′der-ous-ness.**

mu-ri-at-ic ac-id (mū″rĭ-ăt′ĭk), a solution in water of hydrochloric acid, a yellowish, gaseous, corrosive compound of equal parts, atom for atom, of hydrogen and chlorine: the commercial term.

murk (mûrk), *n.* darkness; gloom; obscurity:—*adj.* dark.

murk-y (mûr′kĭ), *adj.* dark; gloomy.—*adv.* **murk′i-ly.**—*n.* **murk′i-ness.**

mur-mur (mûr′mûr), *n.* 1, a low, indistinct sound, as of a running stream; 2, a complaint in a low, muttering tone; grumble:—*v.i.* 1, to make a low, continued noise like the hum of bees; speak in a low voice; 2, to mutter in discontent; grumble:—*v.t.* to utter complainingly or in a low voice; grumble.—*n.* **mur′mur-er.**

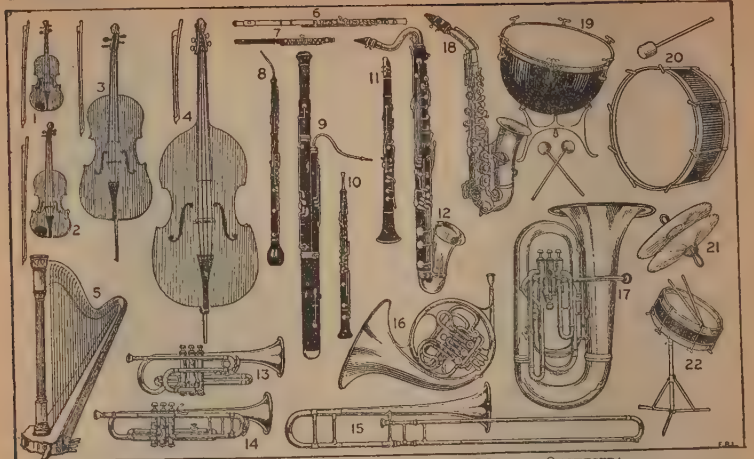
mur-rain (mûr′ĭn), *n.* an infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

mus-cle (mŭs′l), *n.* 1, an organ of fiberlike tissue which is capable of being contracted and expanded, thus producing movement in an animal body; 2, *Colloq.*, bodily strength or power.

mus-cu-lar (mŭs′kū-lăr), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, consisting of, or performed by muscles; 2, strong; vigorous.—*n.* **mus″cu-lar′i-ty.**—*n.* **mus′cu-la-ture.**

muse (mūz), *v.i.* 1, to meditate in silence; think deeply; 2, to be absent-minded:—*v.t.* *Rare*, to think deeply about:—*n.* deep thought; meditation.

Muse (mūz), *n.* in mythology, any of the nine goddesses who presided over



REPRESENTATIVE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF A MODERN ORCHESTRA

1–4, stringed instruments played with a bow (1, violin; 2, viola; 3, violoncello; 4, contrabass); 5, harp; 6–12, wood-wind instruments (6, flute; 7, piccolo; 8, English horn; 9, bassoon; 10, oboe; 11, clarinet; 12, bass clarinet); 13–17, brass-wind instruments (13, cornet; 14, trumpet; 15, trombone; 16, French horn; 17, bass tuba); 18, saxophone; 19–22, percussion instruments (19, kettledrum; 20, bass drum; 21, cymbals; 22, snare drum).

the arts and sciences: **muse**, the inspiring force of poetry; poetic inspiration; as, to invoke the *muse*.

mu-se-um (mū-zē′ŭm), *n.* **1**, a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art; **2**, the building containing such a collection.

mush (mŭsh), *n.* **1**, a kind of porridge of boiled corn meal; **2**, any mushlike mixture; **3**, sentimentality.—*adj.* **mush′y.**

mush-room (mŭsh′rōōm), *n.* **1**, an edible fungus, or plant without leaves or flowers, often flat, spherical, or shaped somewhat like an umbrella, and growing very quickly in a moist, dark place; also, any of various forms of fungi, some of which are poisonous; **2**, anything like this fungus in quickness of growth; an upstart: —*adj.* **1**, made from mushrooms; **2**, like mushrooms in quickness of growth; upstart.

mu-sic (mū′zĭk), *n.* **1**, the art or science of making pleasing or harmonious combinations of sound tones; **2**, harmony or melody; **3**, a musical composition.

mu-si-cal (mū′zĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, producing, or full of, harmony or melody; melodious; **2**, having a fondness for music: **musical comedy**, a light amusing play, with songs, dancing, choruses, etc.—*n.* **mu′si-cal-ness.**—*adv.* **mu′si-cal-ly.**

mu-si-cale (mū″zĭ-kȧl′), *n.* a private musical entertainment.

mu-si-cal in-stru-ment any of a large variety of devices for producing musical sounds, as the piano, violin, bugle, drum, and the like.

mu-si-cian (mū-zĭsh′ăn), *n.* one skilled in the science of music, as composer, critic, or conductor; also, one who sings or who plays on a musical instrument.

musk (mŭsk), *n.* **1**, a strong-scented substance obtained from the male musk deer: used in many perfumes; **2**, the odor of musk: **musk deer**, a small, hornless deer of Asia, a source of musk: **musk ox**, an Arctic hoofed animal with curving horns.—*adj.* **musk′y.**

mus-kel-lunge (mŭs′kĕ-lŭnj; mŭs″kĕ-lŭnj′), *n.* a large fish of the pike variety, found in the Great Lakes and much valued as food. Also, **mus′kal-longe.**

mus-ket (mŭs′kĕt), *n.* a small gun formerly carried by foot soldiers.

mus-ket-eer (mŭs″kĕt-ēr′), *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.

mus-ket-ry (mŭs′kĕt-rĭ), *n.* **1**, the fire of small arms; **2**, muskets collectively; **3**, troops bearing muskets.

musk-mel-on (mŭsk′mĕl″ŭn), *n.* the gourdlike, juicy fruit of a trailing vine; also, the plant.

musk-rat (mŭsk′răt″), *n.* a valuable fur-bearing water mammal of North America, having teeth formed for gnawing, and webbed hind feet.

mus-lin (mŭz′lĭn), *n.* a cotton cloth, either fine and thin or stout and heavy in quality:—*adj.* made of such cotton cloth.

muss (mŭs), *n. U. S. Colloq.*, **1**, confusion; disorder; **2**, a squabble:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to disorder, as clothing; wrinkle; also, to soil.

mus-sel (mŭs'l), *n.* an edible shellfish that lives in the sea.

Mus-sul-man (mŭs'ŭl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* Mussulmans (-mănz)], a Mohammedan: also called *Moslem*.

[1]must (mŭst), *n.* grape juice, pressed from the grapes but not fermented.

[2]must (mŭst), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or become, moldy:—*n.* moldiness.

[3]must (mŭst), *v. aux.* [used without inflection], **1**, to be obliged or compelled; as, he *must* go; **2**, to be logically necessary; as, this *must* be what he means.

mus-tache (mŭs-tăsh'), *n.* **1**, hair growing on a man's upper lip; also, hair or bristles growing near the mouth of an animal; **2**, a soldier: in the phrase *old mustache*. Also, **mous-tache'**; **mus-ta'chio**.

mus-tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* the small, hardy, half-wild horse of the prairies and pampas of America.

mus-tard (mŭs'tărd), *n.* a plant, from the powdered seeds of which a seasoning is made; also, the seasoning: **mustard gas**, a poisonous, highly irritating, oily liquid, used in shells in chemical warfare, as in the World War, and producing severe burns and inflammation.

mus-ter (mŭs'tĕr), *n.* **1**, an assembly of troops for review or active service; **2**, a list of troops assembled; **3**, an assemblage; collection:—*v.t.* **1**, to assemble, esp. troops; **2**, to collect and show; as, to *muster* one's courage:—*v.i.* to meet in one place.

mus-ty (mŭs'tĭ), *adj.* **1**, spoiled with damp; moldy; **2**, spoiled by age; stale or sour.—*adv.* **mus'ti-ly.**—*n.* **mus'ti-ness.**

mu-ta-ble (mū'tȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, easily and frequently changed; **2**, fickle; unstable.—*adv.* **mu'ta-bly.**—*n.* **mu"ta-bil'i-ty.**

mu-ta-tion (mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* alteration; change; variation.

mute (mūt), *n.* **1**, one who cannot speak or who remains silent; **2**, a contrivance to deaden or soften the sound of a musical instrument:—*adj.* **1**, silent; speechless; **2**, incapable of speech; dumb; **3**, not pronounced or sounded, as the *e* in *mute*.—*adv.* **mute'ly.**—*n.* **mute'ness.**

mu-ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *v.t.* **1**, to cut off a limb or necessary part of; maim; **2**, to render incomplete or imperfect, as a document or report.—*n.* **mu"ti-la'tion.**—*n.* **mu'ti-la"tor.**

mu-ti-neer (mū"tĭ-nēr'), *n.* one who is guilty of rebellion against authority:—*v.i.* to rebel against authority.

mu-ti-nous (mū'tĭ-nŭs), *adj.* disposed to, or guilty of, active rebellion against authority; disobedient.—*adv.* **mu'ti-nous-ly.**—*n.* **mu'ti-nous-ness.**

mu-ti-ny (mū'tĭ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mutinies (-nĭz)], rebellion against authority, esp. of soldiers or sailors against their officers:—*v.i.* to rise against established authority; rebel.

mut-ter (mŭt'ĕr), *n.* indistinct utterance; a murmur; a grumble:—*v.i.* **1**, to utter words in a low voice with lips almost closed; murmur; **2**, to sound with low, rumbling noises, as thunder:—*v.t.* to utter low and indistinctly.—*n.* **mut'ter-er.**—*n.* **mut'ter-ing.**

mut-ton (mŭt'n), *n.* the flesh of sheep, used as food.

mu-tu-al (mū'tū-ăl), *adj.* **1**, interchanged; given and received; as, *mutual* esteem; **2**, joint; common; as, *mutual* interests.—*adv.* **mu'tu-al-ly.**—*n.* **mu"tu-al'i-ty.**

mu-zhik (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk), *n.* **1**, a Russian peasant; **2**, a woman's loose fur cape. Also, **mu-jik'**; **mou-jik'**.

muz-zle (mŭz'l), *n.* **1**, the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal; snout; **2**, the mouth of a gun; **3**, a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog or horse to prevent biting:—*v.t.* **1**, to secure the mouth of with a fastening or cover; **2**, figuratively, to prevent from talking; silence; as, to *muzzle* the press.

my (mī), *poss. adj.* of or belonging to me; as, it is *my* turn.

my-o-pi-a (mī-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* nearsightedness. Also, **my'o-py.**—*adj.* **my-op'ic.**

myr-i-ad (mĭr'ĭ-ăd), *n.* ten thousand; hence, a very large number:—*adj.* innumerable.

myr-i-a-pod (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-pŏd"), *n.* any of a group of animals classed with the centipedes, spiders, etc., having wormlike bodies in segments.

myrrh (mŭr), *n.* a yellowish brown, gummy, spicy substance, obtained from a shrub growing in Arabia and Abyssinia: used in medicine and perfumery.

myr-tle (mŭr'tl), *n.* **1**, a fragrant evergreen shrub; **2**, the periwinkle.

my-self (mī-sĕlf'), *pron.* [*pl.* ourselves (our-sĕlvz')], I or me in person: an emphatic form; as, I *myself* am here.

mys-te-ri-ous (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* not clear to the understanding; obscure; unexplained.—*adv.* **mys-te'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mys-te'ri-ous-ness.**

mys-ter-y (mĭs'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mysteries (-ĭz)], **1**, something secret, hidden, or unexplained; **2**, that which is beyond human understanding.

mys-tic (mĭs'tĭk), *n.* a believer in direct communion with God:—*adj.* **1**, beyond human understanding; **2**, involving some secret meaning; **3**, hidden. Also, *adj.* **mys'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **mys'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **mys'ti-cal-ness.**

mys-ti-cism (mĭs'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* **1**, mysterious quality or state; **2**, the doctrine that man may have a direct communion with God through meditation.

mys-ti-fy (mĭs'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1**, to involve in secrecy; make obscure; **2**, to bewilder; puzzle; as, his acts *mystify* me.—*n.* **mys"ti-fi-ca'tion.**

myth (mĭth), *n.* **1**, a legend; a traditional story, often founded on some fact of nature, or on an event in the early existence of a people; **2**, anything imaginary.

myth-i-cal (mĭth'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or described in, a myth; **2**, imaginary; fictitious. Also, **myth'ic.**—*adv.* **myth'i-cal-ly.**

my-thol-o-gy (mĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mythologies (-jĭz)], **1**, the collected body of the legends of a people, in which are recorded their beliefs concerning their origin, gods, heroes, etc.; **2**, the science of such legends; **3**, a book about them.—*n.* **my-thol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **myth"o-log'i-cal; myth"o-log'ic.**—*adv.* **myth"o-log'i-cal-ly.**

N

nab (năb), *v.t. Colloq.*, to catch or seize unexpectedly.

na-bob (nā′bŏb), *n.* **1,** a native governor of a province in India under the Mogul empire; **2,** any very rich man.

na-dir (nā′dēr), *n.* **1,** that part of the heavens directly beneath the place where one stands, and opposite to the zenith; **2,** hence, the lowest point.

1nag (năg), *n.* a small horse; hence, any horse, esp. when worn out.

2nag (năg), *v.t.* to find fault with, or to urge on, continually, often about petty things.—*p.adj.* **nag′ging.**—*adj.* **nag′gy.**

na-iad (nā′yăd; nī′ăd), *n.* [*pl.* naiads; naiades (nā′yă-dēz; nī′ă-)], in mythology, a water nymph.

nail (nāl), *n.* **1,** the horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; also, the claw of a bird or other animal; **2,** a pointed piece of metal, furnished with a head, and used for driving into woodwork:—*v.t.* **1,** to fasten with such a piece of metal; **2,** to secure or make certain; clinch, as an argument.

nain-sook (nān′sŏŏk; nān′-), *n.* a fine, soft muslin, plain or striped.

na-ïve (nä-ēv′), *adj.* artless; frank; simple. —*adv.* **na-ïve′ly.**

***na-ïve-té** (nä-ēv′tā′), [Fr.], *n.* natural, unaffected frankness or simplicity in speech or action.

na-ked (nā′kĕd), *adj.* **1,** unclothed; bare; **2,** exposed to view; obvious; **3,** plain; without addition; as, the *naked* truth; **4,** without glasses; as, to see with the *naked* eye.—*adv.* **na′ked-ly.**—*n.* **na′ked-ness.**

nam-by-pam-by (năm′bĭ-păm″bĭ), *n.* that which is weakly sentimental, or affectedly pretty or nice:—*adj.* weakly sentimental in writing or talk.

name (nām), *n.* **1,** the term or title by which a person or thing is called or known; **2,** designation; **3,** character; reputation; fame:—*v.t.* **1,** to give a special term or title to; **2,** to appoint for a special purpose; specify; as, to *name* the day; **3,** to mention by a special term or title.—*adj.* **name′less.**—*adj.* **nam′a-ble; name′a-ble.**

name-ly (nām′lĭ), *adv.* that is to say; to wit; to state more particularly.

name-sake (nām′sāk″), *n.* one having the same name as another.

nan-keen (năn-kēn′), *n.* a brownish yellow cotton cloth, formerly brought from China. Also, **nan-kin′.**

1nap (năp), *v.i.* to take a short slumber; doze; hence, to be off one's guard:—*n.* a short slumber; doze.

2nap (năp), *n.* short hairs or fibers on the surface of some fabrics; the pile.

nape (nāp), *n.* in man or animals, the back of the neck.

na-per-y (nā′pēr-ĭ), *n.* household linen, esp. linen used for the table.

naph-tha (năf′thă), *n.* any of several clear, volatile liquids obtained from petroleum, coal tar, etc., resembling gasoline.

nap-kin (năp′kĭn), *n.* a small cloth, usually of linen, used at table for wiping the fingers or lips.

na-po-le-on (nă-pō′lē-ŏn), *n.* **1,** a gold coin formerly used in France; **2,** a certain card game; six-handed euchre.

nar-cis-sus (när-sĭs′ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* narcissuses (-ĕz); narcissi (-ī)], any of a genus of plants including the jonquil and daffodil, growing from bulbs, and bearing handsome flowers.

nar-cot-ic (när-kŏt′ĭk), *n.* a medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, or, in large doses, stupor or insensibility:—*adj.* producing stupor or sleep.

nard (närd), *n.* an aromatic herb, spikenard, or a fragrant ointment made from it.

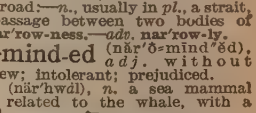
nar-rate (nă-rāt′), *v.t.* to tell; give an account of; relate, as a story.—*n.* **nar-ra′tor.**—*n.* **nar-ra′tion.**

nar-ra-tive (năr′ă-tĭv), *n.* **1,** the art of story-telling; **2,** the recital of a story or event; **3,** a story or tale:—*adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, story-telling.

nar-row (năr′ō), *adj.* **1,** of little breadth or width; as, a *narrow* lane; **2,** limited; straitened; **3,** lacking breadth or broadness of view; as, a *narrow* mind; **4,** close; near; as, a *narrow* escape:—*v.t.* **1,** to lessen the breadth or extent of; confine or contract; **2,** to make less liberal; restrict:—*v.i.* to become less broad:—*n.*, usually in *pl.*, a strait, or narrow passage between two bodies of water.—*n.* **nar′row-ness.**—*adv.* **nar′row-ly.**

nar-row-mind-ed (năr′ō-mīnd″ĕd), *adj.* without breadth of view; intolerant; prejudiced.

nar-whal (när′hwăl), *n.* a sea mammal related to the whale, with a large, twisted tusk: valued in commerce for its oil and ivory. Also, **nar′wal; nar′whale.**



NARWHAL (1/80)

na-sal (nā′zăl), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or pronounced through, the nose:—*n.* a sound pronounced through the nose, as *m*, *n*, and *ng*.—*n.* **na-sal′i-ty.**—*adv.* **na′sal-ly.**

nas-cent (năs′ĕnt), *adj.* beginning to exist or grow.

nas-tur-tium (năs-tûr′shŭm; năs-tûr′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* any of a genus of plants of the mustard family, having red and yellow flowers.

nas-ty (năs′tĭ), *adj.* **1,** dirty; filthy; **2,** disgusting to taste or smell; as, *nasty* medicine; **3,** obscene; indecent; **4,** troublesome; as, a *nasty* cut; **5,** *Colloq.*: **a,** ill-natured; mean; **b,** unpleasant; as, a *nasty* day.—*adv.* **nas′ti-ly.**—*n.* **nas′ti-ness.**

na-tal (nā′tăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to one's birth or birthday; **2,** native.

na-ta-to-ri-al (nā″tă-tō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, swimming; as, *natatorial* skill.—*adj.* **na′ta-to-ry.**—*n.* **na″ta-to′ri-um.**

na-tion (nā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the people of one country united under the same

government; **2**, a race of people having the same religion, language, history, etc.

na-tion-al (năsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a nation.—*adv.* **na′tion-al-ly.**

na-tion-al-ism (năsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, patriotic feeling, efforts, or principles; **2**, demand for, or advocacy of, national independence.—*n.* **na′tion-al-ist.**—*adj.* **na″tion-al-is′tic.**

na-tion-al-i-ty (năsh″ŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* nationalities (-tĭz)], the state of being, or belonging to, a (specified) nation.

na-tion-al-ize (năsh′ŭn-ăl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to admit to the rights and privileges of citizenship in a nation; **2**, to make a united country of; **3**, to put under the control of the government, as mines.—*n.* **na″tion-al-i-za′tion.**—*n.* **na′tion-al-iz″er.**

na-tive (nā′tĭv), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to one's birth or to the place of one's birth; **2**, born or produced in, or belonging to, a country; as, *native* plants; **3**, produced by nature; not artificial; as, *native* copper; **4**, inborn; not acquired; natural; as, *native* charm:—*n.* one that is born, or that which is produced, in a certain country or place.—*adv.* **na′tive-ly.**

na-tiv-i-ty (nə-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* nativities (-tĭz)], **1**, birth; **2**, the time, place, and manner of birth: **Nativity**, the birth of Christ.

nat-ty (năt′ĭ), *adj.* tidy; neat; smart; trim.—*adv.* **nat′ti-ly.**—*n.* **nat′ti-ness.**

nat-u-ral (năt′ū-răl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to one's nature; innate; inborn; as, *natural* gifts; **2**, occurring in the ordinary course of things; as, a *natural* result; **3**, true to life; as, a *natural* likeness; **4**, related by birth, but not legitimate; as, a *natural* son; **5**, relating to the physical universe, or to a particular branch of nature; as, *natural* science; **6**, in music, written without sharps or flats; as, the *natural* scale of C: **natural history**, the study of plants, minerals, and natural objects in general, or, esp., of animals with relation to their life, habits, etc.:—*n.* in music, a sign [♮] used to remove the effect of a preceding sharp or flat.—*adv.* **nat′u-ral-ly.**—*n.* **nat′u-ral-ness.**

nat-u-ral-ist (năt′ū-răl-ĭst), *n.* **1**, one who has made a special study of natural objects, as plants, minerals, and, esp., animals; **2**, one who practices or teaches realism.—*adj.* **nat″u-ral-is′tic.**

nat-u-ral-ize (năt′ū-răl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to grant to (a foreigner) the privileges of a citizen or subject born in the country; **2**, to accept or adopt, as a foreign word, custom, etc.; **3**, to acclimatize, as a plant.—*n.* **nat″u-ral-i-za′tion.**

na-ture (nā′tūr; nā′chŏŏr), *n.* **1**, that which is the source or essence of life; the forces that create; as, the laws of *nature*; **2**, the universe; **3**, original or essential qualities; **4**, kind; as, everything of this *nature*; **5**, man's primitive condition, unregulated by social laws; as, a state of *nature*; **6**, physical constitution; vital forces; **7**, personal or individual character or disposition.

naught (nôt), *n.* **1**, nothing; **2**, a cipher; the character [0]:—*adj.* of no account.

naugh-ty (nô′tĭ), *adj.* bad; wayward; mischievous; disobedient.—*adv.* **naugh′ti-ly.**—*n.* **naugh′ti-ness.**

nau-se-a (nô′shē-ă; nô′sē-ă), *n.* **1**, sickness of the stomach, with a desire to vomit, as in seasickness; **2**, loathing; disgust.

nau-se-ate (nô′shē-āt; nô′sē-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to affect with sickness of the stomach or with strong disgust; sicken; **2**, to loathe.

nau-seous (nô′shŭs; nô′shē-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, causing sickness of the stomach; **2**, loathsome; abhorrent.—*adv.* **nau′seous-ly.**—*n.* **nau′seous-ness.**

nau-ti-cal (nô′tĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation; maritime: **nautical mile**, 6,080.2 feet (in British usage, 6,080 feet): also called *geographical mile*.—*adv.* **nau′ti-cal-ly.**

nau-ti-lus (nô′tĭ-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* nautiluses (-ĕz); nautili (-lī)], **1**, any of several mollusks with a spiral shell, of the South Pacific and Indian oceans; **2**, a small marine mollusk related to the octopus: also called *paper nautilus*.

na-val (nā′văl), *adj.* of or pertaining to war vessels or a navy.

[1]nave (nāv), *n.* the main body of a church, from the choir to the main entrances, exclusive of the aisles.

[2]nave (nāv), *n.* the hub or center of a wheel, in which the spokes are fixed.

na-vel (nā′vl), *n.* the depression or knob in the center of the lower part of the abdomen, or belly; the umbilicus: **navel orange**, a kind of orange, usually seedless, having a navel-like depression in the rind.

nav-i-ga-ble (năv′ĭ-gă-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being traveled over by a boat or ship; **2**, capable of being steered; as, a *navigable* balloon.—*n.* **nav″i-ga-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **nav′i-ga-ble-ness.**

nav-i-gate (năv′ĭ-gāt), *v.i.* **1**, to travel by water; **2**, to sail or direct a ship:—*v.t.* **1**, to pass over (the sea) in a ship or boat; **2**, to steer or manage (a ship) in sailing.—*n.* **nav′i-ga″tor.**

nav-i-ga-tion (năv″ĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of traveling by water; **2**, the act or the science of managing a ship.

na-vy (nā′vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* navies (-vĭz)], **1**, the warships of a nation; **2**, the sea war force of a nation, including ships, shipyards, shops, officers, men, etc.; **3**, a fleet, as of merchant ships.

nay (nā), *adv.* **1**, no; **2**, not only so, but: introducing a more explicit or emphatic statement; as, I suspect, *nay*, I know that he has gone:—*n.* **1**, a refusal or denial; **2**, a negative vote or reply; also, a negative voter.

neaped (nēpt), *adj.* left aground by the tide: said of a ship or boat.

neap tide (nēp), the tide which occurs somewhat after the beginning of the first or the third quarter of the moon, in which the rise and fall are of relatively small range: opp. of *spring tide* (see *tide*, illus.).

near (nēr), *adj.* **1**, not far distant in time, place, or degree; close; **2**, intimate; dear; as, *near* to my heart; **3**, narrow; barely missing; as, a *near* escape; **4**, closely related, esp. by blood; **5**, situated on the left: used of vehicles or animals, because in this location close to one who leads horses with the right hand: opp. of *off*; as, the *near* horse; **6**, direct or quick; as, to go by the *near* way; **7**, mean or stingy; **8**, *Colloq.*, almost equal to; as, a

near riot:—*adv.* **1,** not distant in time, place, or degree; **2,** almost; approximately; **3,** closely:—*prep.* close to or upon:—*v.i.* to approach: —*v.i.* to come close; approach.—*adj.* **near'ish.** —*n.* **near'ness.**

near-ly (nēr'lĭ), *adv.* **1,** almost; all but; as, *nearly* frozen; **2,** not far off; **3,** stingily; **4,** closely; as, *nearly* related.

near-sight-ed (nēr'sīt"ĕd), *adj.* seeing with distinctness at a short distance only.—*adv.* **near'sight'ed-ly.** —*n.* **near'sight'ed-ness.**

[1]neat (nēt), *adj.* **1,** tidy; trim; **2,** simple and elegant; **3,** not adulterated; as, *neat* liquor; **4,** adroit; as, a *neat* reply; **5,** with all deductions and charges made; net.—*adv.* **neat'ly.**—*n.* **neat'ness.**

[2]neat (nēt), *n.* cattle, as oxen and cows, distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats:—*adj.* pertaining to such cattle.

neb (nĕb), *n.* **1,** a beak, as of a bird; **2,** a snout; **3,** the pointed end of a thing.

neb-u-la (nĕb'ū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* nebulæ (-lē)], a luminous, cloudlike formation seen among the stars.

neb-u-lar (nĕb'ū-lȧr), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a nebula; **2,** cloudy; hazy.

neb-u-lous (nĕb'ū-lŭs), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, a nebula; **2,** cloudy; hazy; indistinct; vague; **3,** perplexed.—*n.* **neb'u-lous-ness.**—*n.* **neb'u-los'i-ty.**

nec-es-sa-ry (nĕs'ĕ-sȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** existing from the nature of the case; as, a *necessary* conclusion; **2,** not to be done without; essential; indispensable; **3,** unavoidable; inevitable; as, the *necessary* result of an act; **4,** acting under obligation or compulsion: opp. of *free*:—*n.*, usually in *pl.* [*pl.* necessaries (-rĭz)], a thing which cannot be done without.—*adv.* **nec'es-sa-ri-ly.**

ne-ces-si-tate (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* **1,** to imply as a condition or result; make unavoidable; as, illness *necessitated* his removal; **2,** to compel.

ne-ces-si-tous (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* very poor; destitute; needy.

ne-ces-si-ty (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* necessities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being indispensable, inevitable, or obligatory; **2,** that which is necessary; a requisite; **3,** extreme poverty; **4,** in *pl.*, the things needed for a decent living.

neck (nĕk), *n.* **1,** that part of the body connecting the head with the trunk; **2,** a long, extended part of an object, esp. if near one end; as, the *neck* of a bottle; **3,** a long, narrow stretch of land or water, as an isthmus or strait; **4,** the part of a garment which fits closely around the neck; the collar.

neck-cloth (nĕk'klôth"), *n.* formerly, a cloth band worn around the neck for protection or ornament, like a stock or a broad necktie with long ends.

neck-er-chief (nĕk'ẽr-chĭf), *n.* formerly, a piece of cloth worn about the neck for protection or ornament; a scarf or muffler.

neck-lace (nĕk'lȧs), *n.* a decorative chain, as of gold, or a string of beads, jewels, etc., worn around the neck.

neck-tie (nĕk'tī"), *n.* **1,** a narrow scarf or band of silk, fine linen, etc., worn around the neck and shirt collar, tied in front; **2,** a bow worn at the front of the neck.

nec-rol-o-gy (nĕk-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* necrologies (-jĭz)], **1,** a list of persons who have died, as in the newspapers; **2,** a death notice; an obituary.

nec-ro-man-cy (nĕk'rō-măn"sĭ), *n.* the art of foretelling the future by pretended communication with the spirits of the dead; magic.—*n.* **nec'ro-man"cer.**

nec-rop-o-lis (nĕk-rŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* necropolises (-ĕz); necropoleis (-lĭs)], a cemetery or graveyard.

nec-ro-sis (nĕk-rō'sĭs), *n.* mortification, or decay and death of part of the body, esp. of a bone.

nec-tar (nĕk'tȧr), *n.* **1,** in mythology, the wine of the gods; **2,** any delicious beverage; **3,** the honey of plants.

nec-tar-ine (nĕk'tȧr-ĭn; nĕk"tȧr-ēn"), *n.* a kind of peach with a smooth skin and firm pulp.

nec-ta-ry (nĕk'tȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* nectaries (-rĭz)], in plants, a gland that secretes nectar.

***née** (nā), [Fr.], *p.adj.* born: often placed before the maiden name of a married woman; as, Mrs. Smith, *née* Brown.

need (nēd), *n.* **1,** lack of anything desired or useful; **2,** necessity; urgent want; **3,** poverty:—*v.t.* to be in want of; require; have use for:—*v.i.* **1,** to be in poverty or want; **2,** to be necessary; as, it *needs* to be done; **3,** to be under obligation; as, he *need* not go.

need-ful (nēd'fo͝ol), *adj.* necessary; needy; required.—*adv.* **need'ful-ly.**

nee-dle (nē'dl), *n.* **1,** a small, sharp-pointed steel instrument furnished with an eye to hold thread; **2,** a thin, straight rod used in knitting or, when hooked at the end, for crocheting; **3,** anything sharply pointed like a needle; **4,** the magnetic needle: **needle valve,** a valve in which a slender rod, or needle, with a cone-shaped end, fits into a funnel-shaped seat: used esp. for the accurate control of the flow of a fluid.

need-less (nēd'lĕs), *adj.* unnecessary; useless; not needed.—*adv.* **need'less-ly.**—*n.* **need'less-ness.**

nee-dle-wom-an (nē'dl-wo͝om"ȧn), *n.* [*pl.* needlewomen (-wĭm"ĕn)], a seamstress; a woman who sews.

nee-dle-work (nē'dl-wûrk"), *n.* **1,** hand sewing; embroidery done by hand; **2,** the occupation of sewing.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* necessarily; of necessity; as, he *needs* must come.

need-y (nēd'ĭ), *adj.* very poor; poverty-stricken.—*n.* **need'i-ness.**

ne'er (nār; nãr), *adv.* contraction of *never:* used chiefly in poetry.

ne-fa-ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* extremely wicked; vile; infamous.—*adv.* **ne-fa'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ne-fa'ri-ous-ness.**

ne-ga-tion (nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** denial: opp. of *affirmation;* **2,** absence of positive qualities.

neg-a-tive (nĕg'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** expressing or implying refusal or denial opp. of *affirmative;* **2,** lacking positive qualities; **3,** having the power of veto; **4,** designating the kind of electric charge that is opposite to *positive;* **5,** in mathematics, designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus:—*n.* **1,** a refusal or denial; **2,** the side of a question which denies what the opposite side affirms:

as, to support the *negative* in a debate; **3**, in mathematics, a quantity less than zero, or intended to be subtracted; also, the symbol denoting the quantity; **4**, in photography, a picture in which the relations of light and shade of the original are reversed, from which the positive picture is printed; **5**, a word or particle expressing denial, as the words *no*, *not*, *neither*;—*v.t.* **1**, to deny the truth of; contradict; **2**, to refuse assent to; **3**, to prove to be false, as a hypothesis; **4**, to counteract. —*adv.* **neg'a-tive-ly.**

neg-lect (nĕg-lĕkt'), *n.* **1**, omission to do that which should be done; **2**, habitual lack of attention; disregard; **3**, carelessness:—*v.t.* **1**, to omit to do, by carelessness or design; **2**, to slight; disregard; as, to *neglect* a point in reasoning; **3**, to leave uncared for.—*n.* **neg-lect'er.**

neg-lect-ful (nĕg-lĕkt'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, indicating or showing disregard; **2**, careless; negligent.—*adv.* **neg-lect'ful-ly.**

neg-li-gee (nĕg"lĭ-zhā'; nĕg'lĭ-zhā"), *n.* **1**, a loosely fitting dress or gown; **2**, easy and unceremonious dress in general:—*adj.* carelessly attired. Also, ***né"gli'gé'*** (nā"glē"zhā').

neg-li-gence (nĕg'lĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1**, failure to do what should be done; **2**, carelessness; thoughtlessness; **3**, disregard of appearance, manner, or style.—*adj.* **neg'li-gent.**—*adv.* **neg'li-gent-ly.**

neg-li-gi-ble (nĕg'lĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being disregarded; of little account or value; as, the loss was *negligible*.

ne-go-ti-a-ble (nē-gō'shĭ-ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being transferred or exchanged; as, a *negotiable* note.—*n.* **ne-go"ti-a-bil'i-ty.**

ne-go-ti-ate (nē-gō'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to sell, as commercial paper or securities; **2**, to put through (any business); **3**, to conclude by treaty, bargain, or agreement; as, to *negotiate* peace; **4**, *Collog.*, to surmount with success, as an obstacle or difficulty:—*v.i.* to treat with others in political or business affairs.—*n.* **ne-go'ti-a"tor.**—*adj.* **ne-go'ti-a-to-ry.**—*n.* **ne-go"ti-a'tion.**

ne-gress (nē'grĕs), *n.* a woman of the black or Negro race.

Ne-gro (nē'grō), *n.* [*pl.* Negroes (-grōz)], **1**, a member of the typical African branch of the Ethiopian race, characterized by black or very dark skin; **2**, loosely, any of the black African races: **negro**, a black man, esp. one who has some Negro blood:—**Negro**, *adj.* pertaining to the Negroes: **negro**, like, or pertaining to, a negro; black.

neigh (nā), *n.* the cry of a horse; a whinny: —*v.i.* to utter the call of a horse.

neigh-bor (nā'bĕr), *n.* **1**, one who dwells near another; **2**, a person or thing that is near another:—*adj.* near; bordering:—*v.t.* **1**, to adjoin; **2**, to live or be near to:—*v.i.* to be friendly.

neigh-bor-hood (nā'bĕr-ho͝od), *n.* **1**, the region near; vicinity; **2**, the state of being or of living near; **3**, all the people living near one another; **4**, a district with regard to its characteristics.

neigh-bor-ing (nā'bĕr-ĭng), *adj.* living or being near; adjoining.

neigh-bor-ly (nā'bĕr-lĭ), *adj.* **1**, like, or appropriate to, those who live near one another; **2**, social; friendly:—*adv.* in a friendly manner.—*n.* **neigh'bor-li-ness.**

nei-ther (nē'thĕr; nī'thĕr), *pron.* not the one nor the other; as, I want *neither* of the books:—*adj.* not either; as, *neither* book will do:—*conj.* **1**, not either: not one or the other: often with *nor*; as, *neither* the book *nor* the paper; **2**, and . . . not; nor; nor yet; as, I know not, *neither* can I guess.

Nem-e-sis (nĕm'ē-sĭs), *n.* in mythology, the goddess of revenge.

ne-ol-o-gism (nē-ŏl'ō-jĭzm), *n.* a newly coined word or phrase: also called *neology*.—*n.* **ne-ol'o-gist.**

ne-o-phyte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* **1**, a novice; a beginner; **2**, one recently baptized; a convert.

ne-pen-the (nē-pĕn'thē), *n.* a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to cause forgetfulness of pain and sorrow.

neph-ew (nĕf'ū; nĕv'ū), *n.* the son of one's brother or sister.

ne-phri-tis (nē-frī'tĭs; nĕf-rī'tĭs), *n.* inflammation or disease of the kidneys; specif., Bright's disease.

nep-o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭzm), *n.* **1**, favoritism or partiality to nephews and other relatives; **2**, patronage or preference, esp. in the case of those holding office, shown because of relationship.—*adj.* **ne-pot'ic.**

Nep-tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* in astronomy, the planet that is farthest from the sun (see *solar system*, illus.).

nerve (nûrv), *n.* **1**, one of the cordlike fibers which serve as a means of communication between the brain and all parts of the body; **2**, bodily or mental strength or control; coolness:—*v.t.* to fill with vigor, strength, or courage.—*adj.* **nerve'less.**—*adv.* **nerve'less-ly.**

nerv-ine (nûr'vēn; nûr'vĭn), *n.* any tonic for the nerves:—*adj.* affecting or quieting the nerves.

nerv-ous (nûr'vŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or made of, nerves; **2**, having weak nerves; easily excited; timid; as, she is *nervous* in the dark; **3**, forceful; vigorous; as, a *nervous* literary style; **4**, restless or uneasy.—*adv.* **nerv'ous-ly.**—*n.* **nerv'ous-ness.**

nest (nĕst), *n.* **1**, the bed or dwelling made or chosen by a bird for the hatching of its eggs and the rearing of its young; **2**, a hatching place for insects, turtles, etc.; as, a hornets' *nest*; **3**, a cozy retreat or residence; **4**, a number of boxes, bowls, etc., one fitting inside another:—*v.i.* to build and occupy a nest:—*v.t.* to place in a nest.

nes-tle (nĕs'l), *v.i.* **1**, to make and use a nest; **2**, to lie close and snug; as, a child *nestles* in its mother's arms:—*v.t.* **1**, to cherish or cuddle; **2**, to shelter.

nest-ling (nĕst'lĭng; nĕs'lĭng), *n.* a young bird recently hatched and not yet able to fly:—*adj.* recently hatched.

net (nĕt), *n.* **1**, a fabric made of twine knotted into meshes, used for catching birds, fish, etc.; **2**, any fine, openwork fabric, very often of silk, used for bridal veils, laces, etc.; **3**, that which entraps; entanglement; snare:—*adj.* of or like net or netting; as, a *net* dress:—*v.t.* **1**, to make into a net or network; **2**, to catch in a net; hence, to entrap by clever stratagem; snare; **3**, to cover or protect with a net:—*v.i.* **1**, to make nets or

network; **2**, to use nets in fishing, hunting game, etc.

²net (nĕt), *adj.* remaining after deducting all necessary expenses; as, *net* gain; also, excluding all waste, refuse, etc.; as, *net* weight: distinguished from *gross*:—*v.t.* to earn as clear profit; as, the deal *netted* $2,000.

neth-er (nĕth′ĕr), *adj.* **1**, situated below; lying beneath; lower; as, *nether* garments; **2**, pertaining to the regions below the heavens or the earth.

neth-er-most (nĕth′ĕr-mōst), *adj.* lowest; farthest down.

net-ting (nĕt′ĭng), **1**, the act or method of making nets; **2**, a fabric made of meshes; as, fish *netting*; **3**, a fabric of crossed wires, as for fences; **4**, network.

net-tle (nĕt′l), *n.* any of various plants having prickles or stinging hairs:—*v.t.* **1**, to sting, as with nettles; **2**, hence, to provoke; irritate; vex.

net-tle rash an eruption on the skin resembling the effects of a nettle sting; hives.

net-work (nĕt′wûrk″), *n.* **1**, an openwork fabric made by interlaced threads; **2**, the process of making this fabric; **3**, any system of crossed lines.

neu-ral (nū′răl), *adj.* pertaining to the nerves or to the nervous system.

neu-ral-gi-a (nū-răl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* acute and intermittent pain along the course of a nerve.—*adj.* **neu-ral′gic.**

neu-ras-the-ni-a (nū″răs-thē′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* nerve exhaustion or prostration: a disorder marked by extreme fatigue.—*adj.* and *n.* **neu″ras-then′ic.**

neu-ri-tis (nū-rī′tĭs), *n.* inflammation of a nerve.—*adj.* **neu-rit′ic.**

neu-rot-ic (nū-rŏt′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the nerves or to the nervous system; **2**, affected with a marked nervous disorder:—*n.* a person with a nervous disease.

neu-ter (nū′tĕr), *adj.* **1**, in grammar: **a**, neither masculine nor feminine in gender; **b**, neither active nor passive; intransitive; as, a *neuter* verb; **2**, in biology: **a**, having no sex, as certain plants; **b**, without fully developed sex organs; as, *neuter* bees:—*n.* a neuter word or organism.

neu-tral (nū′trăl), *adj.* **1**, unbiased; indifferent; **2**, taking no part on either side in a contest; as, a *neutral* nation; **3**, neither good nor bad; of no decided color or characteristics; **4**, neither acid nor alkaline: said of chemical salts:—*n.* one who does not take sides in a dispute or conflict.—*adv.* **neu′tral-ly.**

neu-tral-i-ty (nū-trăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* neutralities (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of not taking sides; **2**, the state of being neither one thing nor the other; indifference.

neu-tral-ize (nū′trăl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to render inactive; make of no effect; counteract; as, to *neutralize* the effects of a poison; **2**, to make neutral; as, to *neutralize* small nations.—*n.* **neu′tral-i-za′tion.**—*n.* **neu′tral-iz″er.**

nev-er (nĕv′ĕr), *adv.* **1**, not ever; not at any time; **2**, in no degree; under no condition: used for emphasis; as, *never* fear.

nev-er-more (nĕv″ĕr-mōr′), *adv.* not ever again; at no future time.

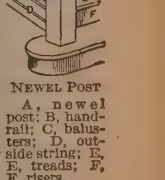
nev-er-the-less (nĕv″ĕr-*th*ē-lĕs′), *adv.* and *conj.* notwithstanding; in spite of that; yet; however; still.

new (nū), *adj.* **1**, recent in origin or development; fresh; modern; novel; **2**, lately made, produced, invented, or discovered; **3**, beginning afresh; recurring anew; as, a *new* year; a *new* start in life:—*adv.* newly; recently: used esp. in compounds; as, a field of *new*-mown hay.—*adv.* **new′ly.**—*n.* **new′ness.**

new-com-er (nū′kŭm″ĕr), *n.* one who has lately arrived.

new-el (nū′ĕl), *n.* **1**, in a winding staircase, the central upright pillar around which the steps turn; **2**, the post at the foot of a stairway.

new-fan-gled (nū″făng′gĭld; nū′-făng″gĭld), *adj.* **1**, new-fashioned; recently made; novel: usually said in disfavor of a thing; as, *newfangled* ideas or notions; **2**, inclined to new theories, fashions, etc.



NEWEL POST
A, newel post; B, handrail; C, balusters; D, outside string; E, E, treads; F, F, risers.

new-found-land dog (nū-found′lănd; nū′fŭnd-lănd″), a breed of large, shaggy, intelligent dog, usually black, orig. from Newfoundland.

new-mar-ket (nū″mär′kĕt; nū′mär″kĕt), *n.* a kind of overcoat: also called *Newmarket coat.*

news (nūz), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* recent tidings; fresh information; hence, a report of new or recent events.

news-boy (nūz′boĭ″), *n.* a boy who delivers or sells newspapers.

news-mon-ger (nūz′mŭng″gĕr), *n.* a tattler; gossip.

news-pa-per (nūz′pā″pĕr), *n.* a paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent news, photographs, etc.

newt (nūt), *n.* any of several small, harmless salamanders found in water or damp places, erroneously called *lizards.*

New Tes-ta-ment the second of the two great divisions of the Bible, containing the Gospels and writings based thereon.

New Thought a system of religious philosophy which affirms the power of mind and spirit to control and direct material conditions, and to rise above material pain and anxiety.

new year **1**, the year following the one which will soon end; also, the year just beginning; **2**, the first week of a new year:—**new-year,** *adj.* pertaining to a new year:—**New Year,** the first day of January, usually celebrated as a legal holiday: also called *New Year's, New Year's Day.*

next (nĕkst), *adj.* superlative of *nigh*: nearest in time, place, degree, or rank; immediately following; as, the *next* day; the *next* street; the *next* quality; *next* in order:—*adv.* immediately succeeding; in the nearest time, place, or order; as, you go *next.*

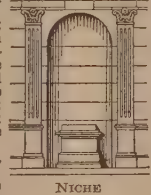
nib (nĭb), *n.* **1**, a bird's beak or bill; **2**, the point of anything, esp. of a pen; **3**, a sharp point or prong.

nib-ble (nĭb'l), *n.* **1,** the act of biting off little bits; **2,** a small bite:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to bite a little at a time; eat in little bites.—*n.* **nib'bler.**

nice (nīs), *adj.* **1,** precise; acute; accurate; as, *nice* judgment; a *nice* piece of work; **2,** fine; delicate; as, a *nice* discrimination; a *nice* ear for music; **3,** fastidious; too particular; **4,** delicate; refined; as, to be *nice* in one's habits or dress; **5,** *Colloq.,* agreeable; pleasant; as, we had a *nice* time.—*adv.* **nice'ly.**—*n.* **nice'ness.**

ni-ce-ty (nī'sĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* niceties (-tĭz)], **1,** a very small distinction, detail, or point; as, the *niceties* of a debate; **2,** demanding delicate management; as, the *nicety* of a situation; **3,** fastidious delicacy; subtlety; precision; as, *nicety* of decision; *nicety* of measurement; **4,** fastidiousness.

niche (nĭch), *n.* **1,** a recess or hollow in a wall, as for a statue; **2,** a condition or position especially suitable to a person or thing:—*v.t.* to put in a recess in a wall, as a statue.



NICHE

nick (nĭk), *n.* **1,** a notch; slit; **2,** a broken place in any edge or surface; as, a *nick* in the table; **3,** exact or critical point (of time); as, he arrived in the *nick* of time:—*v.t.* **1,** to cut notches in; **2,** to hit or grasp at the lucky moment.

nick-el (nĭk'l), *n.* **1,** a hard, white, metallic element; **2,** in the U. S., a coin of the value of five cents, made of nickel and copper.

nick-name (nĭk'nām"), *n.* a familiar form of a given name, or a wholly new name given in derision, sport or familiarity:—*v.t.* to give a nickname to; call by a contemptuous name.

nic-o-tine (nĭk'ō-tĭn; nĭk'ō-tēn), *n.* a poison contained in tobacco: used in insecticides. Also, **nic'o-tin.**

niece (nēs), *n.* the daughter of one's brother or sister.

nig-gard (nĭg'ärd), *n.* a stingy person; a miser:—*adj.* miserly; stingy.

nig-gard-ly (nĭg'ärd-lĭ), *adj.* **1,** stingy; miserly; as, a *niggardly* person; **2,** scanty, as a meal:—*adv.* stingily; miserly; scantily; meanly.—*n.* **nig'gard-li-ness.**

nigh (nī), *adj.* [*comp.* nigh'er, *superl.* nigh'est or next], **1,** near in time or place; as, the hour of his triumph is *nigh;* **2,** closely related by blood or friendship:—*adv.* **1,** near in time or place; **2,** almost; as, he was *nigh* starved:—*prep.* near to; not remote or distant from; as, the well was *nigh* the house.

night (nīt), *n.* **1,** the time from sunset to sunrise; **2,** the period of darkness; the close of the day; **3,** mental or moral darkness; **4,** death; old age.

night-cap (nīt'kăp"), *n.* **1,** a head covering worn in bed; **2,** *Colloq.,* a drink taken just before going to bed.

night-dress (nīt'drĕs"), *n.* a garment worn in bed; a nightgown.

night-fall (nīt'fôl"), *n.* the coming of darkness at evening.

night-gown (nīt'goun"), *n.* a loose garment worn in bed.

night-in-gale (nīt'ĭng-gāl; nīt'ĭn-), *n.* **1,** any of several small Old World thrushes noted for the melodious song of the male, heard oftenest at night; **2,** a person who sings beautifully.

night-ly (nīt'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or occurring at, night; **2,** occurring every night:—*adv.* night by night; every night; at or by night.

night-mare (nīt'mâr"), *n.* **1,** a distressing dream accompanied with oppression in the chest and a feeling of helplessness; **2,** formerly, in folklore, a monster supposed to oppress people in their sleep; **3,** any haunting fear.

night-shade (nīt'shād"), *n.* any of a genus of plants including the potato plant and the eggplant; esp., any of several poisonous or medicinal species, as the common nightshade and the bittersweet.

night-shirt (nīt'shûrt"), *n.* a man's or boy's garment worn in bed.

night-time (nīt'tīm"), *n.* **1,** the period between dusk and dawn; the hours of darkness; **2,** darkness.

***ni-hil** (nī'hĭl), [Lat.], nothing; nothingness; a thing of no value.

ni-hil-ism (nī'hĭ-lĭzm), *n.* **1,** the doctrine that nothing can really be known, because nothing exists; **2,** nothingness: **Nihilism, 1,** a socialist movement in Russia to destroy existing institutions and found an order of things with equal rights of land and property; **2,** hence, loosely, violent revolutionism; anarchism; terrorism.—*n.* **ni'hil-ist.**—*adj.* **ni'hil-is'tic.**

nil (nĭl), *n.* **1,** nothing; **2,** a thing of no account.

nim-ble (nĭm'bl), *adj.* **1,** quick and active; alert; as, a *nimble* mind; **2,** lively; brisk; swift; as, *nimble* feet.—*n.* **nim'bleness.**—*adv.* **nim'bly.**

nim-bus (nĭm'bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* nimbi (-bī); nimbuses (-ĕz)], **1,** the halo or cloud of light represented in pictures as surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns; **2,** a heavy rain cloud.

nine (nīn), *adj.* composed of one more than eight:—*n.* **1,** the number consisting of eight plus one; **2,** a sign representing nine units, as 9 or ix.—*adj.* and *n.* **ninth.**

nine-pins (nīn'pĭnz"), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* a game which consists in bowling a ball at nine wooden pins set up at one end of a bowling alley.

nine-teen (nīn'tēn"; nīn'tēn"), *adj.* composed of ten more than nine:—*n.* **1,** the sum of eighteen and one; **2,** a sign representing nineteen units, as 19 or xix.—*adj.* and *n.* **nine'teenth".**

nine-ty (nīn'tĭ), *adj.* composed of one more than eighty-nine:—*n.* [*pl.* nineties (-tĭz)], **1,** the number consisting of eighty-nine plus one; **2,** a sign representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.—*adj.* and *n.* **nine'ti-eth.**

1nip (nĭp), *v.t.* **1,** to pinch; **2,** to cut off the end of; clip; **3,** to check; restrain; as, to *nip* a thing in the bud; **4,** to blight; blast; destroy, as by frost:—*n.* **1,** a pinch, as with the nails or teeth; a bite; **2,** a blast or blight, as by cold; **3,** a sharp retort; sarcasm; **4,** a very small quantity; as, a *nip* of salt.

²nip (nĭp), *n.* a small drink or draft of spirits, esp. one taken frequently:—*v.i.* to take a nip, esp. of some alcoholic liquor.

nip-per (nĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which pinches or cuts off; **2,** the large claw of a crab or lobster; **3,** a horse's incisor tooth; **4,** in *pl.,* any of various tools with jaws; forceps; tongs (see *tool,* illus.).

nip-ple (nĭp'l), *n.* **1,** that part of a female animal's breast through which milk is drawn; a teat; **2,** the mouthpiece of a nursing bottle; **3,** any of various devices resembling a nipple.

nit (nĭt), *n.* **1,** the egg of any small insect, such as a louse; **2,** the young insect.

ni-ter (nī'tẽr), *n.* a white crystalline salt, potassium nitrate: used in making gunpowder: also called *saltpeter.*

ni-trate (nī'trāt), *n.* **1,** a salt of nitric acid; **2,** potassium or sodium nitrate, extensively used as a fertilizer.

ni-tric (nī'trĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen; **2,** designating compounds containing more oxygen than those designated by *nitrous:* **nitric acid,** a powerful acid which contains nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen, and which is used in the arts and in manufacturing processes.

ni-trite (nī'trĭt), *n.* a salt of nitrous acid, which contains a smaller amount of oxygen than a nitrate.

ni-tro-gen (nī'trō-jẽn), *n.* a colorless, odorless, tasteless, inert, gaseous element which forms four fifths of the volume of the atmosphere, and is the basis of nitric acid: occurring in all animal and vegetable tissue and as a constituent of soils.

ni-trog-e-nous (nī-trŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, the gas nitrogen; esp., designating any of many compounds, generally organic, in which nitrogen is an important constituent, as urea, proteins, etc.

ni-tro-glyc-er-in (nī"trō-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* a highly explosive, oily liquid, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerin. Also, **ni"tro-glyc'er-ine.**

ni-trous (nī'trŭs), *adj.* **1,** resembling, obtained from, or soaked with, niter, or saltpeter; **2,** designating compounds containing less oxygen than those designated by *nitric:* **nitrous acid,** the acid from which nitrites are formed: **nitrous oxide,** an anæsthetic; laughing gas.

nix (nĭks), *n.* [*pl.* nixes (nĭk'sĕz; nĭk'sĭz)], in mythology, a water elf or fairy, beneficent or mischievous, similar to the kelpie in Scotch folklore.—*n.fem.* **nix'ie.**

¹no (nō), *n.* [*pl.* noes; no's (nōz)], **1,** a reply of denial or refusal; as, he answered *no;* **2,** a negative vote; **3,** in *pl.,* the voters in the negative.

²no (nō), *adv.* **1,** nay; not so; as, *No,* I can not go: opp. of *yes;* **2,** not any; not at all; as, he is *no* better, *no* worse; **3,** not; as, whether or *no.*

no-bil-i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* nobilities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being lofty, excellent, or worthy; **2,** those who possess the characteristics of nobleness; **3,** high birth or rank as denoted by a title; **4,** dignity of character; **5,** the body of persons of rank and title above the common people.

no-ble (nō'bl), *adj.* **1,** high in excellence or worth; illustrious; as, a *noble* character; **2,** high in rank; of ancient lineage or descent; as, *noble* birth; **3,** stately in appearance; grand; as, *noble* architecture:—*n.* **1,** a peer or person of high rank and title; **2,** formerly, an English gold coin or a Scotch silver coin.—*n.* **no'ble-ness.**—*adv.* **no'bly.**

no-ble-man (nō'bl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* noblemen (-mĕn)], a man of rank above that of a commoner; peer.—*n.fem.* **no'ble-wom"an.**

no-bod-y (nō'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* nobodies (-ĭz)], **1,** no one; **2,** a person of no importance or influence.

noc-tur-nal (nŏk-tûr'năl), *adj.* pertaining to night; as, a *nocturnal* visit; *nocturnal* birds.—*adv.* **noc-tur'nal-ly.**

noc-turne (nŏk'tûrn; nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* **1,** a picture of a night scene; **2,** a quiet, dreamy song without words.

nod (nŏd), *n.* **1,** the act of bowing the head; **2,** a quick inclination of the head; **3,** inclination of the head as a sign of authority; as, at the ruler's *nod;* **4,** a hanging downward or bending forward, as of the top of a tree, flowers, etc.:—*v.i.* **1,** to signify by a quick inclination of the head; **2,** to incline or bend with a quick movement:—*v.t.* **1,** to incline or bend the top with a quick, forward motion; as, flowers *nod* in the breeze; **2,** to bend the head in token of assent or as a salute; **3,** to be drowsy; bend the head forward sleepily.—*n.* **nod'der.**

nod-al (nōd'ăl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like, a node or nodes.

nod-dle (nŏd'l), *n. Colloq.,* the head: used in contempt.

node (nōd), *n.* **1,** a knot; knob; swelling; **2,** a hard swelling on a tendon or bone; **3,** the point on the stem of a plant from which a leaf springs; **4,** one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.—*adj.* **no'dose.**—*n.* **no-dos'i-ty.**

nod-ule (nŏd'ūl), *n.* a little knot, or irregular, rounded lump.—*adj.* **nod'u-lar.** **nod'u-lose.**

nog-gin (nŏg'ĭn), *n.* **1,** a small cup or mug; **2,** a liquid measure equal to one gill.

noise (noiz), *n.* **1,** sound, esp. when confused or disagreeable; **2,** clamor; loud discussion:—*v.t.* to spread by rumor; as, the report was *noised* abroad.—*adj.* **noise'less.**—*adv.* **noise'less-ly.**—*n.* **noise'less-ness.**

noi-some (noi'sŭm), *adj.* **1,** injurious to health; harmful; as, *noisome* vapors; **2,** offensive; disgusting; as, *noisome* odors.—*adv.* **noi'some-ly.**—*n.* **noi'some-ness.**

nois-y (noiz'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** full of loud, confused, disagreeable sounds; as, a *noisy* city; **2,** making, or given to making, an outcry or uproar; clamorous; as, a *noisy* crowd; **3,** *Colloq.,* conspicuous; showy.—*adv.* **nois'i-ly.**—*n.* **nois'i-ness.**

nom-ad (nōm'ăd; nŏ'măd), *n.* one of an unsettled tribe of people, as the Arabs or gypsies, who wander about in search of game, pasture, etc.:—*adj.* wandering; roving.—*adj.* **no-mad'ic.**

no-men-cla-ture (nō'mĕn-klā"tûr), *n.* the collection of words and terms, or the system of names, used in any art or science; as, the *nomenclature* of botany or chemistry.

nom-i-nal (nŏm′ĭ-năl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or consisting of, a name or names; as, a *nominal* list; **2,** existing in name only; as, *nominal* power.—*adv.* **nom′i-nal-ly.**

nom-i-nate (nŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to propose or name for an office; as, to *nominate* a candidate for election.—*n.* **nom′i-na′tor.**—*n.* **nom″i-na′tion.**

nom-i-na-tive (nŏm′ĭ-nă-tĭv), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the case of the subject of a finite verb:—*n.* **1,** the case of the subject of a finite verb; the nominative case; **2,** a word in this case.

nom-i-nee (nŏm″ĭ-nē′), *n.* one who is named or proposed for an office or duty; as, the *nominee* for president.

non- (nŏn-), *prefix,* used before many words with the general meaning *not;* as, *non*combatant; *non*resident.

non-age (nŏn′ăj; nō′năj), *n.* minority, or the period before one is legally old enough to look after one's own property; usually, the first twenty years of life.

non-a-ge-na-ri-an (nŏn″ă-jē-nā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* a person of from 90 to 100 years old:—*adj.* between the ages of 90 and 100 years.

nonce (nŏns), *n.* the present occasion or time; as, this will do for the *nonce.*

non-cha-lance (nŏn′shă-lăns′), *Fr.* nôⁿ″shà″läⁿs′), *n.* lack of interest or enthusiasm; carelessness; indifference.—*adj.* **non′cha-lant.**—*adv.* **non′cha-lant-ly.**

non-com-bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm′băt-ănt; nŏn-kŭm′-), *n.* **1,** one connected with any army or navy whose duties do not include fighting, as a surgeon or nurse; **2,** one not in the army or navy in time of war, as a person physically unfit.

non-com-mis-sioned (nŏn″kŏ-mĭsh′-ŭnd), *adj.* not having a certificate to engage in a service: **noncommissioned officer,** an enlisted man who has risen to the rank of sergeant or corporal.

non-com-mit-tal (nŏn″kŏ-mĭt′ăl), *adj.* not revealing one's opinion or purpose; as, his answer was wholly *noncommittal.*—*adv.* **non″com-mit′tal-ly.**

non-con-duc-tor (nŏn″kŏn-dŭk′tĕr), *n.* any substance through which heat, light, electricity, etc., will not pass readily; an insulator.

non-con-form-i-ty (nŏn″kŏn-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.* failure or refusal to make one's conduct or opinion fit those prevailing generally: used esp. of lack of agreement with established church beliefs or doctrines, orig. those of the Church of England.—*n.* **non″con-form′ist.**

non-de-script (nŏn′dē-skrĭpt), *n.* a person or thing that cannot be easily described or classed:—*adj.* not easily described; odd; of no particular character.

none (nŭn), *pron.* **1,** not any; as, I will have *none* of it; **2,** not one; no one; as, *none* of them came:—*adv.* in no respect; not at all; not in the least; to no extent.

non-en-ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ties**] entities (-tĭz), **1,** the state of not existing; **2,** a thing not existing; **3,** a person of no importance or influence.

non-ex-ist-ent (nŏn″ĕg-zĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* having no existence; absent.—*n.* **non″ex-ist′ence.**

non-met-al (nŏn′mĕt″ăl; nŏn-mĕt′ăl), *n.* an element without metallic properties, as sulphur, carbon, oxygen, etc.—*adj.* **non″me-tal′lic.**

non-pa-reil (nŏn″pà-rĕl′), *adj.* without an equal; peerless:—*n.* **1,** a person or thing of unequaled excellence; **2,** a finch of the southern U. S.; **3,** a small size of type, approximately equivalent to 6 point (see *type*).

non-plus (nŏn′plŭs), *v.t.* to throw into complete perplexity; bring to a standstill:—*n.* inability to say or do more.

non-res-i-dent (nŏn-rĕz′ĭ-dĕnt), *n.* **1,** one who does not live in a particular place; **2,** one who does not reside on his own estate, in his proper business location, or the like:—*adj.* **1,** not living in a particular place; **2,** not residing where one's official duties lie.—*n.* **non-res′i-dence.**

non-sense (nŏn′sĕns), *n.* **1,** a thing without sense; language without meaning; absurdity; **2,** *Colloq.,* things of little worth; trifles:—*interj.* absurd.—*adj.* **non-sen′si-cal.**—*n.* **non-sen′si-cal-ness.**—*adv.* **non-sen′si-cal-ly.**

non-suit (nŏn′sūt″), *n.* the withdrawal of a suit during trial, either voluntarily or by judgment of the court, on discovery of error or defect in the case:—*v.t.* to dismiss (a case), usually for lack of sufficient cause or evidence.

[1]noo-dle (nōō′dl), *n. Colloq.,* **1,** a simpleton; dunce; **2,** the head; noddle.

[2]noo-dle (nōō′dl), *n.* a narrow strip of dried dough, resembling macaroni in appearance, and used chiefly in soups.

nook (nŏōk), *n.* **1,** a small recess or secluded retreat; **2,** a corner, as between walls.

noon (nōōn), *n.* **1,** the middle of the day; twelve o'clock; **2,** height or time of greatest brilliancy or power; as, the *noon* of life:—*adj.* pertaining to midday.

noon-day (nōōn′dā″), *n.* midday; noon:—*adj.* pertaining to midday.

noon-ing (nōōn′ĭng), *n.* a short rest in the middle of the day, as for luncheon.

noon-time (nōōn′tīm″), *n.* noon; midday:—*adj.* pertaining to noon.—*adj.* and *n.* **noon′tide″.**

noose (nōōs), *n.* **1,** a slipknot which binds the closer the more tightly it is drawn; **2,** any snare:—*v.t.* to catch or tie in a slipknot, as wild horses; insnare.

nor (nôr), *conj.* and not: a negative connective used after the negatives *neither* and *not* to continue or complete their meaning.

norm (nôrm), *n.* a rule or standard; model; pattern; type.

nor-mal (nôr′măl), *adj.* according to rule; perpendicular; regular; natural; serving as a standard or model. **normal school,** a school for the training of teachers, esp. for elementary schools; **2,** a school in which the methods of instruction are intended to serve as a model of good teaching:—*n.* **1,** the usual or ordinary condition, quantity, etc.; **2,** in geometry, a line perpendicular to a given line or surface.—*adv.* **nor′mal-ly.**—*n.* **nor-mal′i-ty.**

nor-mal-cy (nôr′măl-sĭ), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of conforming to the ordinary and established standard, rule, or principle; normality; **2,** the state of business in time of peace and average prosperity.

Nor-man (nôr'măn), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Normandy, in France; orig., a Northman, or Scandinavian:—*adj.* pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.

Norse (nôrs), *adj.* pertaining to the country, people, and language of Scandinavia, esp. ancient Scandinavia:—*n.* **1,** the ancient Norse language, spoken in Scandinavia and Iceland: also called *Old Norse; Old Icelandic;* **2,** [*pl.* Norse], a Norseman.

Norse-man (nôrs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* Norsemen (-mĕn)], a Northman; a Scandinavian of ancient times.

north (nôrth), *n.* **1,** one of the four points of the compass; the point opposite to the south, or to the left of a person facing the sunrise; **2,** a section of country lying north of another; as, the *north* of Europe: **North,** that part of the United States lying generally north of the Ohio River and the southern boundary line of Pennsylvania:—*adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the north; as, a *north* wind: **north pole,** the northern end of the earth's axis: **North Star,** the star toward which the north pole points:—*adv.* to the north; as, walk *north* one block.

north-east (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* **1,** the point of the compass halfway between north and east; **2,** country lying in the direction of that point:—*adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the northeast; as, a *northeast* wind:—*adv.* toward the northeast. —*adj.* and *adv.* **north'east'er-ly.**—*adj.* **north''east'ern.**—*adv.* **north'east'ward.**

north-east-er (nôrth'ēs'tẽr), *n.* a violent storm from the northeast.

north-er (nôr'thẽr), *n.* a strong, cold wind from the north.

north-er-ly (nôr'thẽr-lĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the north:—*adv.* toward the north.

north-ern (nôr'thẽrn), *adj.* in, from, or toward, the north; as, a *northern* course: **northern lights,** the aurora borealis, or streams of light seen in the sky at night: best observed in northern latitudes. —*adj. superl.* **north'ern-most.**

north-ern-er (nôr'thẽr-nẽr), *n.* a person living in, or coming from, the north: **Northerner,** a person living in, or coming from, the part of the U. S. north of Mason and Dixon's line: opp. of *Southerner.*

North-man (nôrth'măn), *n.* [*pl.* Northmen (-mĕn)], a Scandinavian of ancient times, a Norseman.

north-ward (nôrth'wẽrd), *adj.* and *adv.* to or toward the north; leading to the north. Also, *adv.* **north'wards.** —*adj.* and *adv.* **north'ward-ly.**

north-west (nôrth''wĕst'), *n.* **1,** the point of the compass halfway between north and west; **2,** country lying in the direction of that point:—*adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the northwest:—*adv.* toward the northwest.—*adj.* and *adv.* **north''west'er-ly.**—*adj.* **north''west'ern.** —*adv.* **north''west'ward.**

north-west-er (nôrth''wĕs'tẽr), *n.* a strong wind or storm from the northwest.

Nor-we-gian (nôr-wē'jăn; nôr-wē'jĭ-ăn), *n.* a native of Norway; also, its language:—*adj.* pertaining to Norway, its language, or people.

nose (nōz), *n.* **1,** in man or other animals, that part of the face or head containing the nostrils and olfactory nerves; **2,** the organ of smell; **3,** the sense of smell; **4,** anything like a nose, as a spout:—*v.t.* **1,** to smell or scent; **2,** to rub or push with the nose or front; as, horses *nose* each other; the boat *nosed* its way through the ice:—*v.i.* **1,** to smell or scent; **2,** to pry curiously.

nose-gay (nōz'gā''), *n.* a bouquet or bunch of flowers.

nos-tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* one of the two external openings in the nose.

nos-trum (nŏs'trŭm), *n.* **1,** a quack medicine; **2,** a pet scheme or remedy for some evil condition.

not (nŏt), *adv.* an adverbial particle expressive of negation, denial, prohibition, or refusal; as, he will *not* go.

no-ta-bil-i-ty (nō''tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* notabilities (-tĭz)], **1,** a person of distinction or importance; **2,** the quality of being important or out of the ordinary.

no-ta-ble (nō'tă-bl), *adj.* **1,** worthy of attention; memorable: as, a *notable* event; **2,** notorious; **3,** remarkable; **4,** distinguished:—*n.* a person or thing of distinction.—*n.* **no'ta-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **no'ta-bly.**

no-ta-ry (nō'tă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* notaries (-rĭz)], an official permitted by law to attest or certify deeds and contracts, administer oaths, etc.: also called *notary public* [*pl.* notaries public].—*adj.* **no-ta'ri-al.**

no-ta-tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols; **2,** a system of signs or symbols used in place of language, for brevity or clearness; esp., the system of numbers, letters, and signs used in arithmetic and algebra, and the signs used in writing or printing music.

notch (nŏch), *n.* **1,** a small nick or V-shaped cut, as in a stick; **2,** *Colloq.,* a narrow pass through mountains:—*v.t.* **1,** to nick or cut into small hollows; **2,** to tally, record, or keep count of, by nicks.

note (nōt), *n.* **1,** a brief memorandum to assist the memory; **2,** a brief explanatory comment; annotation; as, the *notes* make the text clearer; **3,** a short, informal letter; **4,** a formal official or diplomatic communication; **5,** characteristic quality; as, a *note* of languor in the voice; **6,** reputation; fame; distinction; as, a family of *note;* **7,** observance; heed; attention; as, a matter worthy of *note;* **8,** a cry, song, or call, as of a bird; **9,** in music, a written sign or character representing the pitch and relative length of a tone: also, a single tone itself, as made by a musical instrument or the voice; **10,** a legal paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; as, a promissory *note;* a bank *note:* —*v.t.* **1,** to make a memorandum of; **2,** to make mention of; **3,** to observe; notice: as, he *noted* her beauty; **4,** to set down in musical notation.—*n.* **not'er.**

note-book (nōt'bo͝ok''), *n.* a book in which memoranda are made; esp., a student's book for lecture notes, etc.

not-ed (nōt'ĕd), *p.adj.* well known; celebrated; as, a *noted* musician.—*adv.* **not'ed-ly.**—*n.* **not'ed-ness.**

note-wor-thy (nōt'wûr''*th*ĭ), *adj.* worthy of notice; remarkable.—*adv.* **note'wor''thi-ly.**—*n.* **note'wor''thi-ness.**

noth-ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* **1,** not anything; **2,** a thing of no value, use, or importance; **3,** a nobody:—*adv.* in no degree; not at all.—*n.* **noth'ing-ness.**

no-tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* **1,** a taking heed; attention; observation; as, to take *notice* of events; **2,** information; warning; as, he received *notice* to vacate the building; **3,** a printed announcement or sign; as, a *notice* of a death; **4,** press criticism:—*v.t.* **1,** to see or observe; regard; **2,** to make remarks upon; **3,** *Colloq.,* to pay polite attention to; as, she didn't even *notice* me.

no-tice-a-ble (nō'tĭs-ă-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being observed or noticed; **2,** conspicuous; likely to attract attention.—*adv.* **no'tice-a-bly.**

no-ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to give warning or information to; **2,** to make known; declare; publish.—*n.* **no"ti-fi"er.**—*n.* **no"ti-fi-ca'tion.**

no-tion (nō'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a general mental conception; idea; **2,** a theory or belief; **3,** *Colloq.,* an inclination; as, to have a *notion* to do something; **4,** in *pl., U. S. Colloq.,* small useful articles, such as pins, thread, etc.; also, clever contrivances.

no-tion-al (nō'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or conveying, an idea or fancy; **2,** given to whims or hobbies.

no-to-ri-e-ty (nō"tō-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* notorieties (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being well known, esp. in an undesirable sense; **2,** one who or that which is well known.

no-to-ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* commonly known; usually in a bad sense; as, a *notorious* criminal.—*adv.* **no-to'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **no-to'ri-ous-ness.**

not-with-stand-ing (nŏt"wĭth-stăn'dĭng), *prep.* in spite of:—*conj.* yet; although:—*adv.* nevertheless; however.

nou-gat (nōō"gät; nōō"gă'), *n.* [*pl.* nougats (-gătz; -gă')], a pasty confection containing almonds and sometimes candied fruits: usually flavored with honey.

nought (nôt), *n.* **1,** a person or thing of no importance; **2,** in arithmetic, zero; a cipher; a naught.

noun (noun), *n.* a word used to name a person or thing; a substantive.

nour-ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to feed (a plant or animal) with the material necessary to repair waste and promote growth and development; **2,** to foster; encourage; **3,** to instruct; educate:—*v.i.* to be nutritious; as, good food *nourishes.*

nour-ish-ment (nŭr'ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** that which sustains or gives strength to the body, as food; **2,** that which assists the growth of anything.

[1]nov-el (nŏv'ĕl), *adj.* **1,** modern; unknown formerly; of recent origin or introduction; as, a *novel* plan; **2,** new or unusual.

[2]nov-el (nŏv'ĕl), *n.* a fictional prose narrative, of considerable length, involving a plot of more or less intricacy, and ostensibly presenting a picture of real life.

nov-el-ette (nŏv"ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* a short fictional story, with characters and events representing real life; a short novel.

nov-el-ist (nŏv'ĕl-ĭst), *n.* a writer of long stories, in which the scenes, people, and events are typical of real life.

nov-el-ty (nŏv'ĕl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* novelties (-tĭz)], **1,** the quality of freshness or newness; as, the *novelty* of an idea or an experience; **2,** something new; a change or innovation; **3,** in *pl.,* superficially attractive articles, usually of small value.

No-vem-ber (nō-vĕm'bĕr), *n.* the eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days.

nov-ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* **1,** a beginner in any business, profession, or calling; **2,** a monk or nun who has entered a religious house, but has not yet taken the vows.

no-vi-ti-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-ăt), *n.* **1,** the state of being a beginner; **2,** the time during which fitness for any position is being tested; **3,** a novice. Also, **no-vi'ci-ate.**

now (nou), *adv.* **1,** at the present time; as, the danger is *now* over; **2,** a short time ago; quite recently; as, he left just *now;* **3,** immediately; at once; as, I am going *now;* **4,** under the present circumstances; as, *now* what will you do?—*conj.* **1,** since; now that; as, I need not stay, *now* you are here; **2,** used as a mark of transition; as, *now* what do you mean?—*n.* the present moment.

now-a-days (nou'ă-dāz"), *adv.* at the present time or age.

no-way (nō"wā"), *adv.* in no manner or degree; not at all. Also, **no'ways".**

no-where (nō'hwâr"), *adv.* not in, at, or to, any place.

no-wise (nō'wīz"), *adv.* not in any manner or degree; noway.

nox-ious (nŏk'shŭs), *adj.* harmful; injurious; deadly; as, *noxious* gases.—*adv.* **nox'ious-ly.**—*n.* **nox'ious-ness.**

noz-zle (nŏz'l), *n.* **1,** a projecting mouthpiece or spout; as, the *nozzle* of a hose; **2,** an inlet or outlet pipe in a locomotive.

nu-cle-ate (nū'klē-ăt), *adj.* having a center about which matter gathers. Also, **nu'cle-at"ed.**

nu-cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* nucleuses (-ŭz); nuclei (-ī)], **1,** a kernel; a central part about which matter collects; anything that serves as the center of growth or development; **2,** in biology, the central, or denser, mass of protoplasm in a cell, regarded as essential to its growth.—*adj.* **nu'cle-ar.**

nude (nūd), *adj.* **1,** bare; naked; **2,** in law, without consideration; void:—*n.* in art, the undraped human form: with *the.*—*adv.* **nude'ly.**—*n.* **nude'ness.**—*n.* **nu'di-ty.**

nudge (nŭj), *v.t.* to touch or push gently, as with the elbow:—*n.* a gentle touch or poke, as with the elbow.

nu-ga-to-ry (nū'gă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** trifling; **2,** invalid, as in law.

nug-get (nŭg'ĕt), *n.* a lump of native gold or other precious metal.

nui-sance (nū'săns), *n.* anything offensive, injurious, or annoying.

null (nŭl), *adj.* **1,** of no legal force; invalid; **2,** of no value; **3,** having no existence.

nul-li-fy (nŭl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to deprive of effect or legal force; as, to *nullify* a decision or a law; **2,** to destroy.—*n.* **nul'li-fi"er.**—*n.* **nul"li-fi-ca'tion.**

nul-li-ty (nŭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* nullities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being without force; insignificance; **2,** that which is null.

numb (nŭm), *adj.* deprived of sensation or motion; torpid; dulled:—*v.t.* to

deprive of sensation; benumb, as by cold.—*adv.* **numb'ly.**—*n.* **numb'ness.**

num-ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* **1,** a total of units; **2,** the symbol representing this total; **3,** a numeral; **4,** often in *pl.*, a considerable collection; as, *numbers* of people were present; **5,** one of a series; as, the October *number* of a magazine; **6,** in *pl.*, the science of arithmetic; **7,** usually in *pl.*, poetry; verses; **8,** in grammar, the characteristic of a word form whereby it refers either to one or to more than one; as, *man* is in the singular *number*; *men* is in the plural *number*:—*v.t.* **1,** to count; **2,** to put a number on; **3,** to amount to; **4,** to include; **5,** to limit the number of.—*adj.* **num'ber-less.**—*n.* **num'ber-er.**

nu-mer-a-ble (nū'mĕr-*a*-bl), *adj.* capable of being counted.

nu-mer-al (nū'mĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or denoting, numbers or a number:—*n.* a word, sign, or figure expressing a number.

nu-mer-a-ry (nū'mĕr-ă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to numbers; numerical.

nu-mer-ate (nū'mĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to count or number, as by a census; **2,** to point off and read (several figures) as one number.—*n.* **nu'mer-a'tion.**

nu-mer-a-tor (nū'mĕr-ā"tĕr), *n.* **1,** one that counts or numbers; **2,** in fractions, the number above the line, which shows the number of parts to be taken.

nu-mer-i-cal (nū-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to numbers; **2,** expressed in numbers.—*adv.* **nu-mer'i-cal-ly.**

nu-mer-ous (nū'mĕr-ŭs), *adj.* consisting of a great number.—*adv.* **nu'mer-ous-ly.**—*n.* **num'er-ous-ness.**

nu-mis-mat-ic (nū"mĭz-măt'ĭk; nū"-mĭs-), *adj.* pertaining to coins or medals:—**numismatics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of coins and medals, with reference to their history.—*n.* **nu-mis'ma-tist.**

num-skull (nŭm'skŭl"), *n.* a blockhead; dunce; stupid fellow.

nun (nŭn), *n.* **1,** a woman living in a convent and devoted to a religious life under a vow of poverty and obedience to a superior; **2,** a variety of pigeon; **3,** the blue titmouse.

nun-ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* nuncios (-ōz)], a permanent ambassador or agent of the Pope, esp. at a foreign court.

nun-ner-y (nŭn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* nunneries (-ĭz)], a convent for nuns.

nup-tial (nŭp'shăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to marriage:—*n.*, in *pl.*, a marriage.

nurse (nûrs), *n.* **1,** one who cares for a young child or children; **2,** one who takes care of the sick or infirm; **3,** one who or that which protects or fosters:—*v.t.* **1,** to suckle or feed (an infant) at the breast; **2,** to rear; bring up; **3,** to care for or wait upon in sickness; **4,** to encourage; cherish; foster; develop:—*v.i.* **1,** to suckle; **2,** to take the breast: said of an infant; **3,** to care for the sick or infirm.—*n.* **nurse'maid".**

nurs-er-y (nûr'sĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* nurseries (-ĭz)], **1,** an apartment for young children; **2,** a place or garden for raising young plants; **3,** a trough for rearing young fish.

nurs-ling (nûrs'lĭng), *n.* an infant; a child needing to be nursed.

nur-ture (nûr'tûr), *n.* **1,** food; nourishment; **2,** the act or process of feeding or promoting growth; education; training:—*v.t.* **1,** to bring up; educate; **2,** to nourish.

nut (nŭt), *n.* **1,** the dry fruit of certain trees, as the oak, hazel, hickory, beech, etc., consisting of a kernel, or seed, inclosed in a hard, woody, or leathery shell; **2,** the kernel itself; **3,** a perforated block, usually of metal, having an internal screw thread, as for securing or adjusting a bolt; **4,** a problem; also, a person or thing hard to deal with or outwit.

nut-gall (nŭt'gôl"), *n.* a nutlike swelling or excrescence on plants, esp. one on the oak, due to insects or to a parasitic fungus: also called *gall; gallnut.*

nut-meg (nŭt'mĕg), *n.* the hard, aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree: used as spice; also, the tree.

nu-tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ĕnt), *n.* anything, as an article of food, that nourishes or promotes growth:—*adj.* nutritious or promoting growth; nourishing.

nu-tri-ment (nū'trĭ-mĕnt), *n.* that which provides nourishment; food.

nu-tri-tious (nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* promoting growth and repair of the body; nourishing.—*adv.* **nu-tri'tious-ly.**—*n.* **nu-tri'tious-ness.**—*n.* **nu-tri'tion.**

nu-tri-tive (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having qualities that nourish and repair; nourishing; **2,** pertaining to the process of growth and repair in the body.

nut-ting (nŭt'ĭng), *n.* the act of gathering or searching for nuts.

nut-ty (nŭt'ĭ), *adj.* abounding in, or tasting like, nuts; also, full of flavor.

nux vom-i-ca (nŭks vŏm'ĭ-kȧ), an East Indian tree, whose seeds yield the deadly poison strychnine; also, the seeds, or a medicine made from them.

nymph (nĭmf), *n.* **1,** in mythology, a lesser goddess of nature, living in the mountains, woods, streams, etc.; **2,** an attractive, handsome young woman.—*adj.* **nymph'al.**

O

O (ō), *interj.* used in address, and to express wonder, fear, pain, etc.

o' (ō; ŏ), *prep. Colloq.* or *Dial.*, of; also, on; as, ten *o'*clock.

oaf (ōf), *n.* **1,** orig., a deformed child thought of as a changeling; **2,** hence, an idiot.

oak (ōk), *n.* **1,** any of many trees noted for their peculiar fruit, the acorn, and for their peculiarly strong, tough wood, used as timber; **2,** the wood; **3,** any of several plants resembling the oak in foliage.—*adj.* **oak'en.**

oa-kum (ō'kŭm), *n.* loose hemp fiber obtained by untwisting old ropes: used for stopping leaks, caulking boats, etc.

oar (ōr), *n.* **1,** a light pole with a broad, flat or spoon-shaped blade at one end, used for rowing or steering a boat; **2,** one who rows a boat:—*v.t.* to row.

oar-lock (ōr′lŏk″), *n.* a U-shaped ring in which the oar rests in rowing or sculling; a rowlock.

oars-man (ōrz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* oarsmen (-mĕn)], one who rows.

o-a-sis (ō-ā′sĭs; ō′ā-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* oases (-sēz)], a fertile place in a desert.

oat (ōt), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, a cereal plant or its seed, used as food, esp. for horses.

oat-en (ōt′n), *adj.* **1,** made of oats or oat-meal; **2,** made of oat straw.

oath (ōth), *n.* [*pl.* oaths (ōthz)], **1,** a solemn declaration that one speaks the truth, with an appeal to God as witness; **2,** a profane use of the name of God or of any sacred thing.

oat-meal (ōt′mēl″), *n.* **1,** meal made from oats; **2,** porridge or pudding made from the meal.

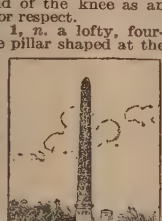
ob-bli-ga-to (ŏb″blĭ-gä′tō), *n.* [*pl.* obbligati (-tē)], in music, an instrumental accompaniment played by a single instrument, which is important in itself.

ob-du-rate (ŏb′dū-rāt; ŏb-dū′rāt), *adj.* **1,** not to be moved by appeals to the feelings; **2,** hardened in heart or feelings, esp. against moral influence; **3,** obstinate.—*adv.* **ob′du-rate-ly.**—*n.* **ob′du-ra-cy.**

o-be-di-ent (ō-bē′dĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* willing to do as one is bidden; submissive to authority; dutifully yielding.—*adv.* **o-be′di-ent-ly.**—*n.* **o-be′di-ence.**

o-bei-sance (ō-bā′săns; ō-bē′-), *n.* a bow or bend of the knee as an expression of obedience or respect.

ob-e-lisk (ŏb′ĕ-lĭsk), **1,** *n.* a lofty, four-sided stone pillar shaped at the top like a pyramid; **2,** a reference mark [†]: also called *dagger*.



OBELISK

o-bese (ō-bēs′), *adj.* very fat; esp., unhealthily fat; corpulent; fleshy; as, an *obese* man.—*n.* **o-bese′ness.**

o-bes-i-ty (ō-bĕs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* excessive fatness, esp. when unhealthy.

o-bey (ō-bā′), *v.t.* **1,** to submit to the rule or authority of; as, to *obey* the commandments; **2,** to comply with the orders or instructions of; as, to *obey* parents; **3,** to respond to the direction or control of; as, a horse *obeys* the rein:—*v.i.* to yield; do as bidden.

o-bit-u-a-ry (ō-bĭt′ū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* obituaries (-rĭz)], a printed notice of a death; also, a brief account of the life of a person just deceased:—*adj.* pertaining to the death of a person; as, an *obituary* notice.

[1]ob-ject (ŏb-jĕkt′), *v.t.* to urge as a reason in opposition to a plan, proposal, etc.:—*v.i.* **1,** to offer opposition: usually with *to*; **2,** to feel or express disapproval; view with disfavor; disapprove.—*n.* **ob-jec′tor.**

[2]ob-ject (ŏb′jĕkt), *n.* **1,** anything that can be perceived by the senses; **2,** anything presented to the mind; anything perceived or thought of; **3,** a person or thing affected by an action, or arousing feeling; as, an *object* of charity; an *object* of hatred: **4,** a motive; end; aim; **5,** a word, phrase, or clause that receives the action of the verb and completes the predicate; as, in the sentence "he gave me my hat," "hat" is the *direct*, and "me" the *indirect*, *object*.

ob-jec-tion (ŏb-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a feeling of opposition or of finding fault, or an expression of this feeling; **2,** a reason against anything; opposition.

ob-jec-tion-a-ble (ŏb-jĕk′shŭn-ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** liable or open to opposition; **2,** arousing disapproval; undesirable; unpleasant.—*adv.* **ob-jec′tion-a-bly.**—*n.* **ob-jec′tion-a-ble-ness.**

ob-jec-tive (ŏb-jĕk′tĭv), *n.* **1,** the end or goal toward which any action is directed; an aim; **2,** that which exists independently of the mind; an outward fact as opposed to thought and feeling; **3,** in grammar, the case of a word governed by a transitive active verb or a preposition; also, the word so governed; **4,** the lens of a microscope or telescope nearest to the object observed: also called *object glass*:—*adj.* **1,** serving as an end or goal of action or feeling; as, the *objective* point of military operations; **2,** belonging to a material thing; not dependent upon the mind, or one's attitude of mind: opp. of *subjective*; **3,** in grammar, designating, or pertaining to, the case which follows, and is governed by, a transitive active verb or a preposition.—*adv.* **ob-jec′tive-ly.**—*n.* **ob-jec′tive-ness.**—*n.* **ob′jec-tiv′i-ty.**

ob-jur-gate (ŏb-jûr′gāt; ŏb′jûr-gāt), *v.t.* to chide, reprove, censure, or rebuke.—*n.* **ob″jur-ga′tion.**—*adj.* **ob-jur′-ga-to-ry.**

ob-late (ŏb′lāt; ŏb-lāt′), *adj.* depressed or flattened at the poles, as the earth; orange-shaped: opp. of *prolate* (see *prolate*, illus.).—*n.* **ob-late′ness.**

ob-la-tion (ŏb-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making an offering or sacrifice to God or to the gods; **2,** a religious sacrifice.

ob-li-gate (ŏb′lĭ-gāt), *v.t.* to bind legally or morally by contract or treaty, or by a sense of duty or a promise.

ob-li-ga-tion (ŏb″lĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the binding power of a vow, promise, contract, or sense of duty; **2,** any duty imposed by law, by propriety, etc.; **3,** the state of being bound to perform some duty or do something burdensome; **4,** a written deed or bond by which one binds himself under penalty to do a thing; a contract.

ob-li-ga-to-ry (ŏb′lĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ; ŏb-lĭg′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* morally or legally binding; imposed by law, duty, etc.

o-blige (ō-blīj′), *v.t.* **1,** to compel by force, morally, legally, or physically; **2,** to bind by some favor or kindness; **3,** to render a favor to; gratify.—*n.* **o-blig′er.**

ob-lique (ŏb-lēk′; ŏb-līk′), *adj.* **1,** neither horizontal nor vertical; slanting; **2,** not direct or straightforward; evasive; indirect: **oblique angle**, an acute or obtuse angle (see [1]*angle*, illus.):—*v.i.* **1,** to slant; **2,** to march in a slanting direction.—*adv.* **ob-lique′ly.**—*n.* **ob-lique′ness.**

ob-liq-ui-ty (ŏb-lĭk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* obliquities (-tĭz)], **1,** the quality possessed by lines which are neither parallel nor at right angles; **2,** divergence from a vertical or a horizontal position; **3,** immorality; sin.

ob-lit-er-ate (ŏb-lĭt'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to erase or blot out; as, to *obliterate* a mark; **2,** to destroy by the effects of time or exposure.—*n.* **ob-lit'er-a'tion.**

ob-liv-i-on (ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* the state of being blotted out from memory; forgetfulness

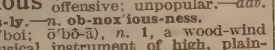
ob-liv-i-ous (ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** lost in thought; **2.** forgetful.—*adv.* **ob-liv'i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ob-liv'i-ous-ness.**

ob-long (ŏb'lŏng), *adj.* longer than broad: said usually of a figure that is rectangular or nearly so; as, an *oblong* box:—*n.* a rectangle longer than it is broad.

ob-lo-quy (ŏb'lō-kwĭ), *n.* [*pl.* obloquies (-kwĭz)], **1,** abusive or contemptuous spoken language; censure; slander; **2,** the state of being in disgrace.

ob-nox-ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *adj.* hateful; offensive; unpopular.—*adv.* **ob-nox'ious-ly.**—*n.* **ob-nox'ious-ness.**

o-boe (ō'bō), *n.* **1,** a wood-wind musical instrument of high, plaintive tone; the hautboy; **2,** an organ stop giving a tone resembling that of the oboe.



OBOE

ob-scene (ŏb-sēn'), *adj.* offensive to modesty; impure in language or action; indecent; filthy.—*adv.* **ob-scene'ly.**—*n.* **ob-scene'ness.**—*n.* **ob-scen'i-ty.**

ob-scure (ŏb-skūr'), *adj.* **1,** without clearness or distinctness; as, an *obscure* view; *obscure* objects; **2,** shadowy; dim; dark; as, an *obscure* room; **3,** not easily understood; as, an *obscure* meaning; **4,** illegible; as, faint and *obscure* writing; **5,** remote; unknown; as, he lived in an *obscure* little village; **6,** secluded; humble; as, he occupied an *obscure* position:—*v.t.* **1,** to darken or hide from view; **2,** to disguise or render less intelligible.—*adv.* **ob-scure'ly.**—*n.* **ob-scure'ness.**—*n.* **ob"scu-ra'tion.**

ob-scu-ri-ty (ŏb-skū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* obscurities (-tĭz)], **1,** dimness; indistinctness; **2,** lack of clearness of thought or expression; **3,** remoteness; seclusion.

ob-se-quies (ŏb'sē-kwĭz), *n.pl.* funeral rites or ceremonies.

ob-se-qui-ous (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *adj.* meanly submissive to the will of another; servile; fawning.—*adv.* **ob-se'qui-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ob-se'qui-ous-ness.**

ob-serv-ance (ŏb-zûr'văns), *n.* **1,** the act of keeping, or of paying attention to, laws or customs; as, the *observance* of the Sabbath; **2,** an act, as a ceremony, performed in token of worship or respect; **3,** occasionally, attention; heed.

ob-serv-ant (ŏb-zûr'vănt), *adj.* **1,** quick to notice; attentive; **2,** watchful; mindful of duties or authority.

ob-ser-va-tion (ŏb"zĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act, power, or habit of seeing and noting; thorough, careful notice; **2,** that which is noticed or learned; **3,** a remark, judgment, or conclusion based on something noticed.—*adj.* **ob"ser-va'tion-al.**

ob-serv-a-to-ry (ŏb-zûr'vā-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* observatories (-rĭz)], **1,** a building fitted up with telescopes, etc., for studying the heavens; **2,** a tower or other high place built to give an extensive view.

ob-serve (ŏb-zûrv'), *v.t.* **1,** to take notice of; **2,** to watch closely; **3,** to keep or celebrate; **4,** to remark; **5,** to comply with; as, to *observe* the social conventions:—*v.i.* **1,** to take notice; **2,** to comment.—*n.* **ob-serv'er.**—*adj.* **ob-serv'a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **ob-serv'ing.**—*adv.* **ob-serv'ing-ly.**

ob-sess (ŏb-sĕs'), *v.t.* to preoccupy; rule the mind of; as, the idea *obsessed* him.

ob-ses-sion (ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the state of being ruled by one idea; **2,** a fixed idea not to be driven from one's mind.

ob-sid-i-an (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* a kind of dark, glassy, volcanic rock.

ob-so-les-cent (ŏb"sō-lĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* passing out of use; as, an *obsolescent* word.—*n.* **ob"so-les'cence.**

ob-so-lete (ŏb'sō-lēt), *adj.* **1,** gone out of use; as, *obsolete* firearms; no longer practiced or accepted; as, an *obsolete* custom; **2,** old.—*n.* **ob'so-lete-ness.**

ob-sta-cle (ŏb'stă-kl), *n.* that which hinders or stands in the way; an obstruction; impediment; hindrance.

ob-sti-nate (ŏb'stĭ-nāt), *adj.* **1,** not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; headstrong; adhering to one's opinion or purpose; stubborn; **2,** not yielding to treatment, as a disease.—*adv.* **ob'sti-nate-ly.**—*n.* **ob'sti-na-cy.**

ob-strep-er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* clamorous; noisy; turbulent; as, an *obstreperous* person.—*adv.* **ob-strep'er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ob-strep'er-ous-ness.**

ob-struct (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to block up or close so as to prevent passage; **2,** to impede, or prevent from progress: as, to *obstruct* work; **3,** to be in the way of, or cut off from, sight; as, to *obstruct* the light to *obstruct* the view.—*n.* **ob-struct'er;** **ob-struc'tor.**—*adj.* **ob-struc'tive.**

ob-struc-tion (ŏb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* anything that stops, closes, or bars the way; an obstacle or barrier.

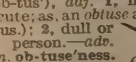
ob-struc-tion-ist (ŏb-strŭk'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who hinders progress; esp., a member of a legislative body who uses its rules to hinder legislation.

ob-tain (ŏb-tān'), *v.t.* to get possession of; gain; acquire; as, to *obtain* knowledge:—*v.i.* to be established in practice or use; prevail or be in fashion.—*adj.* **ob-tain'a-ble.**—*n.* **ob-tain'ment.**

ob-trude (ŏb-trōōd'), *v.t.* **1,** to thrust into a place boldly or thoughtlessly; **2,** to urge or offer with unreasonable persistence:—*v.i.* to force oneself upon others; intrude.—*n.* **ob-trud'er.**

ob-tru-sive (ŏb-trōō'sĭv), *adj.* inclined to push oneself into undue prominence; intrusive.—*adv.* **ob-tru'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ob-tru'sive-ness.**—*n.* **ob-tru'sion.**

ob-tuse (ŏb-tūs'), *adj.* **1,** not pointed or acute; as, an *obtuse* angle (see illus., and *angle*, illus.); **2,** dull or stupid, as a person.—*adv.* **ob-tuse'ly.**—*n.* **ob-tuse'ness.**



OBTUSE ANGLE

ob-verse (ŏb'vûrs). *n.* the front surface of anything; the side of a coin or medal having the principal design upon it: opp. of *reverse*:—*adj.* **1,** (ŏb-vûrs'; ŏb'vûrs), facing the observer **2,** narrower at the base than at the outer end: said of a leaf.—*adv.* **ob-verse'ly.**

ob-vi-ate (ŏb′vĭ-āt), *v.t.* to remove, or clear away beforehand, as difficulties or objections.—*n.* **ob″vi-a′tion.**

ob-vi-ous (ŏb′vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* easily understood or seen; evident; plain; as, the effect is *obvious*.—*adv.* **ob′vi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ob′vi-ous-ness.**

oc-ca-sion (ō-kā′zhŭn), *n.* **1,** a particular event or celebration; as, it was an unusual *occasion;* **2,** occurrence; as, on the *occasion* of her last visit; **3,** a state or position of affairs leading to unexpected results; incidental cause; as, his carelessness was the *occasion* of the whole trouble; **4,** need; as, having *occasion* to buy food; **5,** chance or opportunity; as, he seized the *occasion* to speak his mind; **6,** justification; reason; as, no *occasion* for anger:—*v.t.* to cause; give rise to.

oc-ca-sion-al (ō-kā′zhŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** incidental or casual; as, *occasional* remarks; **2,** happening now and then, but not regularly; as, an *occasional* visit; **3,** referring to some especial happening; as, an *occasional* poem.—*adv.* **oc-ca′sion-al-ly.**

oc-ci-dent (ŏk′sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* the west: opp. of *orient* or *east:* **Occident,** the countries west of Asia and the former Turkish dominions: now applied to western Europe and the Western Hemisphere: opp. of *Orient.*—*adj.* **oc″ci-den′tal.**

oc-ci-put (ŏk′sĭ-pŭt), *n.* the back part of the skull or head.

oc-cult (ŏ-kŭlt′), *adj.* **1,** hidden; concealed; secret; invisible; **2,** hence, supernatural.—*adv.* **oc-cult′ly.**

oc-cul-ta-tion (ŏk″ŭl-tā′shŭn), *n.* a concealment; esp., a hiding from view of one heavenly body by another, as an eclipse of a planet or star by the moon.

oc-cult-ism (ŏ-kŭl′tĭzm), *n.* a belief in, or an inquiring into, the mysterious or supernatural; also, doctrines or practices based on such belief.

oc-cu-pan-cy (ŏk′ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* the act or period of occupying or dwelling in a house.

oc-cu-pant (ŏk′ū-pănt), *n.* one who dwells in, has possession of, or holds in use, a house, property, etc.

oc-cu-pa-tion (ŏk″ū-pā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of holding in possession or dwelling in; **2,** the time during which a property or position is held; **3,** regular business, employment, or calling; **4,** the state of being busy or occupied.

oc-cu-py (ŏk′ū-pī), *v.t.* **1,** to take possession of; dwell in; as, to *occupy* a room; **2,** to fill or cover the time or space of; as, household duties *occupy* her day; **3,** to employ; busy; as, to *occupy* oneself with work.—*n.* **oc′cu-pi″er.**

oc-cur (ŏ-kûr′), *v.i.* **1,** to happen or take place; as, the same mistake must not *occur* again; **2,** to be found; exist; as, such plants *occur* in Africa; **3,** to come to the mind; as, did it *occur* to you to go?

oc-cur-rence (ŏ-kûr′ĕns), *n.* a happening; event; incident.

o-cean (ō′shăn), *n.* **1,** the vast body of salt water covering more than three fifths of the globe; also, any one of its five chief divisions; as, the Atlantic *Ocean;* **2,** usually in *pl.,* an immense expanse or amount; as, *oceans* of time.—*adj.* **o″ce-an′ic.**

o-ce-lot (ō′sē-lŏt), *n.* a leopardlike cat, yellowish or reddish gray with markings of black, found in both North and South America.

Ocelot (1/20)

o-cher (ō′kẽr), *n.* any of several earthy varieties of iron ore used as pigments; as, yellow *ocher.* Also, **o′chre.**—*adj.* **o′cher-ous; o′chre-ous** (ō′kẽr-ŭs).

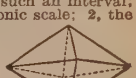
o'clock (ō-klŏk′), *adv.* contraction for *of the clock,* or according to the clock.

oc-ta-gon (ŏk′tă-gŏn), *n.* a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.—*adj.* **oc-tag′o-nal.**

oc-ta-he-dron (ŏk″tă-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* octahedrons (-drŏnz); octahedra (-drà)], a solid figure having eight plane faces, usually triangles.—*adj.* **oc″ta-he′dral.**

Octagon Inscribed in a circle.

oc-tave (ŏk′tĭv), *n.* **1,** in music: **a,** an interval of twelve half steps, as from C in the scale to the C next above or below; **b,** the series of tones comprised in such an interval; **c,** the eighth note in a diatonic scale; **2,** the eighth day after a church festival, the day of the festival itself being counted as first:—*adj.* consisting of eight.



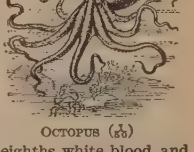
Octahedron

oc-ta-vo (ŏk-tā′vō; ŏk-tä′-), *n.* [*pl.* octavos (-vōz)], **1,** in printing, a sheet of paper folded into eight leaves or sixteen pages; **2,** a book made of such sheets:—*adj.* having eight leaves to the sheet: said of printing paper.

Oc-to-ber (ŏk-tō′bẽr), *n.* the tenth month of the year, having 31 days.

oc-to-ge-na-ri-an (ŏk″tō-jē-nā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who is between 80 and 90 years old:—*adj.* between 80 and 90 years old or 80 years old.—*adj.* **oc-tog′e-na-ry** (ŏk-tŏj′ē-nā-rĭ).

oc-to-pus (ŏk′tō-pŭs; ŏk-tō′pŭs), *n.* [*pl.* octopuses (-ĕz); octopi (-pī)], **1,** any of a genus of sea mollusks related to the cuttlefishes, having eight arms provided with suckers; **2,** hence, any powerful organization with many branches, reaching out to do injury.



Octopus (1/20)

oc-to-roon (ŏk″tō-rōōn′), *n.* **1,** a person having seven eighths white blood and one eighth negro blood; **2,** the child of a white person and a quadroon, or a person having one fourth negro blood.

oc-u-lar (ŏk′ū-lẽr), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the eye or to eyesight; **2,** depending on, or seen by, the eye; **3,** known from actual sight; as, *ocular* evidence:—*n.* the eyepiece of an optical instrument.

oc-u-list (ŏk'ū-lĭst), *n.* one who is skilled in the treatment of eye diseases.

odd (ŏd), *adj.* **1**, not paired or matched with another; as, an *odd* glove; **2**, not even; not exactly divisible by two; as, seven is an *odd* number; **3**, left over after equal division; extra; as, you may have the *odd* one; **4**, additional; as, thirty *odd;* **5**, unusual; as, an *odd* occurrence; **6**, eccentric; as, an *odd* person; **7**, occasional; as, *odd* jobs; **8**, not occupied; as, *odd* moments. —*adv.* **odd'ly.**—*n.* **odd'ness.**

odd-i-ty (ŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* oddities (-tĭz)], **1**, a person, thing, or quality, that is peculiar; **2**, strangeness; eccentricity.

odds (ŏdz), *n.pl.* **1**, inequality; **2**, advantage; superiority; excess in favor of one as compared with another; as, the *odds* are in her favor; **3**, probability; **4**, in betting, the estimated chance of loss, assumed by one better in consideration of his putting up a smaller stake than his opponent; as, the *odds* on a certain horse.

ode (ōd), *n.* a short poem expressing noble sentiments in a dignified style.

o-di-ous (ō'dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* deserving of, or calling forth, hatred or abhorrence; offensive; unpopular; as, his conduct was *odious.*—*adv.* **o'di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **o'di-ous-ness.**

o-di-um (ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1**, hatred; abhorrence; **2**, blame; reproach attached to a person or action; discredit.

o-dom-e-ter (ō-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument attached to the wheel of a vehicle for measuring the distance traveled.

o-dor (ō'dĕr), *n.* **1**, a scent; smell, whether pleasant or offensive; **2**, estimation or repute; as, to be in bad *odor.*—*adj.* **o'dor-less.**

o-dor-if-er-ous (ō"dĕr-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* diffusing or giving out fragrance; as, *odoriferous* spices.

o-dor-ous (ō'dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* giving out an odor or scent; fragrant.—*adv.* **o'dor-ous-ly.**—*n.* **o'dor-ous-ness.**

o'er (ōr), *prep.* and *adv.* over; as, *o'er* hill and dale: used chiefly in poetry.

of (ŏv; unaccented, ŏv), *prep.* **1**, from: denoting removal, origin, etc.; as, to cure *of* a fever; born *of* a line of kings; **2**, out of; as a result of; as, he did it *of* necessity; **3**, about; concerning; as, talk *of* success; news *of* a victory; **4**, in; as, quick *of* speech; **5**, belonging or related to, or connected with; as, the palace *of* the king; **6**, containing, having, consisting of, etc.; as, a glass *of* milk.

off (ôf), *adj.* **1**, most distant; on the farther side; as, the *off* horse of a team: opp. of *near;* **2**, unlucky; unfit; as, this is an *off* day for him:—*adv.* **1**, away; as, take *off* your hat; hence, started; as, the runners are *off;* **2**, wrong; mistaken; as, he is *off* in his estimate; **3**, given up; abandoned; as, all arrangements are *off;* **4**, out of order; not functioning; as, the electricity is *off:*—*prep.* **1**, not on; away from; as, the cover is *off* my book; **2**, distant from; as, a mile *off* shore: —*interj.* begone! away!

of-al (ôf'ăl), *n.* **1**, refuse or garbage: **2**, waste meat; as, the *offal* of a butchered animal; **3**, anything thrown away as worthless.

off-cast (ôf'kăst"), *adj.* thrown aside; cast off:—*n.* anyone or anything thrown aside or cast off.

off-col-or (ôf"-kŭl'ĕr), *adj.* **1**, not of a natural or satisfactory color; as, the jewel is *off-color;* **2**, *Colloq.*, slightly improper or indecent; as, an *off-color* remark.

of-fend (ō-fĕnd'), *v.t.* to displease or make angry; vex or annoy:—*v.i.* **1**, to transgress; sin; as, to *offend* against the law; **2**, to do anything displeasing.—*n.* **of-fend'er.**

of-fense (ō-fĕns'), *n.* **1**, a sin; crime; misdemeanor; **2**, the act of offering an injury or affront; **3**, an attack or assault. Also, **of-fence'.**—*adj.* **of-fense'less.**

of-fen-sive (ō-fĕn'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, causing displeasure; annoying; as, *offensive* actions; **2**, disagreeable; as, an *offensive* odor; **3**, used in attack; as, *offensive* weapons: —*n.* an aggressive method or attitude.—*adv.* **of-fen'sive-ly.**—*n.* **of-fen'sive-ness.**

of-fer (ŏf'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a proposal; **2**, a price bid; proffer; **3**, an attempt or endeavor; as, to make an *offer* of resistance: —*v.t.* **1**, to present for acceptance or refusal; as, to *offer* money; **2**, proffer; as, to *offer* help or advice; **3**, to propose; as, to *offer* a plan; **4**, to present in worship or sacrifice; as, to *offer* a prayer; **5**, to bid as a price; as, how much am I *offered?* **6**, to attempt to make or give; as, to *offer* resistance:—*v.i.* to present itself; appear; arise; as, a favorable opportunity soon *offered.*—*n.* **of'fer-er.**

of-fer-ing (ŏf'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of making a proffer or proposal; **2**, that which is offered or given; a gift; a sacrifice.

of-fer-to-ry (ŏf'ĕr-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* offertories (-rĭz)], **1**, that part of the Mass or church service at which the money offering is made; **2**, the offering; **3**, a vocal or organ selection rendered at this time.

off-hand (ôf'hănd'), *adj.* **1**, done without preparation; as, an *offhand* speech; **2**, informal; as, an *offhand* manner: —*adv.* (ôf"hănd'), without preparation.

of-fice (ŏf'ĭs), *n.* **1**, a position of trust or authority; as, the *office* of President; **2**, a function; as, the *office* of the ears is to hear; **3**, a religious ceremony or rite; as, the *office* of marriage; **4**, a duty or service; as, an *office* of kindness; **5**, a place for the transaction of business; as, a doctor's *office;* an express *office;* **6**, in *pl.*, in England, the part of a house where servants perform their duties.

of-fi-cer (ŏf'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* a person authorized to perform a certain public duty: —*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with authorized leaders; **2**, to command.

of-fi-cial (ō-fĭsh'ăl), *n.* one who holds a public position or performs duties of a public nature:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to an office; **2**, derived from the proper authority; authorized; authoritative.—*adv.* **of-fi'cial-ly.**—*n.* **of-fi'cial-dom.**—*n.* **of-fi'cial-ism.**

of-fi-ci-ate (ō-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v.i.* **1**, to perform the duties of a divine service; **2**, to perform the specific duties of an office, public position, or the like.

of-fic-i-nal (ŏf"ĭ-sī'năl), *adj.* (ō-fĭs'ĭ-năl; ŏf"ĭ-sī'năl), kept on hand by apothecaries: —*n.* any herb or drug ready for sale.

of-fi-cious (ō-fĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* too bold in offering services; meddling. —*adv.* **of-fi'cious-ly.**—*n.* **of-fi'cious-ness.**

off-ing (ôf'ĭng), *n.* the open sea, visible from shore but beyond the anchoring ground.

off-ish (ôf'ĭsh), *adj.* reserved; inclined to hold oneself aloof.

off-scour-ing (ôf'skour"ing), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, refuse or cast-off filth.

off-set (ôf'sĕt"), *n.* **1,** that which develops from, or is set off from, something; **2,** a young shoot or branch that takes root at the tip; **3,** a spur or branch from a chain of mountains; **4,** a sharp curve, as in a pipe, to avoid an obstacle; **5,** anything set off as an equivalent or a compensation for something else; **6,** in architecture, a ledge on the face of a wall, made by the difference in thickness of two parts of the wall:—*v.t.* (ôf"sĕt'; ôf'sĕt"), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -set', *p.pr.* -set'ting], **1,** to balance; compensate for; **2,** to terrace.

off-shoot (ôf'shōōt"), *n.* something branching off as a side issue; a branch of a family, race, stem, etc.

off-shore (ôf'shōr"), *adj.* **1,** moving toward the sea; **2,** pertaining to the sea at a distance, usually of three miles or more, from the shore:—*adv.* (ôf'shōr'), away from, or at some distance from, the shore.

off-spring (ôf'spring"), *n.* **1,** a child or children; **2,** a descendant or descendants; issue; **3,** result; outcome.

of-ten (ôf'n), *adv.* many times; frequently. Also, *Poetic*, **oft.**

of-ten-times (ôf'n-tīmz"), *adv.* often. Also, *Poetic*, **oft'times".**

o-gle (ō'gl), *v.t.* to look at with familiar or admiring glances:—*n.* an admiring or too familiar look.—*n.* **o'gler.**

o-gre (ō'gĕr), *n.* **1,** an imaginary man-eating monster; **2,** a cruel or hideous person.—*n.fem.* **o'gress.**—*adj.* **o'gre-ish; o'grish.**

oh (ō), *interj.* **1,** an exclamation of wonder, sorrow, shame, pain, or anxiety; **2,** (preferably, *O*), a word used in earnest address, as in prayer:—*n.* [*pl.* oh's; ohs (ōz)], an exclamation of wonder, sorrow, shame, etc.

ohm (ōm), *n.* a unit of measurement in electrical science, used in calculating the resistance of a circuit.

oil (oil), *n.* **1,** a greasy or unctuous liquid, insoluble in water, but generally soluble in alcohol or ether, inflammable and burning with a luminous, smoky flame; **2,** any substance of a mobile, unctuous character; as, *oil* of vitriol; **3,** in art: **a,** a pigment mixed for use with oil: called *oil color* or *oil paint*; **b,** a picture painted with this material; **c,** in *pl.*, oil colors used in painting: **oil of vitriol,** sulphuric acid: the commercial name: **to burn the midnight oil,** to study late into the night:—*v.t.* **1,** to lubricate with oil; **2,** to anoint.—*n.* **oil'er.**

oil cake the mass of compressed seeds or vegetable substance remaining after oil has been extracted: often fed to cattle.

oil-cloth (oil'klôth"), *n.* coarse cloth coated with oil or oil paint, used for covering floors, shelves, tables, etc.

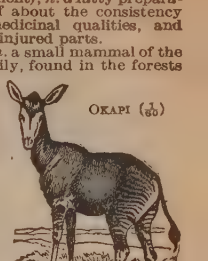
oil-skin (oil'skin"), *n.* **1,** cloth made waterproof by having been treated with oil; **2,** in *pl.*, waterproof clothing made of such cloth.

oil-stone (oil'stōn"), *n.* a fine-grained stone, moistened with oil, used as a whetstone for sharpening edged tools, as knives.

oil-y (oil'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** containing, or like, oil; greasy; **2,** smooth in speech or manner; smooth-tongued; fawning; as, *oily* remarks; an *oily* tongue.—*adv.* **oil'i-ly.**—*n.* **oil'i-ness.**

oint-ment (oint'mĕnt), *n.* a fatty preparation of about the consistency of butter, having medicinal qualities, and applied to wounds or injured parts.

o-ka-pi (ō-kä'pē), *n.* a small mammal of the giraffe family, found in the forests of central Africa.


Okapi ($\frac{1}{60}$)

o-kra (ō'krȧ; ŏk'rȧ), *n.* a West Indian plant, the pods of which are used as vegetables, in soups, and in a dish called *gumbo*.

old (ōld), *adj.* [*comp.* old'er or eld'er, *superl.* old'est or eld'est], **1,** having existed or lived many years; aged; as, an *old* oak; an *old* man; **2,** having an appearance of age; as, an *old* face; **3,** having reached a certain age; as, twenty-one years *old;* **4,** decayed by time; as, an *old* ruin; ancient, **5,** out of date; as, *old* customs; *old* coins; **6,** long used; not new; as, *old* shoes; **7,** long practiced; as, *old* habits; **8,** belonging to the past; as, one's *old* home; **9,** *Colloq.*, familiar and dear; as, *Old* Glory; **10,** long experienced; as, he is an *old* hand at that work:—*n.* former times; as, in days of *old*.—*n.* **old'ness.**

old-en (ōl'dn), *adj.* ancient; bygone; as, in *olden* times.

old–fash-ioned (ōld"-făsh'ŭnd), **1,** *adj.* having or adhering to old ideas or customs; as, an *old-fashioned* person; **2,** having the feelings or tastes of an older person; as, an *old-fashioned* child; **3,** out of style; as, an *old-fashioned* coat.

Old Glo-ry the flag of the United States: a familiar term of affection.

Old Tes-ta-ment the first of the two main divisions of the canonical books of the Bible.

old–world (ōld"-wûrld"), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to ancient times; **2,** (usually, *Old World*), pertaining to the Eastern Hemisphere.

o-le-ag-i-nous (ō"lē-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1,** having greasy qualities; oily; **2,** sleek or smooth in appearance, voice, or manner; fawning.—*n.* **o"le-ag'i-nous-ness.**

o-le-an-der (ō"lē-ăn'dĕr), *n.* an evergreen shrub with handsome, fragrant, red or white flowers, every part of the plant being poisonous.

o-le-as-ter (ō"lē-ăs'tĕr), *n.* **1,** a shrub of southern Europe, with yellow flowers and a bitter, olivelike fruit; **2,** the true wild olive; a wild variety of the olive.

o-le-o-mar-ga-rine (ō"lē-ō-mär'gȧ-rēn; -rĭn; *Colloq.* ō"lē-ō-mär'jĕr-ēn), *n.* a waxy, solid fat, extracted from animal fats and used for butter: also called *oleo* (ō'lē-ō). Also, o"le-o-mar'ga-rin.

ol-fac-to-ry (ŏl-făk'tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, smelling; as, an *olfactory* nerve:—*n.*, usually in *pl.*, [*pl.* olfactories (-rĭz)], the organ or sense of smell.

ol-i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* one of the rulers in a government that is controlled by a few persons

ol-i-gar-chy (ŏl′ĭ-gär″kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* oligarchies (-kĭz)], **1,** government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few; **2,** a state so governed; **3,** the few who rule.—*adj.* **ol′i-gar′chic; ol′i-gar′chi-cal.**

ol-ive (ŏl′ĭv), *n.* **1,** any of a genus (*Olea*) of trees and shrubs; esp., an Old World evergreen tree cultivated for its oily fruit; **2,** the fruit of this tree; **3,** a dull brownish or yellowish green color; **4,** an olive branch:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, the olive; **2,** of a dull brownish or yellowish green color; **3,** tawny: said of the complexion.

O-lym-pi-ad (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ăd), *n.* in ancient Greece, the period of four years between two celebrations of the Olympic games: a standard used in reckoning dates from the first Olympiad, which began 776 B.C.

O-lym-pic (ō-lĭm′pĭk), *adj.* pertaining to Olympia in Elis, Greece, or to Mount Olympus, in Thessaly, the home of the gods: **Olympic games, 1,** the athletic games and races of ancient Greece, celebrated every four years in honor of the god Zeus at Olympia; **2,** a modern revival of these games, first held at Athens in 1896. Also, **O-lym′pi-an.**

o-me-ga (ō-mē′gȧ; ō′mĕ-gȧ; ō-mĕg′ȧ), *n.* **1,** the last letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to the English long *o;* **2,** hence, the last; end.

om-e-let (ŏm′ĕ-lĕt; ŏm′lĕt), *n.* eggs and milk, with, sometimes, other ingredients, beaten together and browned in a pan. Also, **om′e-lette.**

o-men (ō′mĕn), *n.* a prophetic sign of some future event; augury:—*v.t.* to foretell by signs; predict.

o-men-tum (ō-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* omenta (-tȧ)], a free fold of the peritoneum or membrane that lines the abdominal cavity, connecting the stomach with the spleen, large intestine, and liver.

om-i-nous (ŏm′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* foreboding evil; threatening.—*adv.* **om′i-nous-ly.**—*n.* **om′i-nous-ness.**

o-mis-sion (ō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** neglect or failure to do something required; **2,** something left out.

o-mit (ō-mĭt′), *v.t.* **1,** to leave out; as, to *omit* the address; **2,** to neglect, as a task.—*adj.* **o-mis′si-ble.**

om-ni-bus (ŏm′nĭ-bŭs), *n.* a large four-wheeled public vehicle for passenger traffic over a fixed route:—*adj.* including many different objects or cases; as, in lawmaking, an *omnibus* bill.

om-nip-o-tent (ŏm-nĭp′ō-tĕnt), *adj.* having unlimited power; as, the *omnipotent* God: **the Omnipotent,** God, the all-powerful.—*adv.* **om-nip′o-tent-ly.**—*n.* **om-nip′o-tence.**

om-ni-pres-ent (ŏm″nĭ-prĕz′ĕnt), *adj.* present everywhere at the same time: used esp. of God.—*n.* **om″ni-pres′ence.**

om-nis-cient (ŏm-nĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* knowing all; infinitely wise.—*adv.* **om-nis′cient-ly.**—*n.* **om-nis′cience.**

om-niv-o-rous (ŏm-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *adj.* **1,** feeding upon both vegetable and animal food; as, *omnivorous* animals; **2,** all-devouring; as, an *omnivorous* reader.—*adv.* **om-niv′o-rous-ly.**—*n.* **om-niv′o-rous-ness.**

on (ŏn), *prep.* **1,** upon; supported by; as, to sit *on* a chair; **2,** in contact with the upper surface of; as, we live *on* the earth; **3,** covering; as, shoes *on* one's feet; **4,** along or by; as, Paris is *on* the Seine; **5,** in the act or state of; as, *on* a journey; *on* fire; **6,** toward; as, he looked *on* her as his guide; have pity *on* the needy; **7,** forming part of; as, *on* the committee; **8,** showing the relation of following after; as, they are *on* his trail; **9,** in the direction of; as, the door opens *on* a lawn; **10,** about; concerning; as, an address *on* peace; **11,** at the time of; as, *on* June first; **12,** against or hanging from; as, a picture *on* the wall; **13,** upon the event of; as, he saw him *on* his arrival:—*adv.* **1,** forward; as, to go *on;* **2,** in or into a position to cover, support, etc.; as, put *on* your coat; **3,** in or into action or use; as, to turn *on* the gas; **4,** in progress; as, a fight is *on.*

once (wŭns), *adv.* **1,** at one time; formerly; as, *once* upon a time; this was *once* my home; **2,** one time only; as, read it over *once;* **3,** at any time; ever; as, if *once* they lose heart, their cause will be lost:—*n.* one time: **at once, 1,** together; as, all talk *at once;* **2,** immediately; as, do it *at once.*

one (wŭn), *adj.* **1,** composed of a single unit, being, or object; individual; **2,** a certain; as, *one* Henry; **3,** single in number; united; as, they answered with *one* voice; **4,** the same:—*n.* [*pl.* ones (wŭnz)], **1,** the first number used in counting by units; also, its symbol, as 1 or i; **2,** a single person or thing:—*pron.* a certain person or thing considered indefinitely; anybody; as, *one* must live.—*n.* **one′ness.**

on-er-ous (ŏn′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* burdensome; weighty; as, an *onerous* duty.—*adv.* **on′er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **on′er-ous-ness.**

one-self (wŭn″sĕlf′), *pron.* an emphatic and reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun *one;* one's self.

one—sid-ed (wŭn′-sīd″ĕd), *adj.* **1,** having, or appearing on, only one side; **2,** giving more prominence or greater development to one side; **3,** hence, uneven; partial; unfair.—*adv.* **one″-sid′ed-ly.**

on-ion (ŭn′yŭn), *n.* **1,** a plant of the lily family, having a strong-smelling edible bulb; **2,** the bulb of the plant.

on-ly (ōn′lĭ), *adj.* **1,** sole; single; as, the *only* man there; **2,** one and no more; —*adv.* **1,** singly; **2,** merely:—*conj.* except; but: often with *that.*

on-rush (ŏn′rŭsh″), *n.* an onset; a rushing on; an assault.

on-set (ŏn′sĕt″), *n.* an assault; attack; as, the *onset* was furious.

on-slaught (ŏn′slôt″), *n.* a furious attack or assault.

on-to (ŏn′tōō), *prep.* upon the top of: usually considered a colloquialism.

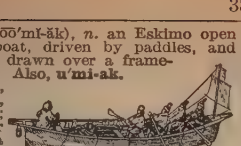
o-nus (ō′nŭs), *n.* a burden; duty; obligation; responsibility.

on-ward (ŏn′wĕrd), *adj.* advancing; forward; as, the *onward* march of troops:—*adv.* toward the desired end; forward; as, to move *onward.* Also, *adv.* **on′wards.**

on-yx (ŏn′ĭks; ō′nĭks), *n.* a kind of quartz consisting of layers of various colors, such as brown, black, red, white.

o-ö-lite (ō′ō-līt), *n.* a granular form of limestone resembling fish roe.

oo-mi-ak (o͞o′mĭ-ăk), *n.* an Eskimo open boat, driven by paddles, and made of skins drawn over a frame-work of wood. Also, **u'mi-ak.**


OOMIAK

1ooze (o͞oz), *n.* **1,** soft, slimy mud; **2,** a bog or marsh; **3,** a soft material, largely composed of the chalky shells of minute marine animals, occurring in great deposits on the ocean floor, esp. in its deeper parts.

2ooze (o͞oz), *n.* **1,** a gentle or imperceptible flow, as of a stream through sedges or sweat from pores; **2,** a tanning infusion made of oak bark, sumac, etc.:—*adj.* tanned by forced permeation with ooze and finished on the flesh side, as certain pliant leathers with a fine-grain, velvety surface; as, *ooze* calf:—*v.i.* **1,** to flow gently; exude; **2,** to leak out gradually, as news:—*v.t.* to discharge or give out slowly.—*adj.* **oo'zy.**

o-pac-i-ty (ō-păs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the quality of not allowing light to pass through; opaqueness; **2,** cloudiness; darkness.

o-pal (ō′păl), *n.* a precious stone, translucent and lustrous, showing a play of various and delicate colors.

o-pal-es-cent (ō′păl-ĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* showing a play of delicate colors, like an opal.—*n.* **o'pal-es'cence.**

o-pal-ine (ō′păl-ĭn; ō′păl-ĭn), *adj.* having a play of delicate colors; iridescent, as the wings of certain insects.

o-paque (ō-pāk′), *adj.* **1,** not allowing light to pass through; dark; not transparent; **2,** having no luster or brightness: said of some colors:—*n.* that which is opaque.—*adv.* **o-paque'ly.**—*n.* **o-paque'ness.**

O-pen (ō′pn), *adj.* **1,** not shut; unclosed; **2,** unsealed or unstopped, as a letter or a bottle; **3,** uncovered or exposed; as, an *open* boat; **4,** not obstructed; as, a river *open* to navigation; **5,** clear of trees; as, *open* country; **6,** unfilled; unoccupied; disengaged; as, the position is still *open;* **7,** undecided; as, an *open* question; **8,** not settled or balanced, as an account; **9,** not frozen; free from ice and snow; as, an *open* winter; **10,** unfolded or spread out; as, an *open* newspaper; **11,** not hidden; in plain view; as, *open* lawlessness; unreserved; as, an *open* criticism; **12,** public; free for all; as, an *open* meeting; *open* competition; **13,** ready to hear or to receive suggestion; as, an *open* mind; **14,** generous; as, to give with an *open* hand; **15,** frank; sincere; as, an *open* countenance; **16,** having spaces, gaps, or holes, as certain needlework:—*v.t.* **1,** to unclose or unlock, as a window or door; **2,** to spread out, as a fan; **3,** to break the seal of or untie, as an envelope or package; **4,** to remove obstructions from; as, to *open* a road; **5,** to begin; as, to *open* the discussion; **6,** to put into operation; as, to *open* a store; **7,** to reveal; expose; as, to *open* one's mind to a friend; **8,** to pierce or make a hole in; **9,** to offer for settlement, use, etc.; as, to *open* undeveloped land:—*v.i.* **1,** to unclose itself; **2,** to commence; **3,** to lead; give; as, the door *opens* into the hall; **4,** to expand; develop; **5,** to become more clearly visible:—*n.* any wide, clear space; outdoors: with *the.*—*adv.* **o'pen-ly.**—*n.* **o'pen-ness.**—*n.* **o'pen-er.**—*adj.* and *v.t. Poetic,* **ope** (ōp).

o-pen–hand-ed (ō′pn-hănd″ĕd), *adj.* generous; liberal.

o-pen–heart-ed (ō′pn-härt″ĕd), *adj.* frank; sincere; candid.

o-pen-ing (ō′pn-ĭng; ōp′nĭng), *n.* **1,** an aperture, or a hole; as, an *opening* in a fence; **2,** a space in a woods where there are few trees and little undergrowth; **3,** the first steps; beginning; as, the *opening* of a trial; **4,** an opportunity or a chance:—*adj.* first in order.

o-pen shop a shop or factory that employs both union and non-union labor: opp. of *closed shop.*

o-pen-work (ō′pn-wûrk″), *n.* carving, metal work, embroidery, etc., so made that it shows open spaces.

1op-er-a (ŏp′ĕr-ȧ), *n.* a drama, with scenery, costumes, and acting, in which music is the most conspicuous feature, and with an orchestral accompaniment.

***2op-er-a** see.

op-er-a glass a small telescope made for both eyes and used in the theater, etc.: also called *opera glasses.*

op-er-ate (ŏp′ĕr-āt), *v.i.* **1,** to work; act; **2,** to produce a certain effect; **3,** to perform a surgical action upon the body:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to perform certain work; as, to *operate* a machine; **2,** to manage; direct; conduct; as, to *operate* a coal mine.

op-er-at-ic (ŏp″ĕr-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable for, or like, opera.

op-er-a-tion (ŏp″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or way of working; **2,** regular action; as, the machine is in *operation;* **3,** an agency; as, by *operation* of the law of gravitation, the building fell; **4,** a surgical treatment upon the living body, usually understood to involve the cutting of tissues; **5,** a series of movements of an army or fleet.

op-er-a-tive (ŏp′ĕr-ā-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having the power of acting; **2,** having effect; as, an *operative* law; **3,** vigorous; efficient; **4,** concerned with physical work, either with the hands or with machinery; as, an *operative* art:—*n.* an artisan or skilled workman; as, an *operative* in a spinning mill.

op-er-a-tor (ŏp′ĕr-ā″tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which works or acts **2,** one who is employed in a telephone exchange to make connections between lines; **3,** one who runs a machine, as in a factory.

op-er-et-ta (ŏp″ĕr-ĕt′ȧ), *n.* a short musical drama, usually of a light and humorous character.

oph-thal-mi-a (ŏf-thăl′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* inflammation of the eye.

oph-thal-mic (ŏf-thăl′mĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the eye; ocular; **2,** afflicted with ophthalmia.

o-pi-ate (ō′pĭ-āt), *n.* **1,** a medicine containing, or made from, opium, that causes sleep, as laudanum; **2,** anything that soothes:—*adj.* soothing; inducing quiet.

o-pine (ō-pīn′), *v.t.* to think; suppose; as, I *opine* that this is the case:—*v.i.* to conjecture; guess.

o-pin-ion (ō-pĭn′yŭn), *n.* **1,** belief; what one thinks about any subject;

as, that is my *opinion;* **2,** usually in *pl.,* a judgment formed after careful consideration; **3,** the statement of the law bearing upon a case; as, an *opinion* handed down by a judge; **4,** estimation; as, I have a good *opinion* of him.

o-pin-ion-at-ed (ō-pĭn′yŭn-āt″ĕd), *adj.* firm or obstinate in one's ideas or beliefs; stubborn.

o-pi-um (ō′pĭ-ŭm), *n.* a powerful sleep-producing drug obtained from a certain species of poppy.

o-pos-sum (ō-pŏs′ŭm), *n.* a small American animal which, if captured or in danger, pretends to be dead.

Opossum ($\frac{1}{20}$)

op-po-nent (ŏ-pō′-nĕnt), *n.* one who takes or supports the opposite side, as in argument or debate:—*adj.* **1,** acting in opposition; **2,** opposite.

op-por-tune (ŏp″ŏr-tūn′; ŏp′ŏr-tūn), *adj.* well-timed; seasonable; convenient; suitable.—*adv.* **op″por-tune′ly.**—*n.* **op″por-tune′ness.**

op-por-tu-nist (ŏp″ŏr-tū′nĭst), *n.* **1,** one who takes advantage of circumstances to promote or push forward his own interest or the political interests of his party; **2,** one who waits for a suitable time before trying to act upon his beliefs; **3,** one who alters his principles to suit an occasion.—*n.* **op″por-tu′nism.**

op-por-tu-ni-ty (ŏp″ŏr-tū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ties**], **1,** convenient time or occasion; **2,** chance; **3,** a favorable opening, as in business.

op-pose (ō-pōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to speak or act against; **2,** to resist; **3,** to set up as an obstacle:—*v.i.* to stand over against each other; as, *opposing* forces.—*n.* **op-pos′er.**—*adj.* **op-pos′a-ble.**

op-po-site (ŏp′ŏ-zĭt), *adj.* **1,** placed or standing in front of or over against; as, the *opposite* side of the street; the houses were *opposite* to each other; **2,** contrary; as, in the *opposite* way; **3,** antagonistic; very different; as, *opposite* opinions:—*n.* that which is contrary or in marked contrast.—*adv.* **op′po-site-ly.**—*n.* **op′po-site-ness.**

op-po-si-tion (ŏp″ŏ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of resisting or checking; **2,** the state of being resisted or checked; **3,** the relation of two heavenly bodies to each other when their longitudes differ by 180 degrees; **4,** the political party that does not support the party in power: with *the.*

op-press (ō-prĕs′), *v.t.* **1,** to burden; crush by hardships or severity; as, to *oppress* the poor; **2,** to weigh heavily upon; **3,** to tyrannize over.—*n.* **op-pres′sor.**

op-pres-sion (ō-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of burdening; **2,** the state of being burdened; hardship; **3,** injustice; **4,** weariness; listlessness.

op-pres-sive (ō-prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* **1,** unreasonably burdensome; as, *oppressive* laws; **2,** unjustly severe; tyrannical; as, an *oppressive* ruler; **3,** overpowering; as, the *oppressive* air of a closed room; **4,** causing uneasiness; as, *oppressive* formality.—*adv.* **op-pres′sive-ly.**—*n.* **op-pres′sive-ness.**

op-pro-bri-ous (ō-prō′brĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** expressing disrespectful reproach or contemptuous abuse; as, *opprobrious* words; **2,** disgraceful, as conduct.—*adv.* **op-pro′bri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **op-pro′bri-ous-ness.**

op-pro-bri-um (ō-prō′brĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1,** abusive or insulting language; **2,** disgrace; shame.

op-pugn (ō-pūn′), *v.t.* **1,** to dispute with; contend against; oppose; resist; **2,** to attack with argument.

op-tic (ŏp′tĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the eye or vision; ocular; as, the *optic* nerve; **2,** optical: **optic nerve,** the nerve running from the eye to the optic centers of the brain:—*n.* the eye.

op-ti-cal (ŏp′tĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the science of light and vision; as, *optical* instruments; **2,** pertaining to the eyesight.—*adv.* **op′ti-cal-ly.**

op-ti-cian (ŏp-tish′ăn), *n.* one who makes or sells eyeglasses, lenses, and instruments used in the study of light, vision, and sight.

op-tics (ŏp′tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of physics which treats of light and its properties, of the laws of vision, and of the construction of optical instruments, as microscopes, telescopes, etc.

op-ti-mism (ŏp′tĭ-mĭzm), *n.* **1,** the cheerful belief that everything in nature and history happens for the best; **2,** the inclination to look on the best side of things: opp. of *pessimism.*—*n.* **op′ti-mist.**

op-ti-mis-tic (ŏp″tĭ-mĭs′tĭk), *adj.* hopeful; inclined to look upon the best side of things. Also, **op″ti-mis′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **op″ti-mis′ti-cal-ly.**

op-tion (ŏp′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the right or power of choosing; as, you have the *option* of taking it or leaving it; **2,** the act of choosing; choice; **3,** that which can be or is chosen; **4,** a right, usually purchased, to buy or sell securities, land, or staple commodities at a specified price, within a specified time.—*adj.* **op′tion-al.**—*adv.* **op′tion-al-ly.**

op-tom-e-try (ŏp-tŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* the measurement of the powers of vision, and the fitting of glasses to correct visual defects.—*n.* **op-tom′e-trist.**

op-u-lent (ŏp′ū-lĕnt), *adj.* **1,** wealthy; rich; as, an *opulent* merchant; **2,** abundant; luxuriant.—*n.* **op′u-lence.**

***o-pus** (ō′pŭs), [Lat.], *n.* [*pl.* opera (ŏp′ĕ-ră)], in music, a work; composition.

or (ôr), *conj.* **1,** otherwise; either; else; as, you may take this book *or* that; **2,** also; in other words; as, an ovum, *or* egg.

or-a-cle (ôr′ă-kl), *n.* **1,** among the ancients, the reply of a deity or god, through an inspired priest, to some inquiry; **2,** the deity who gave the answer; **3,** the place where a deity might be consulted; **4,** the holy of holies in the Jewish temple; **5,** instruction given by God through his prophets; **6,** a prophet or person of great wisdom.

o-rac-u-lar (ō-răk′ū-lăr), *adj.* **1,** of the nature of a prophecy; **2,** having the quality of authority or solemnity; **3,** having the power to utter wise sayings or prophecies; **4,** ambiguous, or having two

possible meanings.—*ads.* **o-rac'u-lar-ly.**—*n.* **o-rac'u-lar-ness.**

o-ral (ō'răl), *adj.* **1,** uttered by the mouth; spoken; as, an *oral* statement; **2,** pertaining to, or situated near, the mouth; as, the *oral* cavity.—*adv.* **o'ral-ly.**

or-ange (ŏr'ĕnj; ŏr'ĭnj), *n.* **1,** an evergreen tree with fragrant white flowers and a deep golden-colored and juicy fruit; **2,** the fruit itself; **3,** the golden or reddish yellow color of the rind of such fruit:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to such fruit; **2,** of a deep golden or reddish yellow color.

o-rang—u-tan (ō-răng'-ōō-tăn"; ō'răng-ōō'tăn), *n.* a large, man-like ape of Borneo and Sumatra. Also, **o-rang'—ou-tang".**

o-ra-tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* a formal and dignified public speech delivered on a special occasion; as, a funeral *oration.*

or-a-tor (ŏr'ă-tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who makes an eloquent and dignified speech upon an occasion of special importance; **2,** a public speaker noted for skill and power.

or-a-tor-i-cal (ŏr"ă-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a skilful public speaker or to eloquent and dignified public speaking; as, *oratorical* gestures.—*adv.* **or"a-tor'i-cal-ly.**

o-ra-to-ri-o (ŏr"ă-tō-rĭ'ō), *n.* [*pl.* oratorios (-ōz)], a dramatic dialog in music, usually on a sacred theme, sung with orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume.

[1]or-a-to-ry (ŏr'ă-tō-rĭ), *n.* the art of speaking well in public; eloquence or skill in public speaking.

[2]or-a-to-ry (ŏr'ă-tō-rĭ, -rĭz)], *n.* [*pl.* oratories for private devotion.

orb (ŏrb), *n.* **1,** a globe; **2,** a sphere, esp. one of the heavenly bodies, as the moon; **3,** the eye or eyeball:—*v.t.* **1,** to form into a circle; **2,** to encircle.—*adj.* **orbed** (ŏrbd).

or-bic-u-lar (ŏr-bĭk'ū-lẽr), *adj.* rounded; circular or spherical.

or-bit (ŏr'bĭt), *n.* **1,** the bony cavity which contains the eye; **2,** the course followed by a heavenly body.—*adj.* **or'bit-al.**

or-chard (ŏr'chẽrd), *n.* a plantation of fruit trees, as apple, pear, or peach trees; also, the trees collectively.

or-ches-tra (ŏr'kĕs-trȧ), *n.* **1,** in a modern theater or opera house, the place occupied by the instrumental musicians; **2,** the body of musicians; **3,** the collection of instruments on which they play; **4,** the forward part or all of the main floor of a theater.—*adj.* **or-ches'tral.**

or-ches-tra-tion (ŏr"kĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* the arrangement of a musical score so that it can be played by orchestral instruments.

or-chid (ŏr'kĭd), *n.* **1,** any of a large family of plants bearing beautiful, showy, or often grotesque, blossoms; **2,** the blossom of any of these plants, as the lady's-slipper.

or-dain (ŏr-dān'), *v.t.* **1,** to appoint or set apart for some special work; as, to *ordain* a minister or priest; **2,** to regulate by law; decree; **3,** to destine; as, fate *ordains* our destiny.—*n.* **or-dain'er.**

or-de-al (ŏr'dē-ăl; ŏr'dēl), *n.* **1,** an ancient method of trial by fire, water, combat, etc., to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person; **2,** hence, a severe trial or test.

or-der (ŏr'dẽr), *n.* **1,** orig., a row, rank, or line; sequence; **2,** a rank, degree, or class in the social scale; as, the *order* of nobility; **3,** a group of persons united in a society; as, a Masonic *order;* also, a badge worn by a member of the group; **4,** a regular or settled method of action; established custom; as, the *order* of business in a meeting; **5,** a regular or harmonious placing of the parts of a whole; **6,** authority; also, rule or law; as, an army *order;* **7,** public quiet or observance of law; as, *order* in the streets; **8,** working condition; as, the engine was out of *order;* **9,** usually in *pl.,* in ritualistic churches, the rite of ordination to the office of clergyman; as, to take *orders,* or enter the ministry; **10,** in botany and zoölogy, a group next larger than the family and smaller than the class; **11,** in mathematics, the degree of a mathematical expression: **in order to,** for the purpose of: **in order that,** so that: used as a conjunction introducing a clause of purpose:—*v.t.* **1,** to regulate or manage; direct **2,** to instruct with authority; **3,** to give directions for the purchase of.

or-der-ly (ŏr'dẽr-lĭ), *adj.* **1,** regular; methodical; systematic; carefully arranged; **2,** well conducted or regulated; as, an *orderly* meeting; performed carefully and methodically; as, the task was done in an *orderly* manner; **3,** peaceable; as, an *orderly* crowd:—*adv.* properly:—*n.* [*pl.* orderlies (-lĭz)], **1,** a soldier who attends upon an officer to carry his orders; **2,** a man who acts as attendant in a hospital.—*n.* **or'der-li-ness.**

or-di-nal (ŏr'dĭ-năl), *n* a number showing succession in a series; as, *first, second, third* are *ordinals:* distinguished from *cardinal:*—*adj.* designating numbers, as *first, second, third,* etc., of the form which indicates order or succession in a series.

or-di-nance (ŏr'dĭ-năns), *n.* **1,** that which God or fate has decreed; **2,** an established rule, rite, or law; as, a city *ordinance;* **3,** a religious rite or ceremony.

or-di-na-ry (ŏr'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** according to established custom or rule; **2,** usual; **3,** commonplace:—*n.* [*pl.* ordinaries (-rĭz)], **1,** one who has jurisdiction in his own right, as a bishop or certain judges; **2,** a customary or appointed form; **3,** a meal served at a fixed time; a table d'hote; **4,** a place where such a meal is served.—*adv.* **or'di-na-ri-ly.**

or-di-na-tion (ŏr"dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* admission to the Christian ministry; as, the *ordination* of a minister.

ord-nance (ŏrd'năns), *n.* **1,** the heavy guns used in warfare; **2,** military supplies.

or-dure (ŏr'dūr), *n.* **1,** excrement; dung; filth; **2,** obscenity; foul language.

ore (ōr), *n.* a metal-bearing mineral or rock, esp. one containing sufficient metal to be commercially valuable.

or-gan (ŏr'găn), *n.* **1,** a part of an animal or plant fitted to perform some special duty; as, the *organ* of sight; **2,** a means of making known the opinions or official acts of a person or party, as a newspaper; **3,** a means by which an action is performed; as, courts are the *organs* of justice; **4,** a large

musical wind instrument with pipes or reeds, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of keys; also, a smaller instrument operated by pedals or a crank.

or-gan-die (ôr′găn-dī), *n.* a fine, transparent, muslin dress goods, often with delicate patterns. Also, **or′gan-dy.**

or-gan-ic (ôr-găn′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, of the nature of, or affecting, some organ of the body; as, an *organic* disease; **2,** pertaining to, or derived from, anything that has life in itself; as, fossils are remains of *organic* bodies; **3,** constitutional; inherent; as, an *organic* fault; **4,** containing carbon as an essential ingredient, as a compound; **5,** systematized.—*adv.* **or-gan′i-cal-ly.**

or-gan-ism (ôr′găn-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** anything that has life in itself; **2,** a body composed of parts performing special duties, but mutually dependent; **3,** anything like such a body; as, the social *organism.*

or-gan-ist (ôr′găn-ĭst), *n.* a player on the musical instrument, the organ.

or-gan-i-za-tion (ôr″găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the parts of an animal or a plant, regarded as a whole, acting or working together; as, the *organization* of a fish; **2,** any body consisting of parts mutually dependent but each having a special duty; as, the educational *organization* of the country; **3,** a body of persons united for some end or work; as, a church *organization;* **4,** the act of forming a union to work together for a common end; as, the *organization* of a club.

or-gan-ize (ôr′găn-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to give life or being to; as, to *organize* a rebellion; **2,** to cause to unite and work together in orderly fashion; as, to *organize* forces for a campaign.—*n.* **or′gan-iz″er.**

or-gy (ôr′jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* orgies (-jĭz)], **1,** among the Greeks and Romans, a secret rite or celebration in honor of a god, esp. Bacchus; **2,** a wild, drunken revel.

ORIEL WINDOW

o-ri-el (ō′rĭ-ĕl), *n.* a large bay window which rests on brackets.

o-ri-ent (ō′rĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** rising, like the sun; **2,** pertaining to, or coming from, the east; **3,** like the sunrise; bright; **4,** clear; translucent; as, *orient* pearls: —*v.t.* **1,** to set facing the east; **2,** to find the position of, in relation to the east; **3,** to find the bearings of, as in surveying; **4,** to set right in relation to some fixed rule or principle:—*n.* the east: opp. of *occident,* or *west:* **Orient,** the East; the countries of Asia, esp. the Far East: opp. of *Occident.*

o-ri-en-tal (ō″rĭ-ĕn′tăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the east; **2,** (usually, *Oriental*), pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Orient; as, an *oriental* rug:—*n.* (usually, *Oriental*), a native of one of the countries east of Europe, esp. a member of a native race; an Asiatic.—*adv.* **o″ri-en′tal-ly.**

O-ri-en-tal-ism (ō″rĭ-ĕn′tăl-ĭzm), *n.* an expression, trait, or custom peculiar to the East. Also, **o″ri-en′tal-ism.**—*n.* **O″ri-en′tal-ist.**

o-ri-en-tate (ō″rĭ-ĕn′tāt″; ō″rĭ-ĕn′tāt), *v.t.* **1,** to place so as to face the east; **2,** to determine the position of, with reference to the east:—*v.i.* to face the east.

o-ri-en-ta-tion (ō″rĭ-ĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the finding of the east point so as to get one's bearings; **2,** the placing of a church so that the altar shall be at the east end; **3,** the ability to find and hold the right mental attitude toward a subject.

or-i-fice (ŏr′ĭ-fĭs), *n.* a mouth or opening into a cavity or tube; a vent.

or-i-gin (ŏr′ĭ-jĭn), *n.* **1,** a beginning; birth; source; **2,** parentage; **3,** cause; **4,** derivation, as of a word; **5,** in anatomy, the end of a muscle attached to a part which does not move.

o-rig-i-nal (ō-rĭj′ĭ-năl), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to the beginning or origin; **2,** first in existence or order; primary; as, an *original* edition of a book; **3,** not copied; as, an *original* painting; **4,** able to create or invent that which is new; as, an *original* writer:—*n.* **1,** that from which anything is copied; **2,** the language in which a translated work was written; **3,** an unusual person.—*adv.* **o-rig′i-nal-ly.**

o-rig-i-nal-i-ty (ō-rĭj″ĭ-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the ability to create or make something new; as, the *originality* of an inventor; **2,** the quality of being new or novel.

o-rig-i-nate (ō-rĭj′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to bring into existence; invent; create:—*v.i.* to begin to exist; rise or spring from a source.—*n.* **o-rig″i-na′tion.**—*n.* **o-rig′i-na″tor.**

o-ri-ole (ō′rĭ-ōl), *n.* **1,** any of various black-and-yellow birds which build hanging nests, esp. the golden oriole of Europe; **2,** any of certain American black-and-orange birds, which build hanging nests.

O-ri-on (ō-rī′ŏn), *n.* in astronomy, a large constellation near the celestial equator, noted for its group of three bright stars in a line, called the Sword Belt, or Girdle, of Orion.

or-i-son (ŏr′ĭ-zŭn), *n. Archaic;* a prayer; devotions.

or-mo-lu (ŏr′mō-lōō), *n.* brass so finished as to appear like gold.

or-na-ment (ŏr′nă-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** anything that adorns or beautifies; **2,** decoration; ornaments collectively:—*v.t.* (ŏr′nă-mĕnt; ŏr″nă-mĕnt′), to adorn; bedeck.

or-na-men-tal (ŏr″nă-mĕn′tăl), *adj.* serving to adorn or decorate.—*adv.* **or″na-men′tal-ly.**

or-na-men-ta-tion (ŏr″nă-mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* decoration; trimming; adornment.

or-nate (ŏr-nāt′; ŏr′nāt), *adj.* **1,** much adorned or decorated; **2,** of literature, embellished; often, showy; as, an *ornate* style.—*adv.* **or-nate′ly.**—*n.* **or-nate′ness.**

or-ni-thol-o-gy (ŏr″nĭ-thŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* the scientific study of birds and their habits.—*n.* **or″ni-thol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **or″ni-tho-log′i-cal.**

o-ro-tund (ō′rō-tŭnd; ŏr′ō-tŭnd), *adj.* **1,** having a full, clear, smooth quality: open, mellow, rich, and musical: said of the voice: **2,** imposing; pompous.

or-phan (ôr′făn), *n.* a child who has lost one or, more commonly, both parents by death:—*adj.* being without parents, because of their death:—*v.t.* to deprive of a parent or parents.

or-phan-age (ôr'făn-ăj), *n.* **1,** the state of being without parents; **2,** an institution for orphans.

or-ris (ôr'ĭs), *n.* the iris, a plant, the dried and finely ground roots of which are used as a perfume or sachet powder, called *orris root.* Also, **or'rice.**

or-tho-dox (ôr'thō-dŏks), *adj.* **1,** holding what is regarded as the conservative opinion, esp. in regard to religion; **2,** approved; accepted; **3,** in agreement with the Scriptures as interpreted by a given church authority: opp. of *heterodox.*

or-tho-dox-y (ôr'thō-dŏk"sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* orthodoxies (-sĭz)], a holding to, or a following of, the accepted or common belief or opinion, esp. a religious doctrine.

or-tho-graph-ic (ôr"thō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to correct spelling; **2,** in geometry, pertaining to right angles, or to straight lines. Also, **or"tho-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **or"tho-graph'i-cal-ly.**

or-thog-ra-phy (ôr-thŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* orthographies (-fĭz)], the art of spelling words correctly; also, the standard way of grouping letters to form words.—*n.* **or-thog'ra-pher.**

or-tho-pe-dics (ôr"thō-pē'dĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1,** the prevention or treatment of deformities, esp. in young children; **2,** a branch of plastic surgery connected with the treatment of deformities. Also, **or"tho-pæ'dics.**—*adj.* **or"tho-pe'dic.**

or-to-lan (ôr'tō-lăn), *n.* **1,** a European and African species of bunting, much prized for its flesh; **2,** in the U. S., the bobolink.

ORTOLAN ($\frac{1}{2}$)

o-ryx (ō'rĭks; ŏr'ĭks), *n.* any of a genus (*Oryx*) of African antelopes with long, almost straight, horns.

O-sage or-ange (ō'sāj), an ornamental American tree with glossy leaves and fruit resembling the orange, but inedible.

os-cil-late (ŏs'ĭ-lāt), *v.i.* **1,** to swing backward and forward, as the pendulum of a clock; vibrate; **2,** to pass back and forth from one state to another:—*v.t.* to cause to swing back and forth.—*n.* **os"cil-la'tion.**

os-cil-la-tor (ŏs'ĭ-lā"tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which moves backward and forward like a pendulum; **2,** a device for producing electric vibrations, esp. in a wireless telegraph system.—*adj.* **os'cil-la-to-ry.**

os-cu-late (ŏs'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to kiss:—*v.i.* to kiss one another.—*n.* **os"cu-la'tion.**—*adj.* **os'cu-la-to-ry.**

o-sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* **1,** a willow, the twigs of which are used in basket making; **2,** a similar plant of another family, as the American dogwood:—*adj.* made of, or consisting of, willow twigs.

os-prey (ŏs'prā), *n.* a large, brown-and-white hawk that feeds on fish: also called *ossifrage* (see illus. next column).

os-se-ous (ŏs'ē-ŭs), *adj.* consisting of, like, or capable of forming, bone or bonelike substance; bony.

os-si-fy (ŏs'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to convert or change into bone or into a bonelike substance; harden:—*v.i.* to become bone.—*n.* **os"si-fi-ca'tion.**

OSPREY ($\frac{1}{20}$)

os-ten-si-ble (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* seeming; pretended; apparent; as, an *ostensible* reason.—*adv.* **os-ten'si-bly.**

os-ten-ta-tion (ŏs"tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* unnecessary show or parade; ambitious or vain display.

os-ten-ta-tious (ŏs"tĕn-tā'shŭs), *adj.* fond of show; intended for vain display; showy; gaudy; as, *ostentatious* jewelry.—*adv.* **os"ten-ta'tious-ly.**

os-te-o-path (ŏs'tē-ō-păth), *n.* one who practices osteopathy.—*n.* **os"te-op'a-thist.**—*adj.* **os"te-o-path'ic.**

os-te-op-a-thy (ŏs"tē-ŏp'ə-thĭ), *n.* a system of medicine which, while recognizing the value of surgery and other special branches of therapy, teaches that structural derangement, esp. of the spinal column, is the chief predisposing cause of disease, and in healing lays stress on restoring normal structural position by manipulation.

ost-ler (ŏs'lẽr), *n.* a man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman. See **hos'tler,** *Pfd. S.*

os-tra-cism (ŏs'trə-sĭzm), *n.* **1,** in ancient Greece, temporary banishment for a period of five to ten years by popular vote; **2,** exclusion from favor by general consent; as, *ostracism* by society.

os-tra-cize (ŏs'trə-sīz), *v.t.* **1,** among the ancient Greeks, to banish or drive out by popular vote; **2,** to put out of public or private favor; as, he was *ostracized* from good society.

os-trich (ŏs'trĭch), *n.* a swiftly running African bird, incapable of flight, the largest bird known: valued for its feathers.

OSTRICH ($\frac{1}{40}$)

oth-er (ŭth'ẽr), *adj.* **1,** not the same; different; as, I have *other* matters to attend to; **2,** additional; more; as, I have *other* sisters; **3,** opposite; as, the *other* side of the street; **4,** second; as, every *other* line:—*adv.* otherwise; as, she could not do *other* than help him:—*pron.* **1,** the opposite one of two; as, one or the *other* of you must do it; **2,** a different person or thing:—*conj.* or; either.

oth-er-wise (ŭth'ẽr-wīz"), *adv.* **1,** in a different way; differently; **2,** in different conditions or respects; as, I know him professionally, but not *otherwise:*—*conj.* else:—*adj.* different.

ot-tar (ŏt'ăr), *n.* the fragrant oil extracted from the petals of flowers, esp. roses: used in perfumery. Also, **ot'to;** *Pfd. S.,* **at'tar.**

ot-ter (ŏt'ĕr), *n.* a fish-eating animal of the weasel family, living in the water and valued for its fur.

Ot-to-man (ŏt'ō-măn), *adj.* pertaining to the Turks:—*n.* [*pl.* Ottomans (-mănz)], a Turk: **ottoman, 1,** a cushioned seat, somewhat like those used in Turkey; **2,** a movable cushioned foot rest.

[1]ought (ôt), *v.aux.* [no other form found], **1,** *Obs.,* owed: the past tense or past participle of *owe;* **2,** expressing obligation, fitness, necessity, duty, or probability: followed by infinitive; as, I *ought* to do it.

[2]ought (ôt), *n.* **1,** anything; any part; **2,** in arithmetic, a cipher; hence, nothing:—*adv.* to any extent; at all. Also, **aught,** *Pfd. S.*

[1]ounce (ouns), *n.* **1,** a weight of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound avoirdupois; $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pound troy, or apothecaries' weight; **2,** figuratively, any small quantity; as, an *ounce* of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

[2]ounce (ouns), **1,** a handsome leopardlike animal of central Asia; **2,** in America, any similar animal, as the jaguar.

our (our), *poss. pron.* and *adj.* of or pertaining to us; as, *our* school; on *our* behalf.

ours (ourz), a possessive form of the personal pronoun *we,* used alone: **1,** as *adj.,* in the predicate; as, whose cat is that? it is *ours;* **2,** as *pron.;* as, whose book have you? I have *ours.*

our-selves (our-sĕlvz'), *pron. pl.* we or us, not others: an emphatic or reflexive form: **ourself,** myself: used only in formal or regal style.

oust (oust), *v.t.* to eject or turn out; as, to *oust* a person from a position.

out (out), *adv.* [but often used in the predicate like an *adj.;* as, the stars are *out*], **1,** outside; not within doors; **2,** abroad; away; forth; as, to go *out* to India; **3,** from a given condition (to another); as, a light is turned *out;* **4,** in baseball, not at the bat, as a side; also, dismissed, or retired from running or batting, as a runner or a side; **5,** from one's own use or possession to another's; as, he lends his money *out;* **6,** to a conclusion or an end; as, to burn *out;* hear me *out;* **7,** out of pocket; minus; as, *out* five dollars; **8,** in error; wrong; as, your figures are *out;* **9,** disclosed; made known; as, the secret is *out:*—*adj.* **1,** outer; **2,** outlying; **3,** in baseball or cricket, fielding, or not having an inning: said of a team or a side; **4,** unusual; abnormal; as, an *out* size:—*interj.* begone!—*n.* **1,** usually in *pl.,* one who is not in office; **2,** an outer nook or corner; as, the ins and *outs* of a garden; **3,** in *pl.,* the side in a baseball game not having its inning: opp. of *ins:*—*v.t.* to expel; dispossess:—*v.i. Colloq.,* to go out.

out and out thoroughly; completely.—*adj.* **out'-and-out'.**

out-bid (out-bĭd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -bade' (-băd') or -bid', *p.p.* -bid'den (-bĭd'n) or -bid', *p.pr.* -bid'ding], to exceed in bidding.

out-board (out'bōrd"), *adj.* located on or near the outside of a vessel.

out-bound (out'bound"), *adj.* outward bound; leaving a port, railway terminal, or the like.

out-break (out'brāk"), *n.* **1,** a sudden bursting forth, as of an epidemic; **2,** a revolt; riot.

out-build-ing (out'bĭl"dĭng), *n.* a structure apart from, but belonging to and used by, the main house.

out-burst (out'bûrst"), *n.* a breaking forth; an outbreak.

out-cast (out'kăst"), *n.* one who is driven forth or exiled, esp. socially; a vagabond; exile:—*adj.* driven forth; rejected; forlorn; degraded.

out-class (out-klăs'), *v.t.* to surpass or excel in quality, skill, etc.

out-come (out'kŭm"), *n.* the result or consequence of an act.

out-crop (out'krŏp"), *n.* the coming out of strata, or layers, as of rock, to the surface of the ground:—*v.i.* to come out to the surface of the ground.

out-cry (out'krī"), *n.* [*pl.* outcries (-krīz")], clamor; uproar; confused noise.

out-dis-tance (out-dĭs'tăns), *v.t.* to outstrip; excel in speed.

out-do (out-dōō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -did' (-dĭd'), *p.p.* -done' (-dŭn'), *p.pr.* -do'ing], to surpass; excel; as, she *outdid* him in zeal.

out-door (out'dōr"), *adj.* not inside the walls of a building; in the open air; out-of-doors.

out-doors (out'dōrz'), *n.* the world outside the walls of a dwelling:—*adv.* (out"dōrz'; out'dōrz'), not inside a dwelling; in or into the open air.

out-er (out'ĕr), *adj.* being on the outside: opp. of *inner.*

out-er-most (out'ĕr-mōst), *adv.* farthest on the outside; farthest from the center or inside; as, the *outermost* layer of birch bark.

out-face (out-fās'), *v.t.* to stare (one) out of countenance; defy.

out-field (out'fēld"), *n.* **1,** the part of a baseball ground beyond the diamond; **2,** the players outside the diamond.—*n.* **out'field"er.**

out-fit (out'fĭt), *n.* all the articles necessary for any undertaking; as, the *outfit* for a journey or expedition; a bride's *outfit:*—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to furnish with everything necessary for an undertaking.—*n.* **out'fit"ter.**

out-flank (out-flăngk'), *v.t.* **1,** to go or pass around the sides of; **2,** to get the better of (an enemy) by passing troops around the end of the opposing line.

out-flow (out'flō"), *n.* a flowing out; an effusion; emanation.

out-gen-er-al (out-jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *v.t.* to excel in (military) skill.

out-go (out'gō"), *n.* [*pl.* outgoes (-gōz")], that which goes out; that which is paid out; outlay; as, the *outgo* was greater than the income:—*v.t.* (out-gō'), [*p.t.* -went' (-wĕnt'), *p.p.* -gone' (-gôn'), *p.pr.* -go'ing], to go beyond; surpass; excel.

out-go-ing (out'gō"ĭng), *adj.* leaving; departing; as, *outgoing* baggage:—*n.* **1,** departure; **2,** in *pl.,* expenses.

out-grow (out-grō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -grew' (-grōō'), *p.p.* -grown' (-grōn'), *p.pr.* -grow'ing], **1,** to excel in growing; as, weeds *outgrow* crops; **2,** to grow away from; as, to *outgrow* a habit; **3,** to become too big for; as, to *outgrow* clothes.

out-growth (out'grōth"), *n.* anything that grows out of, or proceeds from, anything else; a result.

out-house (out'hous"), *n.* an outbuilding; a building belonging to, but separate from, a main house, as a barn or shed.

out-ing (out'ĭng), *n.* a short excursion or pleasure trip.

out-land-er (out'lăn-dĕr), *n.* one who is not a native; a foreigner.

out-land-ish (out-lăn'dĭsh), *adj.* 1, strange; unfamiliar; uncouth; as, *outlandish* conduct or dress; 2, far away.—*adv.* **out-land'ish-ly.**—*n.* **out-land'ish-ness.**

out-last (out-lăst'), *v.t.* to last longer than; surpass in duration; outlive.

out-law (out'lô'), *n.* 1, one who is deprived of legal rights and protection; esp., a dangerous criminal sought dead or alive; 2, one who flees from justice:—*v.t.* 1, to deprive of legal benefits and protection, as a dangerous criminal; 2, to remove from legal control; as, to *outlaw* a claim.—*n.* **out'law"ry.**

out-lay (out'lā"), *n.* that which is spent, either money or effort, on any undertaking; expenditure.

out-let (out'lĕt), *n.* 1, a means of passing out; 2, a market, as for products.

out-line (out'lĭn"), *n.* 1, the line that shows the outer limits or shape of a figure; 2, in drawing, a sketch which shows the shape of figures without light and shade; 3, in writing or speaking, a first draft or sketch in words; as, an *outline* of a lecture; 4, in *pl.*, chief features:—*v.t.* 1, to draw the limiting edge of; 2, to state the plan of in words.

out-live (out-lĭv'), *v.t.* to be in existence longer than; survive.

out-look (out'lo͝ok"), *n.* 1, a view, as seen by one who looks from a window or other opening; 2, the present state or future prospect of things; as, a favorable *outlook;* 3, foresight; 4, a place where watch is kept; a watchtower; lookout; 5, vigilance.

out-ly-ing (out'lī"ĭng), *adj.* being distant from the center, or main body; remote; detached; unrelated.

out-num-ber (out-nŭm'bĕr), *v.t.* to be more than, in number.

out-of-door (out'ŏv=dōr"), *adj.* outside a dwelling; in the open air; outdoor.—*adj.* and *adv.* **out"-of-doors'.**

out-post (out'pōst"), *n.* 1, a soldier or body of troops stationed at a distance from the main army to guard against surprise; 2, the position so occupied.

out-pour (out-pōr'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pour forth; pour out in a stream.

out-put (out'po͝ot"), *n.* 1, quantity produced, as from a mine or mill; the yield; 2, the quantity which a man, machine, etc., produces in a given time.

out-rage (out'rāj), *n.* gross insult or injury; a cruel or violent act:—*v.t.* 1, to abuse violently; injure grievously; 2, to assault by violence; rape.

out-ra-geous (out-rā'jŭs), *adj.* violent; atrocious; excessive; without regard for decency; shocking; as, his conduct was *outrageous.*—*adv.* **out-ra'geous-ly.**—*n.* **out-ra'geous-ness.**

out-rank (out-răngk'), *v.t.* to exceed in rank; come before in grade.

***ou-tré** (o͞o"trā'), [Fr.], *adj.* extremely odd; exaggerated.

out-ride (out-rīd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -rode' (-rōd'), *p.p.* -rid'den (-rĭd'n), *p.pr.* -rid'ing], to excel in riding:—*v.t.* to ride as an attendant beside a carriage.—*n.* **out'rid"er.**

out-rig-ger (out'rig"ĕr), *n.* 1, on a ship, a projecting spar or beam for extending sails or ropes; 2, a boat with attachments at the sides to keep it from upsetting; also, such an attachment; 3, a projecting bracket supporting a rowlock to give leverage to the oar, as in a racing shell.

out-right (out'rīt'; out'rīt"), *adv.* 1, completely; 2, at once; immediately; 3, straightforwardly:—*adj.* (out'rīt"), downright; straightforward.

out-run (out-rŭn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -ran' (-răn') or -run', *p.p.* -run', *p.pr.* -run'ning], to run faster or better than; outstrip.

out-set (out'sĕt"), *n.* a start; the beginning, as of a business or journey.

out-shine (out-shīn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -shone' (-shōn'; -shŏn'), *p.pr.* -shin'ing], to excel in brilliancy or splendor.

out-side (out"sīd'; out'sīd"), *n.* 1, the part of anything that is on the surface or that is seen; 2, the farthest limit; as, I shall return in a week, at the *outside:*—*adj.* (out'sīd"), 1, pertaining to the surface or outside; external or exterior; 2, reaching the limit; 3, having no part in:—*adv.* beyond the border; without:—*prep.* beyond the limit of; out of; without.

out-sid-er (out"sīd'ĕr), *n.* one that does not belong to a given party, company, etc.; a trespasser.

out-skirt (out'skûrt"), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, the outer edge, or border, as of a town or forest.

out-spo-ken (out'spō'kn; out"spō'kn), *adj.* candid; free or bold of speech; frank; as, he was very *outspoken.*—*adv.* **out"spo'ken-ly.**—*n.* **out"spo'ken-ness.**

out-stand-ing (out-stănd'ĭng), *adj.* 1, prominent; conspicuous, as a person; 2, unpaid, as debts.

out-stretch (out-strĕch'), *v.t.* to stretch out; reach out toward something; extend; usually in the past participle.

out-strip (out-strĭp'), *v.t.* 1, to go faster than; 2, to excel; exceed.

out-vote (out-vōt'), *v.t.* to outnumber in voting.

out-ward (out'wĕrd), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the exterior of an object; 2, moving out from the shore; as, the *outward* course of a ship:—*adv.* 1, away from an inner place; on the surface; toward the outside; 2, externally; apparently. Also, *adv.* **out'wards.**—*adv.* **out'ward-ly.**

out-wear (out-wâr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -wore' (-wōr'), *p.p.* -worn' (-wôrn'), *p.pr.* -wear'ing], 1, to last longer than; as, one pair of these shoes will *outwear* two pairs of those; 2, to outlive; outgrow.

out-weigh (out-wā'), *v.t.* to surpass in weight, value, etc.

out-wit (out-wĭt'), *v.t.* to defeat, or get the better of, by superior skill or cunning; as, to *outwit* an enemy.

out-work (out'wûrk"), *n.* a defense or protection built beyond the main body of a fort; hence, any defense.

out-worn (out-wôrn'), past participle of the irregular verb *outwear.*

o-va (ō'vȧ), *n.* plural of *ovum:* egg cells; eggs.

o-val (ō′văl), *adj.* **1**, shaped like an egg; **2**, shaped almost like an ellipse:—*n.* anything egg-shaped.

o-va-ry (ō′vă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ovaries (-rĭz)], **1**, the organ in a female animal in which the ova, or egg cells, are formed; **2**, in a flower, the lower part of the pistil, consisting of a sac in which the seeds form (see *flower*, ²*style*, illus.).—*adj.* **o-va′ri-an.**

o-vate (ō′vāt), *adj.* having the base broader in shape than the apex: said of a leaf (see *leaf*, illus.).

o-va-tion (ō-vā′shŭn), *n.* applause and admiration for a hero or favorite; a noisy demonstration of public esteem; as, the flyers received a tremendous *ovation*.

ov-en (ŭv′n), *n.* an inclosed chamber for baking, heating, or drying, esp. one connected with a stove or range.

o-ver (ō′vĕr), *prep.* **1**, above in position, authority, dignity, excellence, or value; **2**, across; as, to jump *over* a ditch; **3**, covering; upon; as, to wear a cape *over* the shoulders; **4**, more than; as, he spent *over* ten dollars; **5**, during; throughout; as, to stay *over* the week-end; **6**, back and forth upon; as, to wander *over* the plains:—*adv.* **1**, from beginning to end; as, to talk the matter *over*; **2**, from one to another; as, to make *over* property; from one side to the other; as, to go *over* to the enemy; **3**, in excess; in addition; as, all that is left *over*; **4**, so as to bring the opposite side up; as, to turn a coin *over*; so as to be upright no longer; as, to topple *over*; **5**, from end to end; throughout; as, a landscape dotted *over* with trees; **6**, once again; as, I will do it *over*; **7**, across the top; as, he came to a wall and jumped *over*; **8**, at an end; as, it is all *over*:—*adj.* (chiefly in composition), **1**, upper; covering; as, an *overcoat*; **2**, higher; superior; as, an *overlord*.

o-ver-all (ō′vĕr-ôl′), *n.* **1**, a garment entirely covering other garments; **2**, in *pl.*, loose trousers worn over other trousers to protect them from soil, dirt, etc.

o-ver-arch (ō″vĕr-ärch′), *v.t.* to form an arch over.

o-ver-awe (ō″vĕr-ô′), *v.t.* to subdue by reverential fear or dread.

o-ver-bal-ance (ō″vĕr-băl′ăns), *v.t.* **1**, to exceed in weight or influence; **2**, to upset the balance of:—*v.i.* to lose balance and fall:—*n.* a surplus in weight, value, etc.; an excess.

o-ver-bear (ō″vĕr-bâr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -bore′ (-bōr′), *p.p.* -borne′ (-bōrn′), *p.pr.* -bear′ing], **1**, to bear down, as by greater weight or force; **2**, to overcome; domineer over:—*v.i.* to produce young or fruit too freely.—*p.adj.* **o″ver-bear′ing.**

o-ver-board (ō′vĕr-bōrd″), *adv.* over the side of a ship or boat.

o-ver-bur-den (ō″vĕr-bûr′dn), *v.t.* to load with too heavy a weight; oppress with work, anxiety, etc.

o-ver-cap-i-tal-ize (ō″vĕr-kăp′ĭ-tăl-īz), *v.t.* to issue (capital stock) out of proportion to the earning capacity or investment worth of a corporation.

o-ver-cast (ō″vĕr-kăst′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cast′, *p.pr.* -cast′ing], **1**, to cover over; **2**, to cloud; darken; **3**, (ō″vĕr-kăst″), to sew over and over; take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam).

o-ver-charge (ō″vĕr-chärj′), *v.t.* **1**, to fill or load too heavily, as a gun; **2**, to ask too high a price from or for:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-chärj″), **1**, too heavy a load, as in a firearm; **2**, too high a price.

o-ver-cloud (ō″vĕr-kloud′), *v.t.* to cover with clouds or a cloud.

o-ver-coat (ō′vĕr-kōt″), *n.* an out-of-door coat; a topcoat.

o-ver-come (ō″vĕr-kŭm′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -came′ (-kām′), *p.p.* -come′, *p.pr.* -com′ing], to get the better of; conquer; hence, to make helpless:—*v.i.* to be victorious.

o-ver-crowd-ed (ō″vĕr-kroud′ĕd), *adj.* excessively crowded.

o-ver-do (ō″vĕr-dōō″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -did′ (-dĭd′), *p.p.* -done′ (-dŭn′), *p.pr.* -do′ing], **1**, to go too far in doing; exaggerate; carry to excess; **2**, to weary by overwork; **3**, to cook too long:—*v.i.* to go beyond one's strength; exert oneself too much.

o-ver-dose (ō′vĕr-dōs″), *n.* a dose larger than the prescribed amount:—*v.t.* (ō″vĕr-dōs′), to give too large a dose to.

o-ver-draw (ō″vĕr-drô′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -drew′ (-drōō′), *p.p.* -drawn′ (-drôn′), *p.pr.* -draw′ing], **1**, to exaggerate; **2**, in banking, to make drafts or checks upon (an account) for a greater amount than the money on deposit in the bank.

o-ver-due (ō′vĕr-dū″; ō″vĕr-dū′), *adj.* **1**, unpaid at the time for payment; **2**, not present at the scheduled time.

o-ver-eat (ō″vĕr-ēt′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* -ate′ (-āt′), *p.p.* -eat′en (-ēt′n), *p.pr.* -eat′ing], to eat more than is necessary.

o-ver-flow (ō″vĕr-flō″), *n.* **1**, the spreading of water or other liquid beyond its proper limits; **2**, that which goes beyond its proper limits; **3**, an outlet for something to spread or pour into:—*v.t.* (ō″vĕr-flō′), to flood; cover with liquid:—*v.i.* to pass the limits; be more than full.

o-ver-grown (ō′vĕr-grōn″; ō″vĕr-grōn′), *adj.* **1**, covered with too much herbage, etc.; as, a field *overgrown* with weeds; **2**, grown too large; too big for one's age.

o-ver-hand (ō′vĕr-hănd″), *adj.* **1**, down from above; as, an *overhand* blow; **2**, grasping with the hand over the object; **3**, in baseball, cricket, etc., thrown or bowled with the arm swung above the shoulder; **4**, designating a certain kind of knot (see *knot*, illus.):—*adv.* (ō′vĕr-hănd″; ō″vĕr-hănd′), with the palm of the hand down:—*v.t.* to sew together (two edges, usually selvages) by a close over-and-over stitch.

o-ver-hang (ō″vĕr-hăng″), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -hung′ (-hŭng′), *p.pr.* -hang′ing], to project above:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-hăng″), a projection or jut above something.

o-ver-haul (ō″vĕr-hôl′), *v.t.* **1**, to examine thoroughly for the purpose of making repairs; **2**, to overtake; gain upon.

o-ver-head (ō″vĕr-hĕd′), *adv.* over one's head; above; on an upper floor; on high:—*adj.* (ō′vĕr-hĕd″), situated above one's head; aloft.

o-ver-hear (ō″vĕr-hēr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -heard′ (-hûrd′), *p.pr.* -hear′ing], to hear (something or someone) either as an eavesdropper or unintentionally.

o-ver-joy (ō″vĕr-joi′), *v.t.* to gladden excessively; transport with joy.

o-ver-land (ō″vĕr-lănd″), *adj.* and *adv.* across the land rather than the sea; as, an *overland* journey.

o-ver-lap (ō″vĕr-lăp′), *v.t.* **1,** to rest upon and extend over the edge of (a flat surface); lie so as partly to cover; **2,** to lay so as to cover the edge of something, as shingles:—*v.i.* **1,** to be superimposed in part; **2,** to involve duplication; as, their fields of influence *overlapped*:—*n.* (ō″vĕr-lăp″), **1,** the extension, or amount of extension, of one thing over the edge of another; **2,** that which covers or laps over something.

o-ver-lay (ō″vĕr-lā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laid′ (-lād′), *p.pr.* -lay′ing], to spread above or across, as a cover or layer:—*n.* a thin sheet of paper, used in printing, to make the impression heavier.

o-ver-lie (ō″vĕr-lī″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -lay′ (-lā′), *p.p.* -lain′ (-lān′), *p.pr.* -ly″ing], **1,** to lie over or on; **2,** to smother by lying on.

o-ver-look (ō″vĕr-lo͝ok″), *v.t.* **1,** to look down on from above; **2,** to inspect; watch over; **3,** to fail to notice; pass over, as without punishment.

o-ver-lord (ō′vĕr-lôrd″), *n.* one who is supreme over others.

o-ver-match (ō″vĕr-măch′), *v.t.* to be too strong for; defeat.

o-ver-much (ō″vĕr-mŭch″; ō″vĕr-mŭch′), *adj.* too great:—*n.* too large an amount:—*adv.* (ō″vĕr-mŭch′), too greatly.

o-ver-night (ō″vĕr-nīt′), *adv.* on or during the previous night:—*adj.* (ō″vĕr-nīt″), **1,** pertaining to the previous evening; **2,** pertaining to a stay of one night.

o-ver-plus (ō′vĕr-plŭs), *n.* excess; surplus; that which remains.

o-ver-pow-er (ō″vĕr-pou′ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to crush by superior force; **2,** to affect greatly.—*p.adj.* **o″ver-pow′er-ing.**

o-ver-pro-duc-tion (ō′vĕr-prō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a raising or making of more than is needed; **2,** supply in excess of what can be sold with profit.

o-ver-rate (ō″vĕr-rāt′), *v.t.* to set too high a value upon.

o-ver-reach (ō″vĕr-rēch′), *v.t.* **1,** to reach above or beyond; **2,** to miss by attempting too much; defeat (oneself) by doing too much; **3,** to get the better of by trickery; cheat:—*v.i.* to reach too far.

o-ver-ride (ō″vĕr-rīd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -rode′ (-rōd′), *p.p.* -rid′den (-rĭd′n), *p.pr.* -rid′ing], **1,** to trample down; **2,** to set aside tyrannically; as, to *override* a decision; **3,** to disregard the rights or wishes of; **4,** to ride (a horse) to exhaustion.

o-ver-rule (ō″vĕr-ro͞ol′), *v.t.* **1,** in law, to decide against; as, to *overrule* an objection; **2,** to cause to change an intention, decision, etc.

o-ver-run (ō″vĕr-rŭn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -ran′ (-răn′), *p.p.* -run′, *p.pr.* -run′ning], **1,** to grow or spread over in great quantity or numbers; **2,** to invade; infest; **3,** in baseball, to go beyond, as a base:—*v.i.* to spread, flow, or extend over something or beyond the limits of something.

o-ver-sea (ō″vĕr-sē′), *adv.* across or over the sea or ocean.—*adv.* **o″ver-seas′.**

o-ver-see (ō″vĕr-sē′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -saw′ (-sô′), *p.p.* -seen′ (-sēn′), *p.pr.* -see′ing], **1,** to inspect; **2,** to superintend.

o-ver-se-er (ō″vĕr-sē′ĕr; ō′vĕr-sē″ĕr), *n.* **1,** the superintendent of some department of a business; **2,** one who looks over or inspects the work of laborers.

o-ver-shad-ow (ō″vĕr-shăd′ō), *v.t.* **1,** to throw a shade over; darken; **2,** to be more important than.

o-ver-shoe (ō′vĕr-shō͞o″), *n.* a waterproof shoe, worn over another.

o-ver-shoot (ō″vĕr-sho͞ot′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -shot′ (-shŏt′), *p.pr.* -shoot′ing], to shoot beyond:—*v.i.* **1,** to shoot beyond the mark; **2,** to shoot too far.

o-ver-shot (ō′vĕr-shŏt″), *p.adj.* operated by water flowing over the top, as a water wheel.

o-ver-sight (ō′vĕr-sīt″), *n.* **1,** watchful care; management; **2,** failure to see or observe; **3,** something not seen or observed; **4,** a mistake due to inattention.

o-ver-state (ō″vĕr-stāt′), *v.t.* to put into too strong terms; exaggerate; express too forcefully.—*n.* **o″ver-state′ment.**

o-ver-step (ō″vĕr-stĕp′), *v.t.* to go too far: —*v.t.* to go beyond, as a rule, boundary, etc.; transgress.

o-vert (ō′vĕrt), *adj.* **1,** publicly seen or known; **2,** in law, done with criminal intent; as, an *overt* act.—*adv.* **o′vert-ly.**

o-ver-take (ō″vĕr-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -took′ (-to͝ok′), *p.p.* -tak′en (-tāk′n), *p.pr.* -tak′ing], **1,** to catch up with; **2,** to take by surprise; as, a storm *overtook* us.

o-ver-throw (ō″vĕr-thrō′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -threw′ (-thro͞o′), *p.p.* -thrown′ (-thrōn′), *p.pr.* -throw′ing], **1,** to turn upside down; **2,** to defeat; destroy:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-thrō″), ruin; defeat, as of an army.

o-ver-time (ō′vĕr-tīm″), *n.* hours of work beyond the regular hours:—*adj.* and *adv.* after the regular hours.

o-ver-top (ō″vĕr-tŏp′), *v.t.* **1,** to be higher than; tower above; **2,** to surpass; obscure.

o-ver-ture (ō′vĕr-tûr), *n.* **1,** an offer or proposal; opening of negotiations; as, an *overture* of peace; **2,** a piece of music played by the orchestra before the commencement of an opera.

o-ver-turn (ō″vĕr-tûrn′), *v.t.* **1,** to conquer; **2,** to cause to upset; throw from a firm position:—*v.i.* to upset:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-tûrn″), **1,** the act of overthrowing or upsetting; **2,** the state of being overthrown or upset.

o-ver-ween-ing (ō″vĕr-wēn′ĭng), *adj.* conceited; too self-confident; arrogant.—*adv.* **o″ver-ween′ing-ly.**

o-ver-whelm (ō″vĕr-hwĕlm′), *v.t.* **1,** to cover completely; swallow up, as by a flood; **2,** to crush utterly; oppress beyond bearing; as, to *overwhelm* a person by harsh criticism.—*p.adj.* **o″ver-whelm′ing.**—*adv.* **o″ver-whelm′ing-ly.**

o-ver-work (ō″vĕr-wûrk′), *v.t.* to impose too much labor upon; as, to *overwork* a servant:—*v.i.* to labor too hard or beyond one's strength:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-wûrk″; ō″vĕr-wûrk′), **1,** exertion beyond one's strength; **2,** work in excess of a certain amount.

o-ver-wrought (ō′vĕr-rôt″; ō″vĕr-rôt′), *adj.* **1,** greatly excited; **2,** too elaborate, as embroidery.

o-vip-a-rous (ō-vĭp′ă-rŭs), *adj.* producing offspring from eggs which

hatch outside the body, as the birds: opp. of *viviparous*.—*n.* **o"vi-par'i-ty.**

o-void (ō'void), *n.* an egg-shaped body:—*adj.* egg-shaped.—*adj.* **o-voi'dal.**

o-vum (ō'vŭm), *n.* [*pl.* ova (ō'vȧ)], **1,** the female germ cell; an egg; **2,** in architecture, an egg-shaped ornament.

owe (ō), *v.t.* **1,** to be obliged to pay; as, to *owe* an apology; **2,** to be obliged or indebted for:—*v.i.* to be in debt: often with *to*.

ow-ing (ō'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** due as a debt; **2,** ascribable to as a result: with *to*.

owl (oul), *n.* a bird that flies at night, known for its large head and eyes and for its hoot.—*adj.* **owl'ish.**

owl-et (oul'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a young owl; **2,** a certain small owl of Europe.

own (ōn), *adj.* **1,** belonging to oneself or itself; **2,** peculiar or private: used with a possessive; as, *my own* affair:—*v.t.* **1,** to possess or hold by right; **2,** to admit or acknowledge, as a fault:—*v.i.* to confess: followed by *to*.—*n.* **own'er.**—*n.* **own'er-ship.**

ox (ŏks), *n.* [*pl.* oxen (ŏk'sn)], the male animal of a domestic species of mammals, used as a beast of burden.

ox-al-ic ac-id (ŏk-săl'ĭk), a violently poisonous compound obtained from many vegetable substances, and used in the manufacture of ink, in bleaching, removing stains, etc.

ox-a-lis (ŏk'sȧ-lĭs), *n.* any of a widely distributed genus (*Oxalis*) of wood sorrels having small yellow, white, pink, or purple flowers.

ox-bow (ŏks'bō"), *n.* **1,** a U-shaped piece of wood in an ox yoke which forms a collar for the ox's neck; **2,** in the U. S., a U-shaped or S-shaped bend in a river.

ox-eye (ŏks'ī"), *n.* any of various plants of the composite family, such as the common daisy, often called *oxeye daisy*.

Ox-ford (ŏks'fĕrd), *n.* a low, laced shoe, tying over the instep.

ox-ide (ŏk'sīd; ŏk'sĭd), *n.* a compound of oxygen and another element; as, *oxide* of iron. Also, **ox'id.**

ox-i-dize (ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v.t.* to cause to combine with oxygen:—*v.i.* to take up, or combine with, oxygen.—*n.* **ox'i-diz"er.**—*n.* **oxi"-da'tion.**

ox-y-gen (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* an active, colorless, odorless, gaseous element, essential to all vegetable and animal life, constituting about one fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, and occurring as a constituent of water and of most animal and vegetable products, acids, bases, and salts.

ox-y-gen-ate (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-āt), *v.t.* to mix or combine with oxygen; oxidize.—*n.* **ox"y-gen-a'tion.**

oys-ter (ois'tĕr), *n.* **1,** any of a family of edible sea mollusks having two unequal hinged shells; **2,** any of several other bivalve mollusks, as the pearl oyster: **oyster plant,** a plant whose root, when cooked, has a flavor suggesting that of oysters; salsify.

o-zone (ō'zōn), *n.* a colorless gas regarded as a form of oxygen: used in bleaching and in purifying water.

P

pab-u-lum (păb'ū-lŭm), *n.* **1,** food; nourishment; **2,** generally, in figurative use, food for thought.

pace (pās), *n.* **1,** a step; the space covered by a step in walking; hence, about 30 inches; **2,** gait, or manner of moving, such as a trot, gallop, etc.; **3,** a certain swaying gait of a horse; **4,** rate of speed; as, to keep up the *pace*:—*v.t.* **1,** to measure by steps; **2,** to walk over with long, even steps; **3,** to train to go at a pace:—*v.i.* **1,** to walk with long, regular steps, as in measuring; **2,** to go at a pace, as a horse.—*n.* **pac'er.**

pach-y-derm (păk'ĭ-dûrm), *n.* **1,** one of a group of thick-skinned animals, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, etc.; **2,** humorously, a person lacking sensitiveness.—*adj.* **pach'y-der'ma-tous.**

pa-cif-ic (pȧ-sĭf'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** peacemaking; peaceable; mild; as, *pacific* words; **2,** peaceful; tranquil. Also, **pa-cif'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pa-cif'i-cal-ly.**

pa-cif-i-cate (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to pacify; appease; soothe.—*n.* **pa-cif'i-ca"tor.**—*adj.* **pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry.**

pac-i-fist (păs'ĭ-fĭst), *n.* one who opposes war as wrong, and who believes in, and works for, peace between the nations; a peacemaker. opp. of *militarist*.—*n.* **pac'i-fism.**

pac-i-fy (păs'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to calm; soothe; appease; **2,** to free from war or violence; restore to quiet.—*n.* **pac'i-fi"er.**—*n.* **pac"i-fi-ca'tion.**

pack (păk), *n.* **1,** a bundle tied up for carrying, esp. on the back; a load; burden, esp. for carrying on an animal's back; **2,** a collection or quantity; as, a *pack* of worries; **3,** a full set of things; as, a *pack* of playing cards; **4,** a number of animals associated together for hunting, etc.; as, a *pack* of hounds; **5,** a number of floating cakes of ice driven close together; **6,** a therapeutic measure in which the patient is wrapped in hot or cold wet cloths:—*v.t.* **1,** to stow away, arrange compactly, or press into a bundle; as, to *pack* clothes for a trip; **2,** to fill (a receptacle) entirely: as, to *pack* a trunk; *pack* a freight car with crates; **3,** to crowd together; as, to *pack* people in a room; **4,** to press into a hard mass; as, to *pack* earth:—*v.i.* **1,** to press or crowd together into a hard mass; as, ice *packs* together; **2,** to stow things for safety or for carrying; **3,** to admit of being stowed; as, these articles *pack* well; **4,** to depart or remove in haste: usually with *off*.—*n.* **pack'er.**

pack-age (păk'ăj), *n.* a bundle or bale of goods; a parcel; packet.

pack-et (păk'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a small bundle or parcel; **2,** a vessel sailing between two or more ports at regular periods, and carrying passengers, mail, and merchandise.

pack-ing (păk'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of one who packs; **2,** straw, paper, or other material used in stowing goods for carrying; **3,** material used to fill small spaces.

pack-sad-dle (păk'săd'l), *n.* a saddle so constructed as to hold a load on a pack animal.

pack-thread (păk'thrĕd'), *n.* strong twine used to tie bundles.

pact (păkt), *n.* an agreement or contract: usually not to be enforced by law.

[1]pad (păd), *n.* a slow-paced horse:—*v.i.* to walk slowly and heavily.

[2]pad (păd), *n.* **1,** a soft cushion used to fill a hollow space, lessen pressure or friction, protect from blows, etc.; **2,** a cushionlike part of anything, as the under part of the toes of some animals; **3,** a block of sheets of paper for writing or drawing; **4,** in the U. S., the floating leaf of certain water plants:—*v.t.* **1,** to stuff, or line thickly, as a coat; **2,** to increase in size by adding unnecessary material; as, to *pad* a story.

pad-ding (păd'ĭng), *n.* a material used for stuffing or filling space.

[1]pad-dle (păd'l), *v.i.* **1,** to move a canoe or rowboat by means of a short oar without a rowlock; **2,** to row slowly:—*v.t.* **1,** to propel or move with a short oar without a rowlock; **2,** to spank:—*n.* **1,** a short oar with a broad blade at one or both ends, used without a rowlock; **2,** a short, broad-bladed instrument used for stirring, mixing, etc.—*n.* **pad'dler.**

[2]pad-dle (păd'l), *v.i.* to move about, play, or wade, in shallow water.

pad-dle wheel a wheel for moving a boat, having broad boards arranged like spokes around its rim.

pad-dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* **1,** a small field for pasture; **2,** a stable yard where horses are exercised; **3,** an inclosure in which horses are prepared for a race.

pad-dy (păd'ĭ), *n.* rice in the husk; also, rice generally.

pad-lock (păd'lŏk'), *n.* a portable lock with a jointed link to pass through a staple or eye:—*v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, such a lock.

***pa-dre** (pä'drä), [Span., Port., and It.], *n.* [*pl. Span.* and *Port.* padres (-drās); *It.* padri (-drē)], father: the Spanish and Italian title for a priest or monk.

***pa-dro-ne** (pä-drō'nā), [It.], *n.* [*pl.* padrones (-nāz); *It.* padroni (-nē)], **1,** a person, usually an Italian, who employs street musicians and child beggars; **2,** in Italy, a master; a proprietor, as of an inn; **3,** an Italian contractor for labor.

pæ-an (pē'ăn), *n.* a loud, joyous song of praise or triumph. Also, pe'an.

pa-gan (pā'găn), *n.* **1,** a heathen; an idolater; **2,** a person having no religious beliefs:—*adj.* **1,** heathen; idolatrous; **2,** irreligious.—*n.* **pa'gan-ism.**

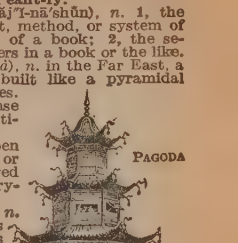
[1]page (pāj), *n.* **1,** in the days of chivalry, a boy, usually of high birth, attending on a person of distinction as the first stage in the process of his training toward knighthood; **2,** a serving boy in livery or uniform; **3,** a male attendant on a legislative, or lawmaking, body:—*v.t.* **1,** to attend as a page; **2,** *U. S. Colloq.,* to call for or summon by a page.

[2]page (pāj), *n.* one side of a leaf, as of a book; also, the type for printing such a side:—*v.t.* to arrange or number in pages.

pag-eant (păj'ĕnt; pā'jĕnt), *n.* **1,** a brilliant or stately display or procession; a series of scenes acted in costume, for public entertainment; **2,** empty show; mere display.—*n.* **pag'eant-ry.**

pag-i-na-tion (păj'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act, method, or system of numbering the pages of a book; **2,** the sequence of page numbers in a book or the like.

pa-go-da (pä-gō'dä), *n.* in the Far East, a temple built like a pyramidal tower with many stories.


PAGODA

paid (pād), past tense and past participle of the verb *pay.*

pail (pāl), *n.* an open vessel of wood or metal with a curved handle: used for carrying liquids; a bucket.

pail-ful (pāl'fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* pailfuls (-fo͝olz)], as much as a pail will hold.

pain (pān), *n.* **1,** orig., penalty: now rare, except in such phrases as *on pain of death;* **2,** distress of body or mind; **3,** in *pl.,* diligent effort; as, he took great *pains* with his work:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause bodily suffering to; **2,** to make uneasy; grieve.—*p.adj.* **pained.**—*adj.* **pain'less.**

pain-ful (pān'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** full of, or causing, distress of body or mind; distressing; as, a *painful* illness; a *painful* duty; **2,** difficult; as, a *painful* task.—*adv.* **pain'ful-ly.**—*n.* **pain'ful-ness.**

pains-tak-ing (pānz'tāk'ĭng), *adj.* using great effort; taking much trouble; careful.—*adv.* **pains'tak'ing-ly.**

paint (pānt), *v.t.* **1,** to portray in colors; as, to *paint* a portrait; **2,** to describe in words; as, to *paint* the joys of heaven; **3,** to decorate by the use of paint; **4,** to coat or cover with color; as, to *paint* a house:—*v.i.* **1,** to practice the art of making pictures with color; **2,** to use artificial color on the face:—*n.* **1,** a coloring substance or pigment or a preparation of this, as with oil or water; **2,** cosmetic rouge.—*p.adj.* **paint'ed.**

[1]paint-er (pān'tẽr), *n.* **1,** one whose occupation is to cover surfaces with paint; as, a house *painter;* **2,** one who paints pictures; an artist.

[2]paint-er (pān'tẽr), *n.* a rope attached to the bow of a boat for fastening it.

[3]paint-er (pān'tẽr), *n. U. S. Dial.,* the puma, or American panther.

paint-ing (pānt'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act, art, or occupation of laying on colors with a brush; **2,** the art of showing objects on a surface by means of colors; **3,** a picture in colors; **4,** a vivid, clear description in words.

pair (pâr), *n.* **1,** two things of a kind, similar in form, intended to be used together, or corresponding to each other in some way; as, a *pair* of eyes, horses, or shoes; **2,** a single thing composed of two like parts; as, a *pair* of scissors; **3,** a married couple; **4,** any couple or brace; as, a *pair* of ducks:—*v.t.* to join in couples; mate:—*v.i.* **1,** to come together in couples; **2,** to match; form a pair, or couple.

pa-ja-ma (pə-jä'mə), *n.* **1,** an Oriental garment, consisting of loose silk or cotton trousers: **2,** in *pl.,* a sleeping

suit consisting of a loose coat and trousers. Also, **py-ja'ma**. *Pfd. S.*

pal (păl), *n. Slang*, an intimate friend; chum; mate.

pal-ace (păl'ăs), *n.* **1**, the official residence of a king or other ruler, or of an archbishop or bishop; **2**, a magnificent house.

pal-a-din (păl'ă-dĭn), *n.* **1**, a knight, esp. one of the knights of Charlemagne; **2**, hence, a notable champion.

pal-an-quin (păl"ăn-kēn'), *n.* in India and China, a covered carriage for one passenger, carried on the shoulders of men. Also, **pal"an-keen'**.

pal-at-a-ble (păl'ăt-ă-bl), *adj.* agreeable to the taste; pleasing.—*n.* **pal'at-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **pal'at-a-bly.**

pal-a-tal (păl'ă-tăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the roof of the mouth; **2**, designating various sounds formed between the tongue and the roof of the mouth, as the consonant *k* in *keen*, the vowels *ē* and *ĭ*, the *y* in *yes*, etc.—*n.* a palatal sound.

pal-ate (păl'ăt), *n.* **1**, the roof of the mouth in vertebrate animals; **2**, the sense of taste; also, figuratively, mental liking; **hard palate**, the bony front part of the roof of the mouth: **soft palate**, the fleshy back part of the roof of the mouth: often, but incorrectly, the uvula.

pa-la-tial (pă-lā'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a palace; stately; magnificent.—*adv.* **pa-la'tial-ly.**

pal-a-tine (păl'ă-tīn; păl'ă-tĭn), *adj.* clothed with, or given, certain royal privileges or rights; as, an elector *palatine*:—*n.* a count, earl, etc., who is given such privileges.

pa-la-ver (pă-lä'vẽr; pă-lăv'ẽr), *n.* **1**, in Africa, a parley with natives; **2**, deceitful or idle talk; chatter:—*v.i.* **1**, to talk in a deceitful way; **2**, to talk idly; chatter.

[1]pale (pāl), *adj.* **1**, wan; wanting in color; **2**, of a faint luster or brightness:—*v.i.* to turn white, or lose color:—*v.t.* to render wan.—*adv.* **pale'ly.**—*n.* **pale'ness.**

[2]pale (pāl), *n.* **1**, a narrow board, placed vertically, used in fencing; a pointed stake; **2**, a fence of such stakes inclosing a space; hence, a limit; **3**, a district or territory within bounds; a restricted locality:—*v.t.* to inclose or fence with pales.

pa-le-on-tol-o-gy (pā"lē-ŏn-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ; pāl"ē-), *n.* that branch of geology which treats of life in past geological periods, as shown by fossil or stonelike remains of animals and plants. Also, **pa"le-on-tol'o-gy.**—*n.* **pa"le-on-tol'o-gist.**

PALETTE

pal-ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* a thin, oval, wood or porcelain plate with a hole for the thumb, used by artists for mixing and holding colors.

pal-frey (pôl'frĭ; păl'frĭ), *n.* a saddle horse, esp. a small one for a lady's use; as, she rode a snowy *palfrey*.

pal-imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* a parchment manuscript which, after the writing upon it has been partially erased, is used again, the former writing being more or less visible.

pal-ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* **1**, a fence made of narrow, upright boards, usually pointed at the top; **2**, one of the strips of wood used for making a fence; a picket.

pal-i-sade (păl"ĭ-sād'), *n.* **1**, a fence or fort formed of pointed stakes driven into the ground; **2**, in *pl.*, a long line of cliffs, usually along a river:—*v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes.

[1]pall (pôl), *n.* a covering for a coffin, hearse, or tomb; hence, any heavy, deep covering; as, a *pall* of smoke:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a pall.

[2]pall (pôl), *v.i.* to become distasteful or wearisome; lose power to interest: usually with *on*:—*v.t.* to satiate.

pall-bear-er (pôl'bâr"ẽr), *n.* one who carries a coffin at a funeral.

[1]pal-let (păl'ĕt), *n.* any of various tools or devices, as a wooden, shovel-like tool used in making pottery, a pawl that regulates the movement of a ratchet wheel, etc.

[2]pal-let (păl'ĕt), *n.* a small, rough bed, as of straw.

pal-li-ate (păl'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to excuse or cause to appear less wrong, as a fault; **2**, to lessen or abate the severity or painfulness of, as a disease.—*n.* **pal'li-a'tion.**

pal-li-a-tive (păl'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, tending to excuse or cover over; as, *palliative* circumstances; **2**, serving to relieve without curing:—*n.* that which serves to excuse guilt or to lessen disease or pain.

pal-lid (păl'ĭd), *adj.* pale; wan; lacking in color; as, a *pallid* face.—*adv.* **pal'lid-ly.**—*n.* **pal'lid-ness.**

pal-lor (păl'ŏr), *n.* lack of color, as in the face; paleness.

[1]palm (päm), *n.* **1**, the hollow, hairless, inner surface of the human hand; **2**, a measure of length varying from three to four inches:—*v.t.* **1**, to conceal in the closed hand, as in a sleight-of-hand trick; **2**, hence, to pass by fraud: with *off*.

[2]palm (päm), *n.* **1**, any of various species of tropical trees, characterized by large, heavy leaves generally radiating from the summit of a slender trunk from which no large branches grow (see illus. next page); **2**, a leaf of the tree, used as an emblem of victory; **3**, hence, victory; superiority.

pal-mate (păl'māt), *adj.* **1**, like a hand with fingers spread; as, *palmate* antlers; **2**, having the digits joined by a web, as certain birds; web-footed.—*adv.* **pal'mate-ly.**—*n.* **pal-ma'tion.**

palm-er (päm'ẽr), *n.* a pilgrim to the Holy Land who carried a palm branch as a token or sign of his pilgrimage.

pal-met-to (păl-mĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* palmettos; palmettoes (-ōz)], a kind of palm tree with fan-shaped leaves, growing in the West Indies and the southern part of the U. S.; the cabbage palm.

palm-is-try (päm'ĭs-trĭ; păl'mĭs-trĭ), *n.* the art of reading character or foretelling the future by the lines and marks on the inside of a person's hand.—*n.* **palm'ist.**

Palm Sun-day the Sunday next before Easter; so called in allusion to Christ's entry into Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewn before him.

palm-y (päm′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** abounding in palm trees; as, a *palmy* land; **2,** flourishing; prosperous; as, *palmy* days.

PALMS

1, wax palm; **2,** feather palm; **3,** Chinese hemp.

palp (pălp), *n.* a feeler or organ of touch or taste attached about the mouth, esp. of an insect. Also, **pal′pus** [*pl.* palpi (-pī)].

pal-pa-ble (păl′pȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being touched or felt; **2,** easily seen; noticeable; plain.—*n.* **pal′pa-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **pal′pa-bly.**—*n.* **pal″pa-bil′i-ty.**

pal-pi-tate (păl′pĭ-tāt), *v.i.* to beat or throb rapidly, as the heart; flutter.—*n.* **pal″pi-ta′tion.**

pal-sy (pôl′zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* palsies (-zĭz)], **1,** paralysis, or loss of motion or of feeling in any part of the body; **2,** loss of power to act:—*v.t.* to paralyze.

pal-ter (pôl′tẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to act deceitfully; play false; use trickery; **2,** to trifle, esp. in speech.—*n.* **pal′ter-er.**

pal-try (pôl′trĭ), *adj.* worthless; contemptible; pitiful; small; as, a *paltry* gift.—*adv.* **pal′tri-ly.**—*n.* **pal′tri-ness.**

pam-pas (păm′pȧz), *n.pl.* in South America, vast treeless plains covered with heavy pasture.

pam-per (păm′pẽr), *v.t.* to treat daintily or indulgently.

pam-phlet (păm′flĕt), *n.* **1,** a small unbound book, usually with a paper cover; **2,** a brief treatise or essay.

pan (păn), *n.* **1,** a broad, shallow vessel, used for cooking and other household purposes, for washing out gold, tin, etc., in mining, and in many manufacturing processes; **2,** in a flintlock gun, a depression in which the priming powder was placed; **3,** a bed or layer of solid soil or gravel: usually called *hardpan*:—*v.t.* to cook or wash in a shallow vessel; as to *pan* oysters; *pan* gravel for gold:—*v.i.* in mining, to yield gold: with *out*; hence, to turn out successfully.

pan-a-ce-a (păn″ȧ-sē′ȧ), *n.* a remedy or medicine for all ills.

Pan-a-ma (păn″ȧ-mä′), *n.* a hat of excellent quality and texture, made in South and Central America of the handplaited, young leaves of the palm tree: called in full *Penama hat*. Also, **pan″a-ma′.**

Pan–A-mer-i-can (păn″ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kăn), *adj.* pertaining to both North and South America or to all Americans.—*n.* **Pan″–A-mer′i-can-ism.**

pan-cake (păn′kāk″), *n.* a thin cake made of batter, baked on a griddle.

pan-cre-as (păng′krē-ăs; păn′krē-ăs), *n.* a large fleshy gland, under and behind the stomach, producing a juice that helps digestion.—*adj.* **pan″cre-at′ic.**

pan-de-mo-ni-um (păn″dē-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1,** a place or abode of general disorder; **2,** wild uproar.

pan-der (păn′dẽr), *v.i.* to contribute to the satisfying of the unworthy desires of others:—*n.* one who so contributes.

pane (pān), *n.* a square or oblong section or panel of a wall, door, etc., esp. of glass in a window or door.

pan-e-gyr-ic (păn″ē-jĭr′ĭk), *n.* praise formally written or spoken in honor of some person or event; any high praise.—*adj.* **pan′e-gyr′i-cal.**—*n.* **pan′e-gyr′ist.**

pan-el (păn′ĕl), *n.* **1,** a division or section of a wall or ceiling; **2,** a piece of board, the edges of which are put in a frame; as, the *panel* of a door; **3,** a thin board on which a picture is painted; also, the picture itself; **4,** a list of persons summoned to serve as jurors; also, the whole jury:—*v.t.* to form, fit, or decorate with strips or sections of different kind, color, or design.—*n.* **pan′el-ing.**

pang (păng), *n.* a violent, sudden pain, either mental or physical.

pan-ic (păn′ĭk), *adj.* like, or due to, sudden, extreme, and unreasoning fright:—*n.* **1,** extreme and sudden fright, affecting an individual, or, more usually, a group of persons or animals; **2,** a sudden and general condition of distrust in financial and commercial quarters.—*adj.* **pan′ick-y.**

pan-i-cle (păn′ĭ-kl), *n.* a compound raceme; commonly, any conical, irregularly branched flower cluster, as in the lilac (see *inflorescence*, illus.).

pan-ic–strick-en (păn′ĭk-strŭk″n), *adj.* filled with overwhelming fear. Also, **pan′ic–struck″.**

pan-nier (păn′yẽr; păn′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1,** a bread basket; **2,** one of two baskets suspended across the back of a horse for carrying market produce; **3,** a kind of framework to enlarge a woman's skirts at the hips.

pan-o-ply (păn′ō-plĭ), *n.* [*pl.* panoplies (-plĭz)], **1,** a complete suit of armor; **2,** hence, anything covering completely or splendidly.—*adj.* **pan′o-plied.**

pan-o-ra-ma (păn″ō-rȧ′mȧ), *n.* **1,** a picture giving a view in every direction, seen from a central standpoint; **2,** a picture seen part at a time in several scenes,

unrolled and made to pass before the spectator; **3**, a complete view of a region; **4**, a scene that moves constantly before one, as from the window of a moving train; **5**, a comprehensive picture of events.—*adj* **pan"o-ram'ic; pan"o-ram'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pan"o-ram'i-cal-ly.**

pan-sy (păn'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pansies (-zĭz)], a kind of cultivated violet; heartsease.

pant (pănt; pänt), *v.i.* **1**, to breathe rapidly; as, to *pant* like a dog; **2**, to desire earnestly: with *for* or *after*:—*v.t.* to utter with a gasp:—*n.* a short, rapid breath; also, a throb.

pan-ta-lets (păn"tȧ-lĕts'), *n.pl.* long, frilled drawers formerly worn by women and girls. Also, **pan"ta-lettes'.**

pan-ta-loon (păn"tȧ-lōōn'), *n.* **1**, a buffoon or foolish character in pantomime; **2**, in *pl.*, trousers.

pan-the-ism (păn'thē-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrine that God and nature are one.—*adj.* **pan"the-is'tic; pan"the-is'ti-cal.**—*n.* **pan'the-ist.**

pan-the-on (păn'thē-ŏn; păn-thē'ŏn), *n.* **1**, a temple dedicated to all the gods; **2**, a building where rest the famous dead of a nation: **Pantheon**, a circular temple in ancient Rome, now used as a Christian church: called *Santa Maria Rotonda.*

pan-ther (păn'thẽr), *n.* **1**, a large, American species of wild cat: also called *cougar, puma, mountain lion, catamount,* and *painter;* **2**, less frequently, the jaguar.

pan-to-mime (păn'tō-mim), *n.* **1**, a series of actions that express meaning without spoken words; **2**, a play in which there is no talking.—*adj.* **pan"to-mim'ic; pan"to-mim'i-cal.**

pan-try (păn'trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pantries (-trĭz)], **1**, a room for bread and other food; **2**, a small room from which food is served.

pap (păp), *n.* **1**, soft food for infants; **2**, pulp of fruits.—*adj.* **pap'py.**

pa-pa (pȧ-pä'; pä'pȧ), *n.* father: a child's term of address.

pa-pa-cy (pā'pȧ-sĭ), *n.* **1**, the office, dignity, or authority, of the Pope; **2**, the popes collectively; **3**, the Roman Catholic system of church government.

pa-pal (pā'pȧl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Pope, or to the Roman Catholic Church; as, *papal* authority.

pa-paw (pȧ-pô'; pō'pô'), *n.* **1**, a tree of the central and southern U. S.; also, the sweet, yellowish, pulpy fruit; **2**, the papaya; also, its fruit. Also, **paw'paw".**

pa-pa-ya (pä-pä'yä), *n.* the edible fruit of a certain tropical tree; also, the tree itself; the papaw.

pa-per (pā'pẽr), *n.* **1**, a material made of finely divided fibers, commonly in the form of a thin, smooth, flexible sheet, used for writing, printing, and various other purposes; **2**, a piece or sheet of this material; **3**, a packet wrapped in this material; as, a *paper* of needles; **4**, a newspaper or journal; **5**, an essay or special article; **6**, a legal or commercial document; **7**, bank notes or bills of exchange: called *commercial paper;* **8**, a decorative covering for interior walls of houses:—*adj.* **1**, made of, or like, paper; thin; **2**, having no reality; existing only on paper: **paper money**, notes issued by a government, a bank, etc., and good as legal tender; any paper security used as a substitute for coin:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with paper; **2**, to fill (a theater) by issuing passes.—*adj.* **pa'per-y.**

***pa-pe-terie** (pä"pē-trē'), *n.* [Fr.], a case for writing materials.

pa-pier-mâ-ché (pā"pyā'=mä"shā'; pā'pyā=mä'shā), *n.* a hard, strong material made of paper pulp mixed with glue, casein, or the like, and molded into various shapes.

pa-pil-la (pȧ-pĭl'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* papillæ (-ē)], a very small projection like a nipple, esp. one of those on the tongue.—*adj.* **pap'il-la-ry** (păp'ĭ-lā-rĭ; pȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ).

pa-pist (pā'pĭst), *n.* an adherent of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic: often used scornfully.—*adj.* **pa-pis'tic; pa-pis'ti-cal.**—*n.* **pa'pist-ry.**

pa-poose (pȧ-pōōs'), *n.* a young child of North American Indian parents.

pap-pus (păp'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* pappi (-ī)], a downy tuft or appendage crowning the fruit in certain seed plants, as in thistles.—*adj.* **pap'pose.**

pa-pri-ka (pä'prē-kä), *n.* **1**, the dried ripe fruit of various kinds of peppers; **2**, the red, pungent relish made from it.

pa-py-rus (pȧ-pī'rŭs), *n. pl.* papyri (-rī)], **1**, a kind of Egyptian reed from which the ancients made paper; **2**, the paper made from the pith of this plant; **3**, a manuscript or writing on papyrus.

PAPYRUS ($\frac{1}{75}$)

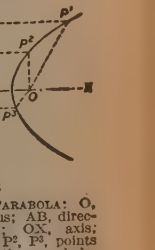
par (pär), *n.* **1**, full or normal value; as, the stock is below *par;* **2**, equality; as, the man is not on a *par* with his associates; **3**, the rate of exchange at which the money unit of one country may be exchanged for that of another; **4**, in golf, the perfect score, estimated for each hole from its length, the club required for each stroke, and the standard perfect performance of each club that is used.

par-a-ble (păr'ȧ-bl), *n.* a short story to illustrate and enforce moral or religious truth.

pa-rab-o-la (pȧ-răb'ō-lȧ), *n.* a plane curve every point of which is equally distant from a point called the *focus* and a straight line called the *directrix;* the curved formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side.—*adj.* **1par"a-bol'ic.**

2par-a-bol-ic (păr"ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), *adj.* allegorical, or of the nature of a parable; as, a *parabolic* story. Also, **par"a-bol'i-cal.**

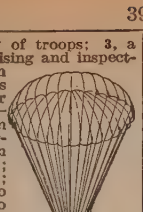
par-a-chute (păr'ȧ-shōōt), *n.* an umbrella-shaped apparatus used in descending from a balloon or airplane, as in emergencies or test flights (see illus. next page).



PARABOLA: O, focus; AB, directrix; OX, axis; P¹, P², P³, points on the parabola. $P_1Q_1 = P_1O$, $P_2Q_2 = P_2O$, etc.

pa-rade (pȧ-rād'), *n.* **1**, pompous display; as, a *parade* of wealth; **2**, a

military display, or review of troops; **3**, a place of assembly for exercising and inspecting troops; **4**, a formal march or procession; as, a circus *parade*; **5**, a promenade or public place for walking:—*v.t.* **1**, to assemble and form (troops, members of an organization, or the like) in military order, as for review; **2**, to march over or through; as, to *parade* the city; **3**, to make a display of:—*v.i.* **1**, to walk about so as to exhibit or show oneself; **2**, to take part in a parade, or formal march, as in a military review.—*n.* **pa-rad'er.**


PARACHUTE

par-a-digm (păr'ă-dīm; păr'ă-dĭm), *n.* **1**, an example or a model; **2**, an example of the declension or conjugation of a word to show all its forms.

Par-a-dise (păr'ă-dīs), *n.* the garden of Eden: **paradise**, **1**, the place in which the souls of the righteous abide after death; heaven; **2**, any place of happiness; **3**, a state of bliss.

par-a-dox (păr'ă-dŏks), *n.* **1**, something which seems absurd or unbelievable, yet may be true; **2**, a statement that appears contradictory.

par-a-dox-i-cal (păr"ă-dŏk'sĭ-kăl), *adj.* seemingly contradictory, but possibly true.—*adv.* **par"a-dox'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **par'a-dox'i-cal-ness.**

par-af-fin (păr'ă-fĭn), *n.* an inflammable substance obtained by the distillation of wood, coal, etc., and from crude petroleum. Also, **par'af-fine** (păr'ă-fĭn; -fēn).

par-a-gon (păr'ă-gŏn), *n.* something of extraordinary excellence; a model of perfection; as, a *paragon* of virtue.

par-a-graph (păr'ă-grăf), *n.* **1**, a small, definite section of a piece of writing, dealing with one topic; a short passage; **2**, a reference mark [¶] indicating the need of subdivision, as in copy; **3**, an item in a newspaper, magazine, etc.:—*v.t.* **1**, to arrange or divide into definite sections; **2**, to write a brief passage about.

par-al-lel (păr'ă-lĕl), *adj.* **1**, equally distant from each other at all points; as, *parallel* lines; **2**, having the same course; **3**, similar; corresponding:—*n.* **1**, a line or plane equally distant at all points from another line or plane; **2**, one of the parallel lines drawn on the surface of the earth, which indicate degrees of latitude: distinguished from *meridian*; **3**, a person or thing closely resembling another; **4**, a presentation of resemblance; as, to draw a *parallel* between two careers:—*v.t.* **1**, to state the likeness of; **2**, to be parallel with; **3**, to correspond to; **4**, to find a match for; equal.—*n.* **par'al-lel-ism.**

par-al-lel-e-pi-ped (păr"ă-lĕl"ĕ-pī'pĕd; -pĭp'ĕd; -lĕl-ĕp'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* a solid bounded by six parallelograms of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel. Also, **par"al-lel-o-pi'ped.**

par-al-lel-o-gram (păr"ă-lĕl'ō-grăm), *n.* a four-sided plane figure whose opposite sides are equal and parallel (see *quadrilateral*, illus.).

pa-ral-y-sis (pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* paralyses (-sēz)], loss or diminution of the powers of feeling or of motion in one or more parts of the body; palsy.

par-a-lyt-ic (păr"ă-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or inclined to, paralysis:—*n.* one who is affected by paralysis.

par-a-lyze (păr'ă-līz), *v.t.* **1**, to affect with paralysis in any part; **2**, to unnerve; render useless or ineffective.—*n.* **par'a-ly-za'tion.**—*n.* **par'a-lyz"er.**

par-a-mount (păr'ă-mount), *adj.* above all others; supreme; chief; as, of *paramount* importance.

par-a-mour (păr'ă-mōōr), *n.* one who unlawfully takes the place of a husband or wife.

par-a-pet (păr'ă-pĕt), *n.* **1**, a wall at the edge of a roof, platform, etc.; **2**, in fortification, a permanent wall to protect troops from the fire of an enemy (see *rampart*, illus.).

PARAPETS OF BRIDGE

par-a-pher-na-li-a (păr"ă-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ă), *n.pl.* **1**, personal belongings; **2**, ornaments of dress; **3**, articles of equipment; as, the *paraphernalia* of a circus.

par-a-phrase (păr'ă-frāz), *n.* **1**, a free translation or explanation of a text, etc., giving the meaning in another form; **2**, a hymn based on some Scriptural passage:—*v.t.* to make a free translation of; explain in one's own words:—*v.i.* to make a free translation; put something into one's own words.—*n.* **par"a-phras'ti-cal.**

par-a-site (păr'ă-sīt), *n.* **1**, a hanger-on, or one who lives at another's expense; **2**, a useless person, doing no work, but living in comfort at the expense of others; **3**, an animal or plant which lives on or within another at the latter's expense, as lice, disease germs, and the various blights.—*adj.* **par"a-sit'ic; par"a-sit'i-cal.**

par-a-sol (păr'ă-sŏl"; păr"ă-sōl'), *n.* a lady's sunshade.

par-boil (pär'boil"), *v.t.* **1**, to cook partially by boiling; **2**, figuratively, to subject to extreme heat.

par-buck-le (pär'bŭk"l), *n.* **1**, a device for hauling up or lowering a heavy object by passing the middle of a rope around a stationary fastening and its two ends under and back over the object; **2**, a sling formed of a doubled rope passed around an object, both ends of the rope being drawn through the loop on the other side.

par-cel (pär'sĕl), *n.* **1**, a small bundle or package; **2**, a separate, distinct part; as, a *parcel* of land; **3**, an indefinite number; as, a *parcel* of scamps:—*v.t.* **1**, to do up in a small bundle; **2**, to divide into parts.

par-cel post a government system of carrying packages by mail, charging at postal rates.

parch (pärch), *v.t.* **1**, to scorch; burn slightly; as, to *parch* corn; **2**, to dry with heat:—*v.i.* to become dry and hot.

parch-ment (pärch'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the skin of a sheep, goat, etc.,

dressed and prepared for writing purposes; 2, a sheet of parchment on which a prepared skin is used, made of calf-like parchment.

pard (pärd) *n.* a leopard or panther: a poetical term.

par-don (pär'dn) *vt.* 1, to free from penalty; 2, to forgive; 3, to overlook, excuse, *n.* 1, forgiveness; 2, polite interjection as I beg your pardon; 3, release from punishment; 4, an official act setting one free from penalty.—*adj.* **par'don-a-ble.**—*adv.* **par'don-a-bly.**—*n.* **par'don-er.**

pare (pâr) *vt.* 1, to cut or shave off the outside or ends of; as to pare an apple; 2, to cut away little by little; lessen, as profits; 3, to separate or cutting off from a surface; as, to pare off a slice.—*n.* **par'er.**

par-e-gor-ic (pâr'ē-gŏr'ĭk) *n.* a tonic fine formed from opium and used to ease pain or relieve suffering.

pa-ren-chy-ma (pâ-rĕng'kĭ-mă) *n.* the soft tissue making up glandular organs; 2, tissue such as the pith in plants; the pulp of fruits.

par-ent (pâr'ĕnt) *n.* 1, a father or mother; 2, the source of any living thing; 3, that which causes; occasion.—*adj.* **pa-ren'tal.**—*adv.* **pa-ren'tal-ly.**—*n.* **par'ent-hood.**

par-ent-age (pâr'ĕn-tăj) *n.* 1, fatherhood or motherhood; 2, birth or descent; origin; as, of noble parentage.

pa-ren-the-sis (pă-rĕn'thē-sĭs) *n.* [*pl.* **-ses** (-sēz)] 1, an explanatory word or clause put in a sentence which is grammatically complete without it, indicated by the marks ( ); 2, either or both of the marks.

par-en-thet-i-cal (pâr'ĕn-thĕt'ĭ-kăl) *adj.* 1, introduced by way of explanation; 2, filled with, or given to, inserted explanations. Also, **par'en-thet'ic.**—*adv.* **par'en-thet'i-cal-ly.**

par-he-li-on (pâr-hē'lĭ-ŏn) *n.* [*pl.* **-li-a** (-lĭ-ă)] a mock sun, or bright spot, often seen near the sun and sometimes opposite to it.

pa-ri-ah (pā'rĭ-ă; pă'rĭ-ă) *n.* 1, a member of one of the low castes of Hindus; 2, an outcast; one despised by society.

par-ing (pâr'ĭng) *n.* 1, a cutting from a surface or edge; 2, the part cut off.

par-ish (pâr'ĭsh) *n.* 1, orig., an ecclesiastical district or church district under the particular charge of one priest, clergyman, or minister; 2, in England, a civil district looking after its own education, charity, etc.; 3, a congregation; also, the locality covered by its activities; 4, in Louisiana, a civil division, the equivalent of a county.—*adj.* pertaining to, or maintained by, a church, congregation, or district.—*adj.* **pa-rish'ion-al.**

pa-rish-ion-er (pă-rĭsh'ŭn-ẽr) *n.* 1, one who belongs to a given church district or parish; 2, a member of a congregation.

Pa-ri-sian (pă-rĭzh'ăn; -rĭz'ĭ-ăn) *adj.* pertaining to Paris, the capital of France.—*n.* a native of Paris.

par-i-ty (pâr'ĭ-tĭ) *n.* 1, equality; likeness; 2, equal value of different kinds of currency for purchasing purposes.

park (pärk) *n.* 1, a tract of ground used as a public place for recreation or pleasure; 2, a large expanse of woods and fields attached to a country house; 3, the train of artillery belonging to an army; an artillery encampment.—*vt.* 1, to inclose, as in a park; 2, to collect and station in order; as, to *park* artillery; 3, to place and leave for a time; as, to *park* automobiles.

par-lance (pär'lăns) *n.* conversation; talk; language.

par-ley (pär'lĭ) *n.* [*pl.* **parleys** (-lĭz)] a conference, esp. one with an enemy.—*vi.* to hold a conference, esp. with an enemy with a view to peace.

par-lia-ment (pär'lĭ-mĕnt) *n.* a general council; a meeting of the people or their representatives to consider or legislate on matters of common interest; **Parliament, 1,** the supreme lawmaking body of Great Britain, consisting of the House of Lords and the House of Commons; 2, a similar assembly in certain other countries.

par-lia-men-ta-ri-an (pär'lĭ-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn) *n.* one who is versed in the laws and usages of lawmaking or deliberative bodies.

par-lia-men-ta-ry (pär'lĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ) *adj.* 1, according to the rules and customs of public assemblies; as, parliamentary order; 2, decreed or enacted by a parliament.

par-lor (pär'lẽr) *n.* 1, a room for conversation, reception of guests etc.; 2, in England, a family sitting room; 3, in the U. S., a shop furnished with some pretensions to elegance; as, a beauty parlor. Also, **par lour.**

pa-ro-chi-al (pă-rō'kĭ-ăl) *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a parish, or church district; as, a parochial school; 2, narrow; local.—*n.* **pa-ro'chi-al-ism.**

par-o-dy (pâr'ō-dĭ) *n.* [*pl.* **-dies** (-dĭz)], parodies (-dĭz'), as a poem or song written in imitation in a humorous manner; a humorous imitation of.—*vt.* to write a humorous imitation of.—*n.* **par'o-dist.**

pa-role (pă-rōl') *n.* a promise given by a prisoner of war that in return for conditional freedom he will not try to escape.—*vt.* to release a prisoner on his word of honor to observe certain conditions.

pa-rot-id (pă-rŏt'ĭd) *n.* one of the salivary glands below and in front of the ear.—*adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, this salivary gland; as, the parotid nerves.

par-ox-ysm (pâr'ŏk-sĭzm) *n.* 1, a spasm, or fit of acute pain recurring at intervals; 2, a sudden and violent outburst of emotion; a fit of any kind; as, a *paroxysm* of rage.—*adj.* **par'ox-ys'mal.**

par-quet (pär-kā'; pär-kĕt') *n.* 1, flooring made of wooden inlay; 2, the floor space of a theater between the orchestra rail and the rail under the balcony line; also called *orchestra*; **parquet circle,** the part of the lower floor of a theater under the balcony.

par-quet-ry (pär'kĕ-trĭ) *n.* wooden inlay or mosaic work for floors.

parr (pär) *n.* a young salmon that has not yet left fresh water for the sea.

par-ra-keet (pâr'ă-kēt) *n.* any of several small, slender-bodied parrots, usually with long and pointed tail feathers. Also, **par'a-keet.**

par-ri-cide (pâr'ĭ-sīd) *n.* 1, the murder of a close relative, esp. a

parent; 2, one who murders a parent or other close relative. Also called *patricide*.—*adj.* **par'ri-cid'al.**

par-rot (pär'ŭt), *n.* a tropical bird with a hooked bill and brilliant feathers, able to make sounds resembling words.

par-ry (pär'ĭ), *v.t.* 1, to ward off, as a blow; 2, to evade; as, to *parry* a question: —*v.i.* to ward off or turn something aside; as, to *parry* with the sword:—*n.* [*pl.* parries (-ĭz)], 1, a warding off, as of a blow; 2, evasion.

parse (pärs), *v.t.* 1, to analyze, as a sentence, by the rules of grammar; 2, to state the grammatical relations of, as a word.—*n.* **pars'er.**

par-si-mo-ni-ous (pär'sĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* close; stingy; miserly.—*adv.* **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly.**

par-si-mo-ny (pär'sĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* stinginess; extreme and unnecessary economy; closeness.

pars-ley (pärs'lĭ), *n.* a garden plant, the leaves of which are used as a garnish and for flavoring.

pars-nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* a plant with an edible carrotlike root.

par-son (pär'sn), *n.* 1, a clergyman in charge of a parish; 2, *Colloq.*, any minister or preacher.

par-son-age (pär'sn-ĭj), *n.* the residence of a minister in charge of a parish, esp. when belonging to the church.

part (pärt), *n.* 1, something less than the whole; as, *part* of a pear; a piece, section, or division; an individual portion; 2, a share in action, duty, or responsibility; as, to do one's *part*; 3, an essential member or organ; as, *part* of the body; 4, a side or party; as, they took his *part*; 5, a character assigned to an actor in a play; also, the words spoken by that character; 6, a division of the hair; 7, in *pl.*: a, a quarter; region; as, they live in these *parts*; b, ability or talent; as, a man of fine *parts*; 8, in music, one of the melodies in a harmony; 9, one of a given number of equal quantities into which a number, quantity, or object may be divided; as, three is the third *part* of nine:—*v.t.* 1, to divide into two or more pieces or portions; divide for the purpose of analysis; hence, to examine critically and closely; 2, to disunite; force to go apart; 3, to separate; as, to *part* the fighters:—*v.i.* 1, to be separated or divided; 2, to separate; withdraw; as, they *parted* from us; 3, *Rare*, to go away; hence, to die: **part with,** to give up.—*p.adj.* **part'ed.**

par-take (pär-tāk'; pär-), *v.i.* [*p.t.* -took' (-tōōk'), *p.p.* tak'en (-tāk'n), *p.pr.* -tak'ing], 1, to have or receive a portion or share in common with others; 2, to take a portion: with *of*; as, to *partake* of food:—*v.t.* to receive a share in.—*n.* **par-tak'er.**

par-terre (pär-târ'), *n.* 1, a series of flower beds arranged ornamentally, with spaces of gravel or turf between; 2, in the U. S., that part of the floor of a theater under the galleries: also called *parquet circle.*

par-tial (pär'shăl), *adj.* 1, inclined to favor one side or party; 2, having a liking (for); as, she is *partial* to candy; 3, not entire; incomplete.—*adv.* **par'tial-ly.**

par-ti-al-i-ty (pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; pär'shăl'-), *n.* 1, the state or quality of being biased or unfair; 2, a strong liking.

par-tic-i-pant (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pănt; pär-), *n.* one who takes part; a sharer:—*adj.* sharing.

par-tic-i-pate (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pāt; pär-), *v.i.* to share with others; take part:—*v.t.* to have a share of; take part in.—*n.* **par-tic'i-pa'tor.**—*n.* **par-tic'i-pa'tion.**

par-ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-pl), *n.* a part of a verb which orig. had the force of an adjective, but in some uses is no longer felt as such, as *looking, painted, drawn.* —*adj.* **par'ti-cip'i-al.**—*adv.* **par'ti-cip'i-al-ly.**

par-ti-cle (pär'tĭ-kl), *n.* 1, a very small piece; a bit; as, a *particle* of dust; 2, the smallest possible amount of anything; as, not a *particle* of courage; 3, in grammar, a short, subordinate part of speech, as a conjunction or a preposition.

par-tic-u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lär; pär-), *adj.* 1, distinct from others; 2, peculiar or special; as, of *particular* importance; 3, exact; nice:—*n.* 1, one that is distinct from others; an individual; 2, a single case; a detail.—*adv.* **par-tic'u-lar-ly.**

par-tic-u-lar-i-ty (pär-tĭk'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ; pär-), *n.* [*pl.* particularities (-tĭz)], 1, strict attention to detail; 2, fastidiousness; 3, individuality.

par-tic-u-lar-ize (pär-tĭk'ū-lär-īz; pär-), *v.t.* 1, to give the details of; 2, to give special mention to:—*v.i.* to be attentive to single things or details.

part-ing (pär'tĭng), *p.adj.* 1, taking leave; hence, dying; as, a *parting* soul; 2, given when taking leave; as, a *parting* gift: —*n.* 1, division; 2, the place of division; 3, a taking leave; as, the *parting* of friends.

par-ti-san (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* a devoted, sometimes prejudiced, follower, esp. of a political cause or faction:—*adj.* pertaining to, or strongly in favor of, a person, cause, or faction, esp. a political party or faction; as, *partisan* politics. Also, **par'ti-zan.**—*n.* **par'ti-san-ship".**

par-ti-tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn; pär-), *n.* 1, the act of dividing or state of being divided; separation; 2, a dividing wall within a building; 3, a section or division:—*v.t.* 1, to divide into shares; 2, to divide by walls.

par-ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *adj.* 1, serving to divide into parts; 2, in grammar, denoting a part; as, a *partitive* genitive: —*n.* a word that denotes a part or expresses partition or division.—*adv.* **par'ti-tive-ly.**

part-ly (pärt'lĭ), *adv.* in part; not wholly; to some extent.

part-ner (pärt'nĕr), *n.* 1, one who is associated with another or others in some coöperative connection for mutual benefit or united action, as in a business, etc.; 2, in games, one who plays with another against opponents; 3, one who dances with another; 4, a husband or wife.

part-ner-ship (pärt'nĕr-shĭp), *n.* 1, the state of being associated for a common purpose; 2, joint interest or ownership; 3, the union of two or more persons in the same business or profession; 4, in law, the relation between two or more persons who have contracted to do business together and share the profits; also, the contract establishing this relationship.

par-took (pär-tōōk'; pär-), past tense of the verb *partake.*

par-tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* **1,** in the Old World, any of various game birds allied to the quails and pheasants; **2,** locally, esp. in America, any of a number of similar game birds, as the bobwhite, quail, and ruffed grouse: **partridge berry,** an American trailing evergreen plant bearing a bright red berry; also, the berry.

par-ty (pär'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* parties (-tĭz)], **1,** a number of persons united for a particular purpose; group; faction; as, a political *party;* **2,** one concerned in an affair, cause, or side; as, a *party* to a suit; **3,** a social gathering assembled by invitation; as, a dinner *party:* **party line,** a boundary line between two adjoining properties: **party wall,** a wall erected on a party line.

par-ty-col-ored (pär'tĭ-kŭl"ẽrd), *adj.* having various colors; as, a *party-colored* flower. Also, **par'ty-col"ored; par'ti-col"ored.**

par-ve-nu (pär'vẽ-nū"; *Fr.* pär"vẽ-nü'), *n.* [*pl.* parvenus (-nūz"; *Fr.* -nü')], one who has recently risen, because of his wealth, to a position above that in which he was born; an upstart.—*n.fem.* **par've-nue"** [*pl.* parvenues (-nūz"; *Fr.* -nü')].

pas-chal (pās'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the feast of the Passover, or to Easter; as, the *paschal* lamb.

pa-sha (pȧ-shä'; pȧsh'ä), *n.* in Turkey, a civil or military official of high rank: also used, after a name, as an honorary title. Also, **pa-cha'.**

pass (pās), *v.i.* [*p.t.* passed (pȧst), or, *Rare,* past (pȧst), *p.p.* passed or past, *p.pr.* pass'ing], **1,** to go from one place or condition to another; move along; as, the parade *passes* down the street; **2,** to move from one to another; be exchanged; circulate freely, as money; **3,** to elapse or go by; as, the night *passed;* **4,** to make or force one's way; as, to *pass* through a crowd; **5,** to go unnoticed; as, his action *passed* without rebuke; **6,** to be enacted; as, the law was finally *passed;* **7,** to depart; die; **8,** to go through a test with success; **9,** to give a decision as to the quality or validity of something; with *on* or *upon;* **10,** in cards, to relinquish the right or opportunity of playing or bidding:—*v.t.* **1,** to go by, through, beyond, etc.; as, to *pass* the house; through, beyond, etc.; as, to *pass* the house; **2,** to cause or allow to go; hand; as, to *pass* the butter; also, to convey to another; cause to circulate; as, to *pass* bad money; **3,** to spend; as, to *pass* the day; **4,** to exceed; as, it *passes* belief; **5,** to give as a judgment; as, to *pass* sentence; **6,** to utter or pronounce; as, to *pass* an opinion; **7,** to give legal status to, as a bill or law; approve, as a candidate; **8,** to void from the body, as urine or excrement:—*n.* **1,** a narrow passage, avenue, or entrance; defile; as, a *pass* in the mountains; **2,** a permit allowing free admission or passage; as, a railway *pass;* **3,** a state of extremity; as, matters have come to a dreadful *pass;* **4,** a quick movement, as of a card or other object, by sleight of hand; **5,** a movement of the hand, as by a mesmerist; **6,** in fencing, a thrust.—*n.* **pass'er.**—*adj.* **pass'a-ble.**

pas-sage (pās'ăj), *n.* **1,** the act of going from one place or condition to another; **2,** course or progress; as, the *passage* of time; **3,** a journey, esp. a voyage; as, a stormy *passage;* **4,** a way by which one passes; a hall or corridor; **5,** the right to go; as, a free *passage;* **6,** legal enactment; as, the *passage* of a law; **7,** a single clause or portion of a book; **8,** a conflict; as, a *passage* at arms.

pas-sage-way (pās'ăj-wā"), *n.* a hall, corridor, or alley.

pass book **1,** a customer's book in which a storekeeper enters the list of goods bought on credit; **2,** a depositor's bank book, containing a record of his deposits.

passe-men-terie (pȧs-mĕn'trĭ; *Fr.* pȧs"mȧn"trē'), *n.* dress trimmings, as of braid or silk embroidery.

pas-sen-ger (pās'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* **1,** one who travels, usually at a stated fare, in or on a conveyance, as a boat, train, etc.; **2,** formerly, a traveler or wayfarer.

***passe par-tout** (pās" pär"tōō'), [Fr.], a flat surface of cardboard, wood, etc., with a space cut out in its center, forming a frame for a picture.

pass-er-by (pās'ẽr-bī'), *n.* [*pl.* passers-by (-ẽrz-)], one who goes past.

pass-ing (pās'ĭng), *adj.* **1,** going by, beyond, or through; as, a *passing* car; **2,** departing; as, the *passing* hour; **3,** casual; as, a *passing* comment:—*n.* **1,** the act of going by; departure; as, the *passing* of summer; **2,** a way or means of passing; ford.

pas-sion (păsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** a fit of violent anger; as, he flew into a *passion;* **2,** intense feeling or excitement; **3,** sexual excitement; **4,** love; ardor; intense desire or feeling; **5,** in *pl.,* the emotions collectively: **Passion,** the sufferings of Christ in his last agonies: **Passion Week,** the second week before Easter; sometimes, Holy Week.

pas-sion-ate (păsh'ŭn-ăt), *adj.* **1,** capable of intense feeling; excitable; as, a *passionate* nature; **2,** ardent; as, a *passionate* desire; **3,** amorous.—*adv.* **pas'sion-ate-ly.**—*n.* **pas'sion-ate-ness.**

pas-sion flow-er a plant so named because the symbols of Christ's death.

pas-sion-less (păsh'ŭn-lĕs), *adj.* displaying no anger, intense love, ardor, etc.; tranquil; unmoved.

pas-sive (pās'ĭv), *adj.* **1,** suffering without resisting; **2,** not acting but acted upon; as, a *passive* disposition; **3,** in grammar, indicating that form of the transitive verb which carries the idea that the subject is acted upon: opp. of *active.*—*adv.* **pas'sive-ly.**—*n.* **pas'sive-ness.**—*n.* **pas-siv'i-ty.**

pass–key (pās'-kē"), *n.* **1,** a master key, which will open all of a certain set of locks whose regular keys are not interchangeable; **2,** a private key.

Pass-o-ver (pās'ō"vẽr), *n.* a Jewish feast commemorating the passing of the destroying angel over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians (Exodus 12).

pass-port (pās'pōrt), *n.* **1,** an official paper giving one permission to travel in a foreign country; **2,** anything that opens the way to success.

pass-word (pās'wûrd"), *n.* a word by means of which friends are known from strangers or enemies and are permitted to enter or pass; a watchword.

past (pȧst), *p.adj.* **1,** having formerly been; as, the *past* generation; **2,** just gone

by; last; as, the *past* hour; 3, in grammar, referring to time gone by; as, the *past* tense; 4, in various societies and lodges, having served at a former time; 5, thoroughly adept; as, he is a *past* master in the art of dancing:—*n.* 1, the time gone by; as, memories of the *past*; 2, previous life or history; as, we knew nothing of his *past*; 3, in grammar, the past tense:—*adv.* by; beyond; as, he just walked *past*:—*prep.* beyond in time; after; as, it is *past* his time; he is *past* cure.

paste (pāst), *n.* 1, a sticky mixture, often of flour and water, used for joining things together; 2, dough prepared for pies, etc.; 3, a preparation, as of fish, nuts, etc., finely ground and reduced to a creamy consistency; also, a jellylike confection; as, Turkish *paste*; 4, a composition or mixture used for making artificial gems:—*v.t.* 1, to fasten with a sticky mixture; as, to *paste* together sheets of paper; 2, to cover by, or as by, pasting.—*n.* **past'er.**

paste-board (pāst'bōrd"), *n.* thick, stiff material made by compressing paper pulp.

pas-tel (păs'tĕl'; pās-tĕl'), *n.* 1, a kind of crayon made by mixing ground paints with gum water; also, the mixture from which the crayon is made; 2, a picture drawn with such crayon:—*adj.* light and soft in tint; as, a *pastel* shade of green.—*n.* **pas'tel-ist.**

Pas-teur-ize (pās'tĕr-īz; pās-tûr'īz), *v.t.* to treat (milk or fermented liquids) by exposing to a temperature of 140° F. for 30 minutes: applied esp. to milk, which is thus partly sterilized with a minimum of harm to its nutritive value.—*n.* **Pas'teur-i-za'tion.**

pas-til (pās'tĭl), *n.* 1, a small mass of aromatic, or sweet-smelling, substances, burned slowly to fumigate sick rooms, etc.; 2, a kind of lozenge. Also, **pas-tille'** (păs-tēl').

pas-time (pās'tīm"), *n.* diversion; sport; amusement; occupation that fills time agreeably.

pas-tor (pās'tĕr), *n.* a minister in charge of a church and congregation.

pas-tor-al (pās'tôr-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the duties of a minister; as, *pastoral* duties; 2, pertaining to shepherds or to rural life or scenes:—*n.* 1, a poem showing happenings in country life; 2, a picture showing rural life or scenes.—*adv.* **pas'tor-al-ly.**

pas-tor-ate (pās'tôr-āt), *n.* 1, the office or parish of a clergyman; 2, the time during which a minister holds one charge; 3, the body of ministers serving a locality.

pas-try (pās'trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pastries (-trĭz)], desserts, as pies, tarts, etc., made with a rich crust of shortened paste.

pas-tur-age (pās'tûr-āj), *n.* 1, feed for cattle, as grass; 2, land used for feeding cattle; pasture.

pas-ture (pās'tûr), *n.* land or grass on which cattle feed:—*v.t.* to supply with grass or pasture:—*v.i.* to graze.

[1]past-y (pās'tĭ), *adj.* covered with paste; also, like paste, as in color; as, a *pasty* complexion.—*n.* **past'i-ness.**

[2]pas-ty (pās'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pasties (-tĭz)], a pie, usually of highly seasoned meat, covered with crust.

[1]pat (păt), *n.* 1, a light, quick blow with the hand; 2, a small, shaped lump, as of butter; 3, a light sound or tap:—*v.t.* to strike gently with a flat surface, or, esp., with the hand or fingers; stroke gently.

[2]pat (păt), apt; fitting:—*adv.* aptly; readily.—*n.* **pat'ness.**—*adv.* **pat'ly.**

patch (păch), *n.* 1, a piece of material, as cloth or metal, put on to cover a hole, to shield, strengthen, or the like; 2, a small plot of ground; also, a small piece of anything; 3, a small piece of black court plaster applied to the skin to beautify it by contrast:—*v.t.* 1, to mend or strengthen by putting on an extra piece of material; 2, to mend clumsily; 3, to piece together; as, to *patch* up a quarrel.—*n.* **patch'er.**—*adj.* **patch'y.**

patch-work (păch'wûrk"), *n.* 1, a fabric made of pieces of cloth sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors; 2, hence, a jumble; work carelessly done.

pate (pāt), *n.* 1, the head; crown of the head; as, a boy with an empty *pate*; 2, the hide on or near the head of a cow.

pa-tel-la (pă-tĕl'ă), *n.* [*pl.* patellæ (-ē)], the kneecap, or kneepan; the flat, movable bone forming the front of the knee joint (see *knee*, illus.).—*adj.* **pa-tel'lar.**

pat-ent (păt'ĕnt; pā'tĕnt), *adj.* 1, (usually pā'tĕnt), apparent; evident; plain; 2, (usually pā'tĕnt), open to public view: said esp. of an official paper which grants a privilege; as, letters *patent*; 3, protected by a patent; **patent leather**, a leather specially prepared with a hard, glossy surface:—*n.* 1, a right or privilege granted by the government, as the sole right to make, use, or sell an invention for a certain number of years; 2, the official paper granting this right; 3, the thing that is so protected; 4, a grant of land by a government; also, the land so granted, and the official document certifying it:—*v.t.* to grant or secure the sole right to.—*adj.* **pat'ent-a-ble.**—*adv.* **pa'tent-ly.** (pā'tĕnt-lĭ).

pat-ent-ee (păt"ĕn-tē'; pā"tĕn-tē'), *n.* a person who holds a patent.

pa-ter-fa-mil-i-as (pā"tĕr-fă-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [*pl.* patresfamilias (pā"trēz-)], the father of a family; also, the male head of a household.

pa-ter-nal (pă-tûr'năl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or like, a father; 2, received from a father; 3, related through the father; as, a *paternal* uncle.—*adv.* **pa-ter'nal-ly.**

pa-ter-nal-ism (pă-tûr'năl-ĭzm), *n.* a principle of government whereby the relationship between the government and the governed is like that between a father and his dependent children; a benevolent despotism.

pa-ter-ni-ty (pă-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, fatherhood; 2, male parentage.

pa-ter-nos-ter (pā"tĕr-nŏs"tĕr; păt'ĕr-nŏs"tĕr), *n.* 1, the Lord's Prayer; 2, any formula used as a prayer; 3, every eleventh bead in a rosary, showing the Lord's Prayer must be said; 4, a rosary.

path (păth), *n.* [*pl.* paths (păthz)], 1, a road; footpath; 2, a track; 3, a course of conduct or action.—*adj.* **path'less.**

pa-thet-ic (pă-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* arousing sorrow and pity. Also, **pa-thet'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pa-thet'i-cal-ly.**

path-find-er (păth'fīn"dĕr), *n.* an explorer in an unknown country; a pioneer in unknown territory.

path-o-gen-ic (păth″ō-jĕn′ĭk), *adj.* causing disease; also, pertaining to the causing of disease.

path-o-log-i-cal (păth″ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the science of disease; **2,** due to disease; as, her depression is *pathological*. Also, **path″o-log′ic.**—*adv.* **path″o-log′i-cal-ly.**

pa-thol-o-gy (pă-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pathologies (-jĭz)], **1,** the science that treats of diseases; **2,** the physical condition of an organ, or other part of the body, caused by disease.—*n.* **pa-thol′o-gist.**

pa-thos (pā′thŏs), *n.* that quality which excites sympathy and pity.

path-way (păth′wā″), *n.* **1,** a narrow footpath; **2,** any course or road.

pa-tience (pā′shĕns), *n.* **1,** the quality of suffering without complaint; meekness; **2,** endurance and perseverance; **3,** forbearance; **4,** the power to wait calmly.

pa-tient (pā′shĕnt), *adj.* **1,** suffering pain, hardship, affliction, insult, etc., with meekness; **2,** forbearing; **3,** untiring in labor; **4,** persevering; as, a *patient* worker; **5,** waiting with calmness:—*n.* one under the care of a doctor.—*adv.* **pa′tient-ly.**

pa-tois (pă″twä′; păt′wä), [Fr.], *n.* the language of uneducated people, used in a given locality; a dialect.

pa-tri-arch (pā′trĭ-ärk), *n.* **1,** the founder or head of a family or tribe; esp., one of the early ancestors of the Jews, as Jacob; **2,** an aged and venerable man; **3,** in the Greek Church, a bishop of the highest rank.—*adj.* **pa″tri-ar′chal.**

pa-tri-cian (pă-trĭsh′ăn), *n.* **1,** a member of the ancient Roman aristocracy: contrasted with *plebeian*; **2,** any person of noble or high birth:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to the ancient Roman aristocracy; **2,** noble.

pat-ri-mo-ny (păt′rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* patrimonies (-nĭz)], **1,** property inherited from a father or other ancestor; **2,** property settled upon a religious institution for its support.—*adj.* **pat″ri-mo′ni-al.**

pa-tri-ot (pā′trĭ-ŏt; păt′rĭ-ŏt), *n.* one who loves and supports his government or native country: **Patriots' Day,** the anniversary (April 19) of the battle of Lexington, observed as a legal holiday in Massachusetts and Maine.

pa-tri-ot-ic (pā″trĭ-ŏt′ĭk; păt″rĭ-), *adj.* characterized by love of one's own country.—*adv.* **pa″tri-ot′i-cal-ly.**

pa-tri-ot-ism (pā′trĭ-ŏt-ĭzm), *n* love of one's country.

pa-trol (pă-trōl′), *n.* **1,** a guard; policeman; **2,** the act of going the rounds of a district in order to protect it; **3,** a small body of soldiers on guard duty:—*v.t.* **1,** to go or walk round in order to protect; as, a policeman *patrols* his beat; **2,** to act as guard to (a camp or entrenchment):—*v.i.* to go round a district in order to protect it.—*n.* **pa-trol′man.**

pa-tron (pā′trŭn), *n.* **1,** a guardian or protector; **2,** an upholder or supporter; as, a *patron* of music; **3,** in business, a regular customer; **4,** a man who lends his support to a social or charitable event:—*adj.* aiding, or acting as guardian: as, *patron* saints.—*n.fem.* **pa′tron-ess** (pā′trŭn-ĕs; păt′rŭn-ĕs).

pat-ron-age (păt′rŭn-ăj; pā′trŭn-ăj), *n.* **1,** special support; guardianship or protection; **2,** the act of buying goods regularly at one store.

pat-ron-ize (păt′rŭn-īz; pā′trŭn-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to act as guardian or benefactor toward; support or protect; **2,** to treat with condescension; favor; **3,** *Collog.,* to frequent or deal with regularly as a customer; as, to *patronize* a store.—*n.* **pat′ron-iz″er.**—*p.adj.* **pat′ron-iz″ing.**—*adv.* **pat′ron-iz″ing-ly.**

pat-ro-nym-ic (păt″rō-nĭm′ĭk), *n.* a name coming or formed from an ancestor; a family name.

pa-troon (pă-trōōn′), *n.* one who received a large tract of land under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

pat-ten (păt′ĕn), *n.* **1,** a wooden shoe with a thick sole; esp., a wooden overshoe, usually supported by an iron ring under the sole to raise the foot from the ground; a clog; **2,** the base of a column.

[1]pat-ter (păt′ĕr), *v.i.* **1,** to mumble or mutter something over and over rapidly, esp. a prayer; **2,** *Slang,* to talk glibly:—*v.t.* to mumble indistictly; as, to *patter* one's prayers:—*n.* rapid, cheap, fluent talk.

[2]pat-ter (păt′ĕr), *n.* a quick succession of light sounds:—*v.i.* **1,** to run with quick, short steps; **2,** to strike with a quick succession of light sounds.

pat-tern (păt′ĕrn), *n.* **1,** a model, sample, or specimen; **2,** anything cut out or formed into a shape to be copied; **3,** a design or figure; as, the *pattern* of a carpet; **4,** a piece of material sufficient for a garment; as, a dress *pattern*:—*v.t.* **1,** to make in imitation of; copy: with *after, from,* or *by;* as, to *pattern* a dress after a model; **2.** to decorate, as with a design:—*v.i.* to follow an example; as, you would do well to *pattern* by him.

pat-ty (păt′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* patties (-ĭz)], a small, cup-shaped shell of pastry, holding meat, oysters, or the like; as, a chicken *patty.*

pau-ci-ty (pô′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* paucities (-tĭz)], smallness of number or quantity.

paunch (pônch; pônch), *n.* the abdomen; the belly and its contents.

pau-per (pô′pĕr), *n.* a very poor person, esp. one who is supported by the public or by charity.—*n.* **pau′per-ism.**

pau-per-ize (pô′pĕr-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to reduce to extreme poverty; **2,** to accustom (a person) to receive support from the public.

pause (pôz), *n.* **1,** a temporary stop or rest; a brief ceasing of action; interruption; **2,** hesitation; **3,** a break in speaking; **4,** a break in writing indicated by a punctuation mark; **5,** a mark in music over or under a note or rest to show that it is to be prolonged: also called *hold:*—*v.i.* to make a short stop; wait; hesitate: often with *on* or *upon.*

pave (pāv), *v.t.* **1,** to cover or lay with stones, bricks, etc.; as, to *pave* a street; **2,** to make smooth or easy; as, to *pave* the way for another.—*n.* **pav′er.**—*n.* **pav′ing.**

pave-ment (pāv′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a roadway or floor covered or laid with stone, brick, tile, etc.; **2,** a sidewalk; **3,** a prepared surface, as of stones, concrete, or the like, used in covering a road, pathway, or floor.

pa-vil-ion (pă-vĭl′yŭn), *n.* **1,** an ornamental, dome-shaped building; as, a garden *pavilion;* **2,** a large tent; **3,** a

temporary open building for shelter, entertainment, etc.; **4**, a decorative part of a large building, extending out from the main part or rising above it.

paw (pô), *n.* **1**, the foot of a four-footed animal with claws; **2**, *Slang*, the hand: —*v.t.* **1**, to touch or scrape with the forefoot; as, a horse *paws* the ground; **2**, *Colloq.*, to handle awkwardly or coarsely; as, to *paw* things over:—*v.i.* **1**, to scrape or touch something with the forefoot; **2**, *Colloq.*, to handle a thing awkwardly; grope clumsily.

pawl (pôl), *n.* a short bar or bolt on a machine, made to fall into notches in another part, as a wheel, in order to prevent it from turning back (see *capstan*, illus.).

[1]pawn (pôn), *n.* **1**, something given or deposited as security for the payment of a debt or return of a loan; **2**, the state of being so pledged; as, my watch is in *pawn*:—*v.t.* to give as security for a loan.—*adj.* **pawn'a-ble.**—*n.* **pawn'er.**

[2]pawn (pôn), *n.* in chess, a piece of lowest value; in checkers, a counter.

pawn-brok-er (pôn'brō'kẽr), *n.* one whose business it is to lend money on goods left with him.

pawn-shop (pôn'shŏp'), *n.* a shop where money is lent on goods deposited as security.

pay (pā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paid (pād), or, in sense 5, payed (pād), *p.pr.* pay'ing], **1**, to satisfy the claims of; recompense; as, to *pay* workmen; **2**, to discharge, as a debt, by giving what is required; **3**, to be profitable to; recompense; **4**, to give without any sense of obligation; as, to *pay* a compliment; **5**, to pass or slide out with the hands, as a rope or cable: with *out* or *away*:—*v.i.* **1**, to make recompense; discharge a debt; as, he always *pays* promptly; **2**, to make suitable return for effort; be worth while; as, the business *pays* well:—*n.* money given for service done, for goods, etc.—*n.* **pay'er.**

pay-a-ble (pā'ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, due, as a bill; **2**, requiring payment; **3**, profitable; as, a *payable* business.

pay-ee (pā-ē'), *n.* one to whom money is, is to be, or has been, paid.

pay-mas-ter (pā'mȧs"tẽr), *n.* one who gives out money for wages; esp., an officer in the army or navy whose duty it is to pay the officers and men.

pay-ment (pā'mẽnt), *n.* **1**, the act of giving money for wages, a debt, etc.; **2**, that which is given in discharge of a debt, duty, etc.; recompense.

pea (pē), *n.* [*pl.* peas; pease (pēz)], **1**, a pod-bearing vine of the same family as the bean, widely cultivated as a vegetable; **2**, its edible seed; **3**, a small size of hard coal.

peace (pēs), *n.* **1**, a state of rest or calm; quiet; **2**, freedom from war or disorder; **3**, friendly relations, as between nations.

peace-a-ble (pēs'ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, not quarrelsome; **2**, calm; quiet.—*n.* **peace'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **peace'a-bly.**

peace-ful (pēs'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, free from war or commotion; **2**, mild; calm; undisturbed; quiet; as, a *peaceful* evening.—*adv.* **peace'ful-ly.**—*n.* **peace'ful-ness.**

peace-mak-er (pēs'māk"ẽr), *n.* one who restores friendly feeling between two unfriendly parties; a mediator.

peach (pēch), *n.* **1**, a well-known orchard tree; **2**, its fleshy, juicy fruit.

pea-cock (pē'kŏk"), *n.* the male bird of the peafowl, noted for its long, handsome tail coverts, commonly called tail feathers, marked with iridescent, eye-like spots.—*n. fem.* **pea'hen".**

PEACOCKS ($\frac{1}{30}$)

pea-fowl (pē'foul"), *n.* a peacock or a peahen.

pea-jack-et (pē'ȧjăk"ĕt), *n.* a loose, double-breasted coat of thick woolen cloth, worn by sailors in bad weather.

[1]peak (pēk), *n.* **1**, the sharp-pointed summit of a mountain or hill; **2**, a mountain standing alone; **3**, a pointed end of anything; as, the *peak* of a roof; **4**, the narrow part, fore or aft, of a vessel's hull.

[2]peak (pēk), *v.i. Obs.*, to grow pale and wan; as, dwindle, *peak*, and pine.

[1]peaked (pēkt), *adj.* pointed; as, a *peaked* roof; projecting; as, a *peaked* cap.

[2]peak-ed (pēk'ĕd), *adj. Colloq.*, **1**, sharp-featured; **2**, thin; wan.

peal (pēl), *n.* **1**, a loud, long sound, as of thunder, bells, etc.; **2**, a set of bells, or the changes rung on them:—*v.i.* to give forth loud sounds, as a bell or organ:—*v.t.* to cause to sound loudly; as, to *peal* a bell.

pea-nut (pē'nŭt), *n.* **1**, a tropical plant of the pea family; **2**, the fruit of this plant: also called *groundnut*.

pear (pâr), *n.* **1**, an orchard tree related to the apple; **2**, its fleshy, edible fruit.

pearl (pûrl), *n.* **1**, a small rounded mass of lustrous, satiny substance, creamy or silvery white to black in color, valued as a gem: found within the shells of some shellfish, esp. certain oysters; **2**, a pale, grayish white color: **mother-of-pearl**, the tinted lining of the shell of various mollusks.

pearl-ash (pûrl'ăsh"), *n.* crude potash with the impurities taken out, used in glass and soap manufacture.

pearl-y (pûr'lĭ), *adj.* **1**, having a soft, grayish white color or luster; **2**, hence, lustrous; as, *pearly* teeth; **3**, set with pearls.—*n.* **pearl'i-ness.**

peas-ant (pĕz'ȧnt), *n.* in Europe, a rustic of low social rank; esp., a farm laborer or a petty farmer:—*adj.* rude; rustic.

peas-ant-ry (pĕz'ȧnt-rĭ), *n.* rustics, countrymen, or farmers of low rank, collectively.

pease (pēz), *n.pl.* peas collectively: now generally written *peas*.

peat (pēt), *n.* a substance, valuable as a fuel, formed of partly decayed vegetable matter and found principally in swamps and marshy places.—*adj.* **peat'y.**

peb-ble (pĕb'l), *n.* a small, roundish stone, worn smooth, as by water:—*v.t.* to grain (leather) so as to produce an uneven surface.—*adj.* **peb'bly.**

pe-can (pē-kăn′; pē-kän′), *n.* **1,** a kind of hickory tree of the southern U. S.; **2,** its thin-shelled nut.

pec-ca-dil-lo (pĕk″ă-dĭl′ō), *n.* [*pl.* peccadillos (-ōz)], a trifling fault or slight offense.

pec-ca-ry (pĕk′ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* peccaries (-rĭz)], any of several species of hoglike animals native to tropical America.

[1]peck (pĕk), *n.* **1,** in dry measure, one quarter of a bushel; eight quarts; also, a vessel for measuring out a peck; **2,** a lot; a great deal; as, a *peck* of trouble.

[2]peck (pĕk), *v.t.* **1,** to strike with the beak, as does a bird; **2,** to strike with a pointed instrument, as a pick; **3,** to pick up with the beak; as, the hen *pecks* corn; **4,** to eat sparingly; as, she *pecks* her food:—*v.i.* **1,** to make strokes with the beak or a sharp instrument; **2,** to pick up food with the beak:—*n.* **1,** a quick, sharp stroke, as with the beak; **2,** a mark made by a blow with a sharp point; **3,** *Slang,* a quick, light kiss.

peck-er (pĕk′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one that pecks, or picks; esp., a bird that picks holes in trees, such as the woodpecker; **2,** a pick, pickax, or other tool for making holes.

pec-to-ral (pĕk′tŏ-răl), *adj.* pertaining to the chest; as, a *pectoral* muscle.

pec-u-late (pĕk′ū-lāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to steal; embezzle.—*n.* **pec′u-la″tor.**—*n.* **pec″u-la′tion.**

pe-cul-iar (pē-kūl′yăr), *adj.* **1,** one's own; not owned in common; as, my *peculiar* property; **2,** not like anything else; individual; as, her style of dress is *peculiar* to her; **3,** strange; queer.—*adv.* **pe-cul′iar-ly.**

pe-cu-li-ar-i-ty (pē-kū″lĭ-ăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* peculiarities (-tĭz)], **1,** something which marks a person or thing as being different from others; **2,** the state or quality of being different from others; **3,** an unusual or odd trait; queerness.

pe-cu-ni-a-ry (pē-kū′nĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *adj.* relating to money; as, *pecuniary* losses.—*adv.* **pe-cu′ni-a-ri-ly.**

ped-a-gog (pĕd′ă-gŏg), *n.* a schoolmaster, esp. if narrow and pedantic. Also, **ped′a-gogue.**—*n.* **ped′a-gog″ism.**

ped-a-gog-ic (pĕd″ă-gŏj′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a teacher or to teaching:—**pedagogics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.,* the science of teaching. Also, *adj.* **ped″a-gog′ĭ-cal.**

ped-a-go-gy (pĕd′ă-gō″jĭ; pĕd′ă-gŏj″ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pedagogies (-jĭz)], **1,** the science or art of teaching; **2,** instruction.

ped-al (pĕd′ăl; pē′dăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a foot or feet; as, *pedal* digits, or toes; **2,** pertaining to, or operated by, a foot lever or treadle; as, a *pedal* note in organ music:—*n.* (pĕd′ăl), **1,** the treadle, as of a bicycle; **2,** a lever attached to a musical instrument and moved by the foot, to lessen or swell the tone:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to operate by means of treadles.

ped-ant (pĕd′ănt), *n.* one who makes a needless display of his learning or who overvalues mere knowledge.—*adj.* **pe-dan′tic.**—*adv.* **pe-dan′ti-cal-ly.**

ped-ant-ry (pĕd′ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pedantries (-rĭz)], **1,** conceited and needless display of learning; **2,** the habit of mind that overvalues, and insists upon emphasizing, trifling details of learning.

ped-dle (pĕd′l), *v.i.* **1,** to travel about selling small wares; **2,** to do a small business; **3,** to be busy about trifles:—*v.t.* **1,** to sell in small quantities from house to house; hawk; **2,** to deal out little by little.

ped-dler (pĕd′lĕr), *n.* one who travels about selling at retail, esp. small articles; a hawker. Also, **ped′lar; ped′ler.**

ped-es-tal (pĕd′ĕs-tăl), *n.* the base of a column, statue, vase, etc.; hence, any support.

PEDESTAL
B, base
C, cornice
D, dado

pe-des-tri-an (pē-dĕs′trĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1,** going on foot; walking; **2,** pertaining to walking; hence, slow-moving; dull:—*n.* **1,** one who journeys on foot; **2,** one who walks as a feat or an athletic performance.—*n.* **pe-des′tri-an-ism.**

ped-i-cel (pĕd′ĭ-sĕl), *n.* in botany, any slender supporting stalk.

ped-i-gree (pĕd′ĭ-grē), *n.* recorded ancestry or line of descent; family history; as, the *pedigree* of a horse; hence, notable ancestry.—*adj.* **ped′i-greed.**

pe-di-ment (pĕd′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* orig., an ornamented triangular space, or low gable, over the front of a building; hence, any like decoration over a door, window, or the like.—*adj.* **ped″i-men′tal.**

pe-dom-e-ter (pē-dŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* a watch-shaped instrument for measuring the distance covered in walking.

pe-dun-cle (pē-dŭng′kl), *n.* a flower stalk.—*adj.* **pe-dun′cu-lar.**—*adj.* **pe-dun′cu-late.**

peek (pēk), *v.i.* to look slyly through a crevice or crack; peep:—*n.* a peep.

peel (pēl), *v.t.* **1,** to strip off an outer covering from, as a husk from corn; **2,** to strip off, as bark or rind:—*v.i.* **1,** to come off; **2,** to lose an outer covering:—*n.* skin or rind.

[1]peep (pēp), *v.i.* to chirp; cry, as a young bird; chicken, etc.; chirp; squeak.

[2]peep (pēp), *v.i.* **1,** to look through a crack or from a hiding place; look slyly; **2,** to begin to appear, as the rising sun:—*n.* **1,** a quick, furtive look; **2,** a glimpse; **3,** first appearance, as of the sun or dawn.

peep-er (pēp′ĕr), *n.* one that peeps, or chirps; esp., a young frog that makes a cheeping noise in the spring.

[1]peer (pēr), *n.* **1,** one of the same rank; an equal before the law; also, any equal or associate; **2,** a nobleman; **3,** a member of the British House of Lords.—*adj.* **peer′less.**

[2]peer (pēr), *v.i.* **1,** to look closely; **2,** to show the head or face; appear.

peer-age (pēr′ăj), *n.* **1,** the rank or dignity of a nobleman; **2,** the whole body of noblemen; **3,** a book containing information about the nobility.

peer-ess (pēr′ĕs), *n.* **1,** the wife of a nobleman; **2,** a lady of noble rank.

pee-vish (pē′vĭsh), *adj.* childishly fretful; hard to please; as, a *peevish* disposition.—*adv.* **pee′vish-ly.**—*n.* **pee′vish-ness.**

peg (pĕg), *n.* **1,** a pointed wooden pin used as a fastening; as, a shoe *peg;* a tent *peg;* **2,** a piece of wood serving as a nail; as,

to hang one's coat on a *peg*:—*v.t.* **1**, to fasten with pegs; as, to *peg* shoes; **2**, to mark by driving in small stakes of wood; as, to *peg* out a mining claim;—*v.i.* to work steadily; as, to *peg* away at one's lessons.

pel-age (pĕl'ăj), *n.* the hair, wool, or fur covering a mammal: corresponding to the *plumage* of a bird.

pe-lag-ic (pē-lăj'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or living in, the ocean, esp. on the surface, far from land; as, *pelagic* fish.

pelf (pĕlf), *n.* **1**, stolen property; **2**, money; wealth: used contemptuously.

pel-i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kăn), *n.* a large water bird with a huge bill, which has in it a large pouch for storing food.

pe-lisse (pē-lēs'), *n.* a woman's long cloak, orig. fur-lined or made entirely of fur.

pel-lag-ra (pĕ-lăg'rȧ; pĕ-lā'grȧ), *n.* a skin disease which seriously disturbs the digestive and nervous systems and frequently results in insanity.

PELICANS ($\frac{1}{70}$)

pel-let (pĕl'ĕt), *n.* a little ball, often of food or medicine; a pill.

pell-mell (pĕl'=mĕl'), *adv.* **1**, in a disorderly manner; **2**, headlong; as, they rushed out *pell-mell*. Also, **pell'-mell'**.

pel-lu-cid (pĕ-lū'sĭd), *adj.* **1**, perfectly clear; as, a *pellucid* stream; **2**, easily understood; as, *pellucid* thought.

[1]pelt (pĕlt), *n.* a raw hide; the undressed skin of a fur-bearing animal.

[2]pelt (pĕlt), *v.t.* **1**, to strike by throwing missiles at; **2**, to hurl:—*v.i.* **1**, to strike repeated blows with something thrown; **2**, to beat down heavily, as rain or hail:—*n.* a blow from something thrown.

pel-tate (pĕl'tāt), *adj.* shield-shaped, as the nasturtium leaf.

pelt-ry (pĕl'trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* peltries (-trĭz)], **1**, skins or furs collectively; **2**, a pelt, or skin.

pel-vis (pĕl'vĭs), *n.* [*pl.* pelves (-vēz)], in anatomy, the bony, basin-shaped structure which supports the spinal column and the lower abdomen and to which the lower limbs are attached.—*adj.* **pel'vic.**

pem-mi-can (pĕm'ĭ-kăn), *n.* a food made of lean meat, with fat and, sometimes, fruit, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes.

[1]pen (pĕn), *n.* a small inclosure, chiefly for confining animals; a coop:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* penned (pĕnd) or pent (pĕnt), *p.pr.* pen'ning], to shut up or confine in a pen.

[2]pen (pĕn), *n.* an instrument for writing with ink, orig. a quill; now, ordinarily, a split point of gold or steel to be fitted in a holder; also, the holder and the point together:—*v.t.* to write; compose and put on paper, as a letter.

pe-nal (pē'năl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to punishment; as, the *penal* laws; **2**, liable to a penalty; as, a *penal* offence.

pe-nal-ize (pē'năl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to inflict punishment upon; **2**, to make subject to punishment.

pen-al-ty (pĕn'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* penalties (-tĭz)], **1**, legal punishment for breaking the law, consisting of fine, imprisonment, or death; **2**, a fine or forfeit; **3**, punishment as the result of any wrongdoing.

pen-ance (pĕn'ăns), *n.* suffering, esp. if self-imposed, showing sorrow for wrongdoing.

pence (pĕns), *n.* plural of *penny*, expressing total amount of money: distinct from *pennies*, which indicates separate coins.

***pen-chant** (pän'shän'; pĕn'chănt), [Fr.], *n.* a strong leaning or taste; as, she has a *penchant* for music.

pen-cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* **1**, a small, fine brush used by artists; **2**, a pointed instrument of black lead, colored chalk, etc., often inclosed in wood, and used for writing, drawing, etc.; **3**, a crayon of caustic, rouge, or the like:—*v.t.* to write, sketch, paint, or mark with, or as with, a pencil.—*p.adj.* **pen'ciled.**

pend-ant (pĕn'dănt), *n.* anything hanging, esp. for ornamentation.

pend-ent (pĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* **1**, hanging; **2**, jutting over; **3**, undetermined; in suspense.—*n.* **pend'en-cy.**

pend-ing (pĕnd'ĭng), *adj.* not yet finished or decided; as, a *pending* trial:—*prep.* during the continuance of; awaiting.

pen-du-lous (pĕn'dū-lŭs), *adj.* hanging so as to swing; swaying.—*adv.* **pen'du-lous-ly.**—*n.* **pen'du-lous-ness.**

pen-du-lum (pĕn'dū-lŭm), *n.* a body suspended from a fixed point so that it is free to swing to and fro.

pen-e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v.t.* **1**, to pierce; enter; **2**, to make a hole through; perforate; **3**, to make a way into; **4**, to affect deeply:—*v.i.* **1**, to pass or pierce into something; **2**, to affect the feelings deeply.—*adj.* **pen'e-tra-ble.**—*n.* **pen"e-tra-bil'i-ty.**

pen-e-trat-ing (pĕn'ē-trāt"ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, piercing; sharp; acute; **2**, discerning; knowing.

pen-e-tra-tion (pĕn"ē-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of entering or piercing; **2**, mental acuteness or keenness; sagacity.

pen-gö (pĕn'gö), *n.* [*pl.* pengö], a silver coin and the monetary unit of Hungary, equivalent to 17.4 cents.

pen-in-su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sū-lȧ), *n.* a point of land extending out from the mainland.—*adj.* **pen-in'su-lar.**

pen-i-tence (pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), *n.* sorrow, or the state of being sorry, for sin.—*adj.* **pen"i-ten'tial.**

pen-i-tent (pĕn'ĭ-tĕnt), *adj.* sorry; repentant:—*n.* one who is repentant, or sorry for sin; also, one who is doing penance.—*adv.* **pen'i-tent-ly.**

pen-i-ten-tia-ry (pĕn"ĭ-tĕn'shȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to penance; **2**, pertaining to systems of punishment for wrongdoing; **3**, making the offender liable to imprisonment:—*n.* [*pl.* penitentiaries (-rĭz)], a house of correction; esp., a state prison in which convicts are confined, usually at labor.

pen-knife (pĕn′nīf″), *n.* [*pl.* penknives (-nīvz″)], a small pocketknife: used formerly for sharpening quill pens.

pen-man (pĕn′măn), *n.* [*pl.* penmen (-mĕn)], a person considered with regard to his handwriting.

pen-man-ship (pĕn′măn-shĭp), *n.* art or style of writing.

pen-nant (pĕn′ănt), *n.* **1,** a long, narrow flag; as, a naval *pennant;* **2,** any small flag used for various purposes; as, a college *pennant.*

pen-ni-less (pĕn′ĭ-lĕs), *adj.* without money; very poor.

pen-non (pĕn′ŭn), *n.* **1,** a small swallow-tailed or triangular flag or streamer, formerly borne by a knight on his lance; **2,** any flag or banner.

PENNON

pen-ny (pĕn′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pennies (-ĭz), denoting number of coins; pence (pĕns), denoting amount in value], **1,** in England, a coin, formerly copper, now bronze, equal to one twelfth of a shilling, or about two cents of U. S. money; **2,** any insignificant amount of money; as, with not a *penny;* **3,** *U. S. Colloq.,* a cent (which see).

pen-ny-roy-al (pĕn″ĭ-roi′ăl), *n.* a fragrant herb of the mint family, found in old pastures.

pen-ny-weight (pĕn′ĭ-wāt″), *n.* a Troy weight equal to 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce Troy.

pen-ny-wise (pĕn′ĭ-wīz″), *adj.* saving in small affairs only.

pe-nol-o-gy (pē-nŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* the scientific study of punishments for crime, of prison management, etc.

pen-sile (pĕn′sĭl), *adj.* **1,** hanging; swaying; **2,** having a hanging nest.

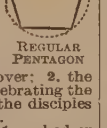
pen-sion (pĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a certain sum paid regularly by a government, employer, or corporation, in return for past services; **2,** such an allowance paid to artists, scientists, etc., who work for the public benefit; **3,** (păn″syŏn′), in Europe, a boarding house or boarding school:—*v.t.* to grant a regular allowance of money to.

pen-sion-a-ry (pĕn′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pensionaries (-rĭz)], one who receives a pension. Also, **pen′sion-er.**

pen-sive (pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* sadly thoughtful; musing.—*adv.* **pen′sive-ly.**—*n.* **pen′sive-ness.**

pent (pĕnt), *p.adj.* shut up; closely confined: often with *up;* as, *pent*-up rage.

pen-ta-gon (pĕn′tă-gŏn), *n.* a plane figure of five sides and five angles.—*adj.* **pen-tag′o-nal.**



REGULAR PENTAGON

pen-tam-e-ter (pĕn-tăm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* a verse, or line of poetry, consisting of five metrical feet:—*adj.* having five metrical feet.

Pen-te-cost (pĕn′tē-kŏst), *n.* **1,** a Jewish festival kept the fiftieth day after the second day of the Passover; **2,** the Christian feast of Whitsunday, celebrating the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the disciples (Acts 2:1–4).—*adj.* **Pen″te-cos′tal.**

pent-house (pĕnt′hous″), *n.* **1,** a shed or a slanting roof projecting from a main wall or building; **2,** a small, slanting roof, as over a door or window.

pe-nult (pē′nŭlt; pē-nŭlt′), *n.* the last syllable but one. Also, **pe-nul′ti-ma.**

pe-nul-ti-mate (pē-nŭl′tĭ-măt), *adj.* last but one; as, a *penultimate* syllable:—*n.* a penultimate syllable.

pe-num-bra (pē-nŭm′bră), *n.* a partial shadow on the outside of a complete shadow, as in an eclipse, or at the edge of a sun spot (see *umbra,* illus.).

pe-nu-ri-ous (pē-nū′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** miserly; **2,** poor; scanty.—*adv.* **pe-nu′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pe-nu′ri-ous-ness.**

pen-u-ry (pĕn′ū-rĭ), *n.* want of the necessities of life; extreme poverty.

pe-on (pē′ŏn), *n.* **1,** in Spanish America and in the southern U. S., a laborer, esp. one who is forced to work to pay a debt.

pe-on-age (pē′ŏn-ăj), *n.* a system of contract labor, by which gangs of workmen are rented to employers.

pe-o-ny (pē′ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* peonies (-nĭz)], **1,** a plant of the crowfoot family with handsome flowers; **2,** the flower of the plant.

peo-ple (pē′pl), *n.* **1,** [*pl.* peoples (-plz)], a body of persons united into a community, race, tribe, nation, etc.; **2,** in *sing.,* also used as *pl.:* **a,** inhabitants; population; **b,** the public; esp., the populace or masses; **c,** persons; **d,** *Colloq.,* relatives; as, my own *people:*—*v.t.* to fill with inhabitants; as, to *people* a country.

pep-per (pĕp′ĕr), *n.* **1,** a hot spice made of the ground seeds of any of various East Indian plants; also, one of the plants producing the spice; **2,** capsicum, or red pepper; specif., a garden plant bearing pod-like fruit, the rind of which is mild: **pepper tree,** a tree bearing a red, berrylike fruit, grown as a shade tree in California:—*v.t.* **1,** to season with pepper; **2,** to sprinkle thickly; **3,** to shower objects upon; as, to *pepper* with shot.—*adj.* **pep′per-y.**

pep-per-corn (pĕp′ĕr-kôrn″), *n.* **1,** the small berry of the pepper plant; **2,** anything small or trifling.

pep-per-grass (pĕp′ĕr-grăs″), *n.* a pungent herb of the mustard family; esp., wild peppergrass and garden cress.

pep-per-mint (pĕp′ĕr-mĭnt), *n.* **1,** a pungent herb of the mint family; **2,** the oil prepared from it; **3,** a lozenge flavored with this oil.

pep-sin (pĕp′sĭn), *n.* **1,** a ferment formed in the gastric juice of the stomach; **2,** a preparation of this substance, used in medicine to aid digestion. Also, **pep′sine.**

pep-tic (pĕp′tĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to digestion; **2,** pertaining to pepsin.

per (pûr), *prep.* **1,** through; by means of; by; as, *per* bearer; **2,** for each; as, two dollars *per* man: **per diem,** by the day; daily: **per se,** by or in itself.

per-ad-ven-ture (pĕr″ăd-vĕn′tûr; pûr″-), *conj.* supposing; if:—*adv. Archaic,* perhaps:—*n.* doubt; question; as, proved beyond *peradventure.*

per-am-bu-late (pĕr-ăm′bū-lāt), *v.t.* to walk through or over, esp. to inspect or oversee:—*v.i.* to walk or stroll about.—*n.* **per-am″bu-la′tion.**

per-am-bu-la-tor (pĕr-ăm′bū-lā″tĕr), *n.* a baby carriage.

per-cale (pĕr-kāl'; pĕr'kāl'), *n.* a fine cotton fabric with a linen finish, often with a printed pattern.

per-ceive (pĕr-sēv'), *v.t.* **1,** to obtain knowledge of by the senses; see, hear, feel, taste, or smell; **2,** to understand.—*n.* **per-ceiv'er.**—*adj.* **per-ceiv'a-ble.**

per cent By the hundred; in the hundred.

per-cent-age (pĕr-sĕn'tăj), *n.* a certain part, amount, or number of each hundred parts; loosely, any part or proportion of a whole.

per-cep-ti-ble (pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being known by the senses; evident.—*adv.* **per-cep'ti-bly.**—*n.* **per-cep"ti-bil'i-ty.**

per-cep-tion (pĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of becoming, or ability to become, aware of something; observation; **2,** mental apprehension; understanding; **3,** a mental impression; **4,** the mental action involved in perceiving.—*adj.* **per-cep'tive.**—*adv.* **per-cep'tive-ly.**—*n.* **per-cep'tive-ness.**—*n.* **per"cep-tiv'i-ty.**

[1]perch (pûrch), *n.* any of several small, edible, spiny-finned, fresh-water fishes.

[2]perch (pûrch), *n.* **1,** anything, as a rod or pole, on which birds sit or roost; **2,** any high seat:—*v.i.* to sit on a high seat; roost:—*v.t.* to place on a roost or on a high seat or support.—*n.* **perch'er.**

per-chance (pĕr-chăns'), *adv.* **1,** perhaps; maybe; **2,** by chance.

per-cip-i-ent (pĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* having the power to know through the senses.—*n.* **per-cip'i-ence.**

per-co-late (pûr'kŏ-lāt), *v.i.* to pass, as a liquid, through very small spaces; as, water *percolates* through sand:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause, as a liquid, to pass through very small spaces; **2,** to cause to pass through a substance in order to extract soluble parts, as boiling water through coffee.—*n.* **per"co-la'tion.**

per-co-la-tor (pûr'kŏ-lā"tĕr), *n.* one that percolates, esp. a kind of coffeepot in which water filters through ground coffee.

per-cus-sion (pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** a violent collision, or meeting; shock; **2,** the medical examination of a part of the body by tapping it and listening to the sound produced: **percussion cap,** a small copper cup attached to a cartridge, which, when struck by the hammer, discharges the gun.—*adj.* **per-cus'sive.**

per-di-tion (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* total destruction; ruin; utter loss of the soul or of hopes of heaven.

per-e-gri-nate (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to journey (through or over); travel.—*n.* **per'e-gri-na"tor.**—*n.* **per"e-gri-na'tion.**

per-emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-), *adj.* **1,** positive; final; allowing no discussion; as, a *peremptory* command; **2,** stubborn; dictatorial.—*adv.* **per'emp-to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **per'emp-to-ri-ness.**

per-en-ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** lasting throughout the year; as, a *perennial* summer; **2,** lasting more than two years; as, *perennial* plants; **3,** enduring; as, *perennial* youth:—*n.* a plant that lives over from year to year.—*adv.* **per-en'ni-al-ly.**

per-fect (pûr'fĕkt), *adj.* **1,** complete; finished; whole; **2,** without defect or blemish; lacking nothing; exact; as, a *perfect* likeness; **3,** of the highest type of excellence, esp. in moral character; blameless; **4,** fully skilled or accomplished; as, *perfect* technique; **5,** having both stamens and pistil: said of flowers; **6,** *Colloq.,* utter; entire; as, a *perfect* stranger: **present perfect tense,** a tense of verbs which signifies completed action:—*n.* in grammar, a perfect tense:—*v.t.* (pûr'fĕkt), pĕr-fĕkt'), **1,** to complete or finish; **2,** to bring to final excellence.—*adj.* **per-fec'tive.**—*adv.* **per'fect-ly.**—*n.* **per'fect-er.**—*n.* **per'fect-ness.**—*adj.* **per-fect'i-ble.**—*n.* **per-fect"i-bil'i-ty.**

per-fec-tion (pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the state of being without fault or blemish; completeness; **2,** one who or that which is faultless; **3,** supreme excellence.

per-fer-vid (pĕr-fûr'vĭd), *adj.* very fervid; ardent; exceedingly zealous.

per-fid-i-ous (pĕr-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* treacherous; faithless; disloyal; as, a *perfidious* friend.—*adv.* **per-fid'i-ous-ly.**

per-fi-dy (pûr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* perfidies (-dĭz)], treachery; breach of faith.

per-fo-rate (pûr'fō-rāt), *v.t.* to pierce through; make a hole through.—*n.* **per'fo-ra"tor.**—*p.adj.* **per'fo-rat"ed.**—*n.* **per"fo-ra'tion.**

per-force (pĕr-fōrs'), *adv.* by force; by or of necessity.

per-form (pĕr-fôrm'), *v.t.* **1,** to do or carry out; execute; achieve; as, to *perform* an operation; **2,** to discharge or fulfil; as, to *perform* a duty; **3,** to represent, render, or portray; as, to *perform* a part in a play:—*v.i.* **1,** to act a part; as, to *perform* on the stage; **2,** to exhibit skill in public; as, to *perform* on the piano.—*n.* **per-form'er.**

per-form-ance (pĕr-fôr'măns), *n.* **1,** the carrying out of something; completion; as, the *performance* of an undertaking; **2,** a thing done; deed or feat; **3,** a public exhibition, esp. on the stage.

per-fume (pĕr-fūm'), *v.t.* to fill with a pleasant odor; scent:—*n.* (pûr'fūm; pĕr-fūm'), **1,** a pleasing scent, as of flowers, incense, etc.; fragrance; **2,** a mixture prepared to give out a pleasing odor.—*n.* **per-fum'er.**

per-fum-er-y (pĕr-fūm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* perfumeries (-ĭz)], **1,** perfumes in general; also, the place where perfumes are made; **2,** *Colloq.,* a perfume.

per-func-to-ry (pĕr-fŭngk'tō-rĭ), *adj.* characterized by a half-hearted manner; without interest; done merely to discharge a duty; careless.—*adv.* **per-func'to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **per-func'to-ri-ness.**

per-go-la (pûr'gō-lă), *n.* a latticework covering a walk or veranda and used as a trellis for climbing plants; an arbor.

per-haps (pĕr-hăps'), *adv.* possibly; perchance; maybe.

pe-ri (pē'rĭ), *n.* in Persian mythology, a fairy or elf, descended from the disobedient angels, and barred out of Paradise.

per-i-anth (pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* the calyx and corolla of a flower, taken together; floral envelope.

per-i-car-di-um (pĕr"ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* pericardia (-ă)], the

membrane that surrounds the heart.—*adj.* **per"i-car'di-ac; per"i-car'di-al.**

per-i-carp (pĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* in botany, the layers forming the wall of a fruit; the ripened walls of the ovary.

per-i-gee (pĕr'ĭ-jē), *n.* that point in the moon's orbit, or path, where it is nearest the earth: opp. of *apogee*.

per-i-he-li-on (pĕr"ĭ-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* **perihelia** (-ă)], that point in the orbit, or path, of a planet or comet when it is nearest the sun: opp. of *aphelion*.

per-il (pĕr'ĭl), *n.* exposure to injury; danger; risk; as, to go at great *peril*:—*v.t.* to expose to danger or risk.—*adj.* **per'i-lous.**—*adv.* **per'il-ous-ly.**—*n.* **per'il-ous-ness.**

per-im-e-ter (pĕr-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* the outer boundary of a plane surface, as of a polygon or circle.

pe-ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŏd), *n.* **1,** a definite portion of time, the beginning and end of which are fixed; **2,** any space of time; **3,** a dot [.] used as a mark of punctuation; **4,** the time of one revolution of a planet, satellite, or comet; **5,** a complete sentence; specif., a sentence in which the completeness of the thought is purposely withheld until the end; **6,** in *pl.*, flowing or rhetorical sentences.

pe-ri-od-ic (pē"rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a definite round of time; **2,** occurring or recurring at definite intervals.

pe-ri-od-i-cal (pē"rĭ-ŏd'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** periodic; **2,** designating, or pertaining to, a magazine, journal, or the like, published or appearing at regular stated intervals of more than a day:—*n.* a periodical publication.—*adv.* **pe"ri-od'i-cal-ly.**

per-i-os-te-um (pĕr"ĭ-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* **periostea** (-ă)], the membrane which covers the bones except at the joints.—*adj.* **per"i-os'te-al.**

pe-riph-er-y (pē-rĭf'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **peripheries** (-ĭz)], **1,** the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or similar figure; **2,** the outside surface of a rounded soild, as a sphere.—*adj.* **pe-riph'er-al.**

per-i-phras-tic (pĕr"ĭ-frăs'tĭk), *adj.* **1,** roundabout; **2,** expressed in more words than are necessary. Also, **per"i-phras'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **per"i-phras'ti-cal-ly.**

per-i-scope (pĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* an upright tube containing reflecting prisms, through which an outlook can be secured from a submarine, trench, etc.

per-ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v.i.* **1,** to lose life or vitality; decay or die; **2,** to be destroyed or come to nothing.

per-ish-a-ble (pĕr'ĭsh-ă-bl), *adj.* liable to decay, injury, or death; easily spoiled; as, *perishable* food.—*adv.* **per'ish-a-bly.**—*n.* **per'ish-a-ble-ness.**

per-i-stal-sis (pĕr"ĭ-stăl'sĭs), *n.* a wavelike, involuntary, muscular contraction occurring in some tubular structures, esp. the alimentary canal, which propels the contents onward.—*adj.* **per"i-stal'tic.**

per-i-style (pĕr'ĭ-stīl), *n.* a row of columns surrounding a building or an open court and supporting a roof or cornice; also, the space so inclosed.

per-i-to-ne-um (pĕr"ĭ-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* **peritonea** (-ă)], the thin membrane which lines the abdomen and covers the organs in it.—*adj.* **per"i-to-ne'al.**

per-i-to-ni-tis (pĕr"ĭ-tō-nī'tĭs), *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.

per-i-wig (pĕr'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* a headdress of false hair; a wig.

[1]per-i-win-kle (pĕr'ĭ-wĭng"kl), *n.* any of several creeping evergreen plants, esp. one with shiny leaves, and blue, or sometimes white, flowers.

[2]per-i-win-kle (pĕr'ĭ-wĭng"kl), *n.* any of various snails.

per-jure (pûr'jûr), *v.t.* to cause to swear falsely, or to break a vow; as, to *perjure* oneself.—*n.* **per'jur-er.**

per-ju-ry (pûr'jû-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **perjuries** (-rĭz)], **1,** the wilful breaking of an oath or solemn promise; **2,** the wilful giving, under oath, of false testimony.

perk (pûrk), *v.t.* to make trim or neat:—*v.i.* **1,** to hold up the head saucily; **2,** to become brisk or jaunty: followed by *up*.

per-ma-nent (pûr'mȧ-nĕnt), *adj.* lasting; durable; continuing in the same state.—*adv.* **per'ma-nent-ly.**—*n.* **per'ma-nence; per'ma-nen-cy.**

per-me-a-ble (pûr'mē-ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of allowing fluids to pass through or into.—*n.* **per"me-a-bil'i-ty.**

per-me-ate (pûr'mē-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to pass through the pores or crevices of; as, water *permeates* sand; **2,** to spread through or mingle with; pervade.—*n.* **per"me-a'tion.**—*adj.* **per'me-a-tive.**

per-mis-si-ble (pĕr-mĭs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* tolerable; allowable.

per-mis-sion (pĕr-mish'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of allowing; **2,** consent; leave.—*adj.* **per-mis'sive.**

per-mit (pĕr-mĭt'), *v.t.* **1,** to allow by not trying to prevent; tolerate; **2,** to authorize:—*v.i.* to give consent; allow:—*n.* (pûr'mĭt), a written warrant, or license, to do something, as to drive an automobile.

per-mu-ta-tion (pûr"mû-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the exchange of one thing for another; **2,** any of the ways in which a number of objects may be arranged.

per-ni-cious (pĕr-nish'ŭs), *adj.* highly injurious; destructive.—*adv.* **per-ni'cious-ly.**—*n.* **per-ni'cious-ness.**

per-o-rate (pĕr'ō-rāt), *v.i.* **1,** to make a long speech; **2,** to sum up a speech in conclusion.—*n.* **per"o-ra'tion.**

per-ox-ide (pĕr-ŏk'sīd; pĕr-ŏk'sĭd), *n.* the oxide which contains a larger proportion of oxygen than another oxide of the same element; specif., hydrogen peroxide, a colorless liquid used as a disinfectant, a bleach, or the like. Also, **per-ox'id.**

per-pen-dic-u-lar (pûr"pĕn-dĭk'ū-lẽr), *adj.* **1,** at right angles to a given line or surface; **2,** perfectly upright:—*n.* **1,** an upright line; **2,** a line or plane at right angles with another.—*adv.* **per"pen-dic'u-lar-ly.**—*n.* **per"pen-dic"u-lar'i-ty.**

per-pe-trate (pûr'pē-trāt), *v.t.* to do; perform: usually in a bad sense; as, to *perpetrate* a crime.—*n.* **per"pe-tra'tion.**—*n.* **per'pe-tra"tor.**

per-pet-u-al (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ăl), *adj.* never-ceasing; continuous; endless; everlasting.—*adv.* **per-pet'u-al-ly.**

per-pet-u-ate (pĕr-pĕt'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make everlasting.—*n.* **per-pet"u-a'tion.**—*n.* **per-pet'u-a"tor.**

per-pe-tu-i-ty (pûr″pē-tū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* perpetuities (-tĭz)]. **1,** the state of being everlasting; **2,** endless time.

per-plex (pēr-plĕks′), *v.t.* **1,** to make difficult to be understood; confuse; **2,** to make anxious; puzzle; distract; embarrass.—*p.adj.* **per-plexed′.**

per-plex-i-ty (pēr-plĕk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* perplexities (-tĭz)]. **1,** the state of being confused or puzzled; embarrassment; **2,** that which puzzles or confuses.

per-qui-site (pûr′kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* a gain or profit in addition to regular wages or salary; a customary gratuity.

per-se-cute (pûr′sē-kūt), *v.t.* to pursue in order to injure or afflict; harass or treat cruelly; annoy; vex.—*n.* **per′se-cu′tor.**—*n.* **per″se-cu′tion.**

per-se-ver-ance (pûr″sē-vēr′ăns), *n.* refusal to give up; constant effort, esp. under handicap.

per-se-vere (pûr″sē-vēr′), *v.i.* to persist in any enterprise or business undertaken; continue steadfastly.—*p.adj.* **per″se-ver′ing.**—*adv.* **per″se-ver′ing-ly.**

per-si-flage (pĕr″sē-flăzh′; pûr′sĭ-flăzh), *n.* a flippant or thoughtless style of talking or writing; banter.

per-sim-mon (pĕr-sĭm′ŭn), *n.* **1,** a tree with a pulpy fruit palatable only after frost; **2,** the fruit of the tree.

per-sist (pĕr-sĭst′), *v.i.* **1,** to continue steadily in a course; persevere; **2,** to continue fixed.

per-sist-ent (pĕr-sĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* **1,** continuing; constant; persevering; as, a *persistent* worker; **2,** not falling off; as, a *persistent* rain.—*adv.* **per-sist′ent-ly.**—*n.* **per-sist′ence; per-sist′en-cy.**

per-son (pûr′sŭn; pûr′sn), *n.* **1,** a human being as distinguished from a thing or an animal; an individual; **2,** one's actual self; personality; **3,** the body of a human being; bodily appearance; **4,** in grammar, a certain relation existing between a verb and its subject, called *first, second,* or *third person* according as the subject is the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

per-son-age (pûr′sŭn-ăj), *n.* **1,** a person; esp., a man or woman of distinction; **2,** a part or character in a play.

per-son-al (pûr′sŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** relating to, or peculiar to, an individual and his private affairs; **2,** pertaining to the outward appearance or looks; as, *personal* beauty; **3,** done by oneself; as, a *personal* greeting; **4,** relating to a person, often unkindly; as, *personal* remarks; **5,** movable; as, *personal* property; **6,** in grammar, designating any of the pronouns *I, you, he, she, it,* or their plurals or other forms.—*adv.* **per′son-al-ly.**

per-son-al-i-ty (pûr″sŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* personalities (-tĭz)], **1,** the sum of one's qualities of body, mind, and character; **2,** individuality; **3,** an offensive remark made about a person.

per-son-al-ty (pûr′sŭn-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* personalties (-tĭz)], property other than land or buildings; opp. of *realty.*

per-son-ate (pûr′sŭn-āt), *v.t.* to act the part of; pretend to be, esp. with dishonest intent; represent falsely.—*n.* **per′son-a′tion.**—*n.* **per′son-a′tor.**

per-son-i-fi-ca-tion (pĕr-sŏn′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a striking example of some special quality; **2,** the act of regarding as a person; **3,** a figure of speech that gives to things or abstract ideas the qualities of human beings.

per-son-i-fy (pĕr-sŏn′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to treat or regard as a person; attribute life to (things without life); **2,** to be a striking example of; as, caution *personified.*

per-son-nel (pûr″sŏ-nĕl′), *n.* the persons collectively employed in any business or public service.

per-spec-tive (pĕr-spĕk′tĭv), *n.* the art of representing objects, on a plane surface, in three domensions, as they appear to the eye; hence, the effect of distance on the appearance of objects; **2,** right proportion:—*adj.* pertaining to perspective.—*adv.* **per-spec′tive-ly.**

per-spi-ca-cious (pûr″spĭ-kā′shŭs), *adj.* mentally acute or keen; mentally quick-sighted.—*adv.* **per″spi-ca′cious-ly.**—*n.* **per″spi-cac′i-ty.**

per-spic-u-ous (pĕr-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *adj.* clear to the understanding; plainly expressed; easily understood.—*adv.* **per-spic′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **per-spic′u-ous-ness.**—*n.* **per″spi-cu′i-ty.**

per-spi-ra-tion (pûr″spĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** sweat, or the fluid secreted by the sweat glands of the skin; **2,** the act or process of secreting and giving off fluid through the pores of the skin.

per-spire (pĕr-spīr′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to sweat; pass off (fluid) through the pores of the skin.—*adj.* **per-spīr′a-to-ry.**

per-suade (pĕr-swād′), *v.t.* to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, etc.; induce; prevail upon; convince.—*adj.* **per-suad′a-ble; per-sua′si-ble.**—*n.* **per-suad′er.**

per-sua-sion (pĕr-swā′zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or art of influencing, or the state of being influenced, by argument or entreaty; **2,** a conviction; a belief, generally religious or political.

per-sua-sive (pĕr-swā′sĭv), *adj.* having power to convince or influence:—*n.* an inducement.—*adv.* **per-sua′sive-ly.**—*n.* **per-sua′sive-ness.**

pert (pûrt), *adj.* saucy; bold. Also, *Collog.,* **peart.**—*adv.* **pert′ly.**—*n.* **pert′ness.**

per-tain (pĕr-tān′), *v.i.* **1,** to belong, as a quality, duty, etc.; as, joy *pertains* to youth; **2,** to relate or refer to something; as, the telegram *pertains* to business.

per-ti-na-cious (pûr″tĭ-nā′shŭs), *adj.* unyielding; obstinate; resolute; holding stubbornly to any opinion or design; as, a *pertinacious* solicitor.—*adv.* **per″ti-na′cious-ly.**—*n.* **per″ti-na′cious-ness.**—*n.* **per″ti-nac′i-ty.**

per-ti-nent (pûr′tĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* fitting or appropriate; to the point.—*adv.* **per′ti-nent-ly.**—*n.* **per′ti-nence.**

per-turb (pĕr-tûrb′), *v.t.* to agitate; disturb greatly; disquiet.

per-tur-ba-tion (pûr″tûr-bā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** mental disorder; disquiet of mind; **2,** irregular or violent variation.

pe-ruke (pē-rōōk′), *n.* a wig, sometimes made to look like a natural head of hair; a periwig.

pe-rus-al (pē-rōōz′ăl), *n.* the act of reading carefully and with attention.

pe-ruse (pē-rōōz′), *v.t.* to read with care and attention.

per-vade (pĕr-vād′), *v.t.* to pass or spread through every part of; as, a perfume *pervades* the air.—*n.* **per-va′sion.**

per-va-sive (pĕr-vā′sĭv), *adj.* tending to pass through or fill every part of; as, a *pervasive* odor.—*adv.* **per-va′-sive-ly.**—*n.* **per-va′sive-ness.**

per-verse (pĕr-vûrs′), *adj.* **1,** wilfully wrong; set against doing right; **2,** obstinate; **3,** wayward, as a child.—*adv.* **per-verse′ly.**—*n.* **per-verse′ness.**—*adj.* **per-ver′sive.**

per-ver-sion (pĕr-vûr′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a turning from the true meaning or proper purpose; the misuse of a good thing; **2,** a false form of something.

per-ver-si-ty (pĕr-vûr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* perversities (-tĭz)], **1,** wilful refusal to do right; **2,** disposition to be contrary; stubbornness.

per-vert (pĕr-vûrt′), *v.t.* **1,** to turn from the true end or proper purpose; misuse; mislead; **2,** to give a wrong meaning to purposely:—*n.* (pûr′vĕrt), one who has turned from right to wrong.—*p.adj.* **per-vert′ed.**—*adj.* **per-vert′i-ble.**

per-vi-ous (pûr′vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* admitting passage of another substance, as a fluid.—*n.* **per′vi-ous-ness.**

pe-se-ta (pĕ-sā′tä), [Span.], *n.* a silver coin and the monetary unit of Spain, equivalent to 19.3 cents.

pe-so (pā′sō), *n.* [*pl.* pesos (-sōz; -sōs)], **1,** the old Spanish dollar, or piece of eight; **2,** the monetary unit in Mexico (the Mexican dollar) and in the Philippines, worth 50 cents; **3,** the monetary unit in Argentine, Colombia, Cuba, Uruguay, and Paraguay (about $1.00), and in Chile (about 12 cents).

pes-si-mism (pĕs′ĭ-mĭzm), *n.* **1,** the philosophical belief that the world is bad rather than good; **2,** a habit of looking on the dark side of life: opp. of *optimism.*—*n.* **pes′si-mist.**—*adj.* **pes″si-mis′tic.**—*adv.* **pes″si-mis′ti-cal-ly.**

pest (pĕst), *n.* **1,** a widespread, fatal, contagious disease, as smallpox; a plague; **2,** anything very mischievous or injurious.

pes-ter (pĕs′tĕr), *v.t.* to annoy; bother; tease; vex.—*n.* **pes′ter-er.**

pest-house (pĕst′hous″), *n.* a house or hospital for infectious or contagious diseases; an isolation ward.

pes-tif-er-ous (pĕs-tĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** carrying disease; **2,** mischievous; injurious.—*adv.* **pes-tif′er-ous-ly.**

pes-ti-lence (pĕs′tĭ-lĕns), *n.* a widespread, infectious, fatal disease.

pes-ti-lent (pĕs′tĭ-lĕnt), *adj.* **1,** poisonous; deadly; **2,** bad for health, morals, or society; **3,** making mischief; vexatious.—*adv.* **pes′ti-lent-ly.**

pes-ti-len-tial (pĕs″tĭ-lĕn′shăl), *adj.* **1,** producing a pestilence; **2,** wicked; destructive to morals.

pes-tle (pĕs′l), *n.* a tool for pounding substances in a mortar, or druggist's mixing bowl (see *mortar,* illus.):—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pound with a pestle in a mortar.

1pet (pĕt), *n.* **1,** a tame animal, kept, treated kindly, and played with; **2,** a person treated with special affection; a favorite:—*adj.* **1,** favorite; **2,** accustomed to fondling and indulgence:—*v.t.* to fondle or indulge.

2pet (pĕt), *n.* a sudden fit of peevishness or ill humor.

pet-al (pĕt′ăl), *n.* one of the leaves, usually bright-colored, of a flower's corolla.

pet-i-ole (pĕt′ĭ-ōl), *n.* **1,** the slender stem that bears the broad part of a leaf; a leafstalk; **2,** in zoölogy, a stalk, or slender part that joins two larger parts of an insect body, as in ants, wasps, etc.—*adj.* **pet′i-o-lar.**—*adj.* **pet′i-o-late.**

***pe-tite** (pĕ-tēt′), [Fr.], *adj.* having a small, trim figure: said of a woman.

pe-ti-tion (pĕ-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** an earnest request or prayer; **2,** a formal request from an inferior to a superior; **3,** a document containing a request supported by many signatures:—*v.t.* **1,** to present a formal request to; **2,** to solicit or ask for earnestly; entreat; pray.—*adj.* **pe-ti′tion-a-ry.**—*n.* **pe-ti′tion-er.**

pet-rel (pĕt′rĕl), *n.* a strong-winged sea bird which flies far from the land.

pet-ri-fac-tion (pĕt″rĭ-făk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the process of changing animal or vegetable substance into stone; **2,** an animal or vegetable body changed into stone; a fossil; **3,** the state of being benumbed, as with fear.—*n.* **pet″ri-fi-ca′tion.**—*adj.* **pet′ri-fac′tive.**

pet-ri-fy (pĕt′rĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to change into stone; **2,** to fix in silent amazement or fear, as at the approach of danger:—*v.i.* to become stone or of a stony hardness.

pet-rol (pĕt′rōl; pĕt′rŏl; pē-trōl′), *n.* in Europe, gasoline: short for *petroleum.*

pe-tro-le-um (pē-trō′lē-ŭm), *n.* an inflammable, dark yellowish brown liquid issuing from certain rocks, pumped from the earth, or distilled from oil shale; rock, mineral, or crude oil: the source of benzine, kerosene, gasoline, etc.

pet-ti-coat (pĕt′ĭ-kōt), *n.* **1,** a loose underskirt worn by women and girls; **2,** *Slang,* a woman.

pet-ti-fog (pĕt′ĭ-fŏg), *v.i.* to practice law in small or mean cases, esp. by sharp practice or unethical methods.—*n.* **pet′ti-fog″ger.**

pet-tish (pĕt′ĭsh), *adj.* fretful; cross.—*adv.* **pet′tish-ly.**—*n.* **pet′tish-ness.**

pet-ty (pĕt′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** having little worth; trifling; unimportant; as, a *petty* quarrel; **2,** not serious; as, a *petty* offense; **3,** occupied with trivial things; as, *petty* criticisms.—*adv.* **pet′ti-ly.**—*n.* **pet′ti-ness.**

pet-u-lant (pĕt′ū-lănt), *adj.* fretful; cross; impatient.—*adv.* **pet′u-lant-ly.**—*n.* **pet′u-lance; pet′u-lan-cy.**

pe-tu-ni-a (pē-tū′nĭ-ă), *n.* a plant of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped flowers (see illus. next page).

pew (pū), *n.* one of the long, fixed benches in a church, sometimes inclosed.

pe-wee (pē′wē), *n.* **1,** a small, olive-green bird, so named from its note: also called *wood pewee;* **2,** the phœbe.

pe-wit (pē′wĭt; pū′ĭt), *n.* **1,** the lapwing; **2,** the black-headed, or laughing, gull; **3,** a phœbe, or pewee: so called from the sound of its cry.

pew-ter (pū′tĕr), *n.* **1,** a lustrous metal made of tin and lead, or of tin

and some other metal, as copper, antimony, etc.; **2**, dishes or utensils made of this metal: —*adj.* made of pewter.

pha-ë-ton (fā′ē-tŏn), *n.* a light, open, four-wheeled carriage.

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phag-o-cyte (făg′ō-sīt), *n.* a white blood corpuscle that destroys bacteria or other harmful material.

pha-lanx (fā′lăngks; făl′ăngks), *n.* [*pl.* phalanxes (-lăngk-sĕz); phalanges (fă-lăn′jēz)], **1**, among the ancient Greeks, a company of heavy-armed soldiers drawn up in a close rank; **2**, hence, any compact body of persons, animals, or things; **3**, [*pl.* phalanges], a bone of the fingers or toes.

phan-tasm (făn′tăzm), *n.* **1**, a vision; ghost; **2**, a supposed appearance of an absent person.—*adj.* **phan-tas′mal.**

phan-tas-ma-go-ri-a (făn-tăz″mă-gō-rĭ-ă), *n.* **1**, a fantastic magic-lantern show; **2**, a changing group of figures, seen as if in a dream.

phan-ta-sy (făn′tă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* phantasies (-sĭz)], **1**, the power to create visionary mental images; **2**, the mental image so created; a fancy. See **fan′ta-sy**, *Fād.* S.

phan-tom (făn′tŭm), *n.* an apparition; spirit; illusion.

Phar-i-sa-ic (făr″ĭ-sā′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the Pharisees, a sect of the ancient Jews: **pharisaic**, pretending to be religious; self-righteous; hypocritical. Also, **Phar″i-sa′i-cal; phar″i-sa′i-cal.**

Phar-i-see (făr′ĭ-sē), *n.* one of a religious sect among the ancient Jews which paid strict regard to outward observance of the law: **pharisee**, one who observes the form rather than the spirit of religion.

phar-ma-ceu-tics (făr″mă-sū′tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of preparing drugs, as for medicine.—*adj.* **phar″ma-ceu′tic; phar″ma-ceu′ti-cal.**—*n.* **phar″ma-ceu′tist.**

phar-ma-cist (făr′mă-sĭst), *n.* one skilled in drugs or in the preparation of medicines; a druggist.

phar-ma-co-pœ-ia (făr″mă-kō-pē′yă), *n.* **1**, an official book describing drugs and medicines; **2**, a stock or collection of drugs.

phar-ma-cy (făr′mă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pharmacies (-sĭz)], **1**, the art of preparing medicines; **2**, a drug store.

phar-ynx (făr′ĭngks), *n.* [*pl.* pharynges (fă-rĭn′jēz)], a cavity or passage behind the nose, mouth, and larynx, or upper part of the windpipe.—*adj.* **pha-ryn′ge-al** (fă-rĭn′jē-ăl; făr″ĭn-jē′ăl).

phase (fāz), *n.* **1**, a particular aspect or appearance; as, a *phase* of the moon; **2**, any of the changing appearances that an object may take; **3**, one side of a subject.

pheas-ant (fĕz′ănt), *n.* a large game bird with brilliant feathers (see illus. next column).

phe-nac-e-tin (fē-năs′ē-tĭn), *n.* a white crystalline compound used in medicine as a remedy for fever.

phe-nol (fē′nōl; fē′nŏl), *n.* carbolic acid, a substance obtained from coal tar.

phe-nom-e-nal (fē-nŏm′ē-năl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phenomenon; extraordinary; **2**, in philosophy, pertaining to the appearance of things, rather than to the things themselves.

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phe-nom-e-non (fē-nŏm′ē-nŏn), *n.* [*pl.* phenomena (-nă)], **1**, any natural fact or event that can be seen; **2**, something uncommon, as snow in summer; **3**, in philosophy, the appearance of a thing as distinguished from the thing in itself.

phi-al (fī′ăl), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel; a vial.

phil-an-throp-ic (fĭl″ăn-thrŏp′ĭk), *adj.* loving mankind; benevolent; kind; humane. Also, **phil″an-throp′i-cal.**—*adv.* **phil″an-throp′i-cal-ly.**

phi-lan-thro-pist (fĭ-lăn′thrō-pĭst), *n.* one who seeks to benefit mankind, esp. one who uses his wealth to benefit mankind.

phi-lan-thro-py (fĭ-lăn′thrō-pĭ), *n.* [*pl.* philanthropies (-pĭz)], **1**, love of mankind; desire to do good to men; benevolence; **2**, a benevolent act or agency.

phi-lat-e-ly (fĭ-lăt′ē-lĭ), *n.* the collecting and study of postage stamps.—*adj.* **phil″a-tel′ic.**—*n.* **phi-lat′e-list.**

phil-har-mon-ic (fĭl″här-mŏn′ĭk), *adj.* loving harmony; fond of music; as, the *Philharmonic Society.*

phi-lip-pic (fĭ-lĭp′ĭk), *n.* an abusive or angry speech: so called from the three speeches of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Phil-ip-pine (fĭl′ĭ-pēn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Philippine Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, or to the inhabitants of these islands.

Phi-lis-tine (fĭ-lĭs′tĭn; fĭl′ĭs-tĭn), *n.* **1**, an ancient inhabitant of the southwestern coast of Palestine; **2**, an uncultured person or one of narrow views: one who cares more for material than for intellectual interests:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, the Philistines; **2**, narrow-minded; uncultured.—*n.* **Phi-lis′tin-ism.**

phil-o-log-i-cal (fĭl″ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the scientific or historic study of language.

phi-lol-o-gy (fĭ-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* the scientific and historic study of the origin, development, relationships, etc., of language.—*n.* **phi-lol′o-gist.**

phil-o-pe-na (fĭl″ō-pē′nă), *n.* **1**, a game played in various ways, usually with the understanding that a forfeit of some kind is to be paid by the one who first fails to fulfil a given requirement; **2**, the forfeit, usually a gift. Also, **fil″li-peen′.**

phi-los-o-pher (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fĕr), *n.* **1**, a student of the principles that explain or govern facts and events; **2**, one

who keeps calm under trying conditions; also, a person of judgment and practical wisdom.

phil-o-soph-ic (fĭl″ō-sŏf′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to philosophy; **2,** wise; calm; well balanced. Also, **phil″o-soph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **phil″o-soph′i-cal-ly.**

phi-los-o-phize (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fīz), *v.i.* to reason about, or seek the causes or nature of, facts, events, conduct, etc.—*n.* **phi-los′o-phiz″er.**

phi-los-o-phy (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* philosophies (-fĭz)], **1,** the study and knowledge of the principles that cause, control, or explain facts and events; **2,** the calmness of temper and practical wisdom that come from knowledge; **3,** a system of general beliefs or views, as regarding God, existence, etc.; as, her *philosophy* of life.

phil-ter (fĭl′tĕr), *n.* **1,** a charm or potion supposed to have the power to excite love; **2,** hence, any potion used for magic purposes. Also, **phil′tre.**

phle-bot-o-my (flĕ-bŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* the act or practice of opening a vein to let blood.—*v.t.* **phle-bot′o-mize.**

phlegm (flĕm), *n.* **1,** thick, stringy mucus discharged from the throat; **2,** heaviness of disposition; coldness; calmness.

phleg-mat-ic (flĕg-măt′ĭk), *adj.* sluggish; dull; not easily excited; cool; as, a *phlegmatic* temperament. Also, **phleg-mat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **phleg-mat′i-cal-ly.**

phlo-ëm (flō′ĕm), *n.* in higher plants, that portion of a vascular bundle having thin-walled cells, and devoted to food carrying: distinguished from *xylem.*

phlox (flŏks), *n.* any of a genus (*Phlox*) of herbs bearing bright-colored flowers.

pho-bi-a (fō′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* a morbid fear or dread: often used as a suffix.

phœ-be (fē′bē), *n.* any of several small American birds; esp., a bird slightly larger than the song sparrow, with a plaintive note: also called *pewee* and *pewit.*

phone (fōn), *n. Colloq.,* a telephone:—*v.t.* and *v.i. Colloq.,* to telephone.

pho-net-ic (fō-nĕt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the voice or to speech sounds; **2,** representing the simple speech sounds; as, *phonetic* spelling:—**phonetics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of speech sounds, and of the symbols that stand for them. Also, *adj.* **pho-net′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pho-net′i-cal-ly.**

pho-ne-ti-cian (fŏ″nē-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* one skilled in the science of speech sounds and their symbols.

phon-ic (fŏn′ĭk; fō′nĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to sound, esp. as used in speech; phonetic; **2,** uttered with the voice:—**phonics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of sound, esp. as used in speech; phonetics.

pho-no-graph (fō′nō-grȧf), *n.* **1,** formerly, a letter or character indicating a distinct spoken sound; **2,** an instrument to record and reproduce accurately speech, music, or other sounds.

pho-no-graph-ic (fō″nō-grăf′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or representing, sounds; **2,** pertaining to a phonograph or phonography. Also, **pho″no-graph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pho″no-graph′i-cal-ly.**

pho-nog-ra-phy (fō-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1,** a description of sounds uttered by the human voice; **2,** a system of shorthand writing in phonetic symbols.—*n.* **pho-nog′ra-pher.**

pho-nol-o-gy (fō-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* **1,** the science of speech sounds, together with their history and the theory of their changes; **2,** that section of grammar which treats of the sounds and sound changes of a language.—*adj.* **pho″no-log′ic; pho″no-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **pho-nol′o-gist.**

phos-phate (fŏs′fāt), *n.* **1,** a salt of phosphoric acid; **2,** any of various mineral substances consisting of salts of the acids of phosphorus: **phosphate rock,** any of several mineral phosphates that can be used as sources of fertilizer.

phos-phor-esce (fŏs″fŏr-ĕs′), *v.i.* to give off light without heat or combustion, as does the element phosphorus.

phos-phor-es-cence (fŏs″fŏr-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* **1,** the giving out of light without heat by certain bodies, such as phosphorus, decaying wood, and some insects and marine animals; **2,** the property of thus giving out light; **3,** the light thus given out.—*adj.* **phos″phor-es′cent.**

phos-phor-us (fŏs′fŏr-ŭs), *n.* a nonmetallic element, a yellowish, waxy, poisonous substance with an unpleasant odor, luminous and highly inflammable: used in rat poison, match tips, etc.—*adj.* **phos-phor′ic.**—*adj.* **phos′phor-ous.**

pho-to—en-grav-ing (fō″tō-ĕn-grā′vĭng), *n.* **1,** a process by which a photograph is reproduced in relief upon a metal plate, for printing; **2,** a picture printed from such a plate.

pho-to-graph (fō′tō-grȧf), *n.* a picture produced by exposing to the action of light a plate or film, sensitized, or coated with certain chemicals:—*v.t.* to take a picture of, by exposing a sensitized plate or film to the action of light.

pho-to-graph-ic (fō″tō-grăf′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or made by, the exposure of a sensitized plate or film to the action of light; **2,** reproducing life or nature in all its details; as, a *photographic* style of painting.—*adv.* **pho″to-graph′i-cal-ly.**

pho-tog-ra-phy (fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* the art or process of making pictures by the action of light on plates or films, sensitized, or coated with certain chemicals.—*n.* **pho-tog′ra-pher.**

pho-to-gra-vure (fō″tō-grȧ-vūr′; fō″tō-grā′vūr), *n.* **1,** any one of several processes for printing pictures from an intaglio plate prepared by photographic methods; **2,** a picture so printed.

pho-to-me-chan-i-cal (fō″tō-mē-kăn′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the mechanical printing of pictures from plates made photographically.

pho-tom-e-ter (fō-tŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument by which the intensity of light is measured.—*n.* **pho-tom′e-try.**—*adj.* **pho″to-met′ric.**

pho-to-play (fō′tō-plā″), *n.* a motion-picture play; a play for exhibition by motion pictures.—*n.* **pho′to-play″er.**—*n.* **pho′to-play″wright″.**

phrase (frāz), *n.* **1,** in grammar, a group of related words not containing a subject and a predicate; **2,** any brief, pithy

expression containing a single idea; **3**, a characteristic style or manner of speech:—*v.t.* to put into words, esp. into suitable words.

phra-se-ol-o-gy (frā″zē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* or manner of expression.

phre-nol-o-gy (frē-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* a system of character reading based on the theory that the qualities of the character are shown by the form of the skull.—*n.* **phre-nol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **phren″o-log′i-cal.**

phthi-sis (thī′sĭs), *n.* **1**, a wasting away of the body or its parts; **2**, esp., tuberculosis of the lungs; consumption. Also, **phthis′ic** (tĭz′ĭk).

phy-lac-ter-y (fĭ-lăk′tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* phylacteries (-ĭz)], a small square box containing a thin strip of parchment upon which certain texts from the law are inscribed: worn, during prayer, by pious Jews, upon the forehead and left wrist.

phyl-lox-e-ra (fĭl″ŏk-sē′rȧ), *n.* any of various plant lice, some infesting grapevines.

phy-lum (fī′lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* phyla (-lȧ)], **1**, in zoölogy, one of the large fundamental divisions of the animal kingdom, as that including the vertebrates or the mollusks; **2**, in botany, a similar division of plants.

phys-ic (fĭz′ĭk), *n.* **1**, the science of medicine in general; **2**, a cathartic:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -icked (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* -ick-ing], to give medicine, esp. a cathartic, to; purge.

phys-i-cal (fĭz′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, relating to nature or natural science; **2**, material as opposed to moral or spiritual; **3**, pertaining to the body; as, *physical* weakness.—*adv.* **phys′i-cal-ly.**

phy-si-cian (fĭ-zĭsh′ăn), *n.* one skilled in the art of healing and legally qualified to treat disease; a doctor of medicine.

phys-i-cist (fĭz′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* a student or specialist in physics.

phys-ics (fĭz′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science which treats of matter and energy, including the study of mechanics, heat, light, sound, electricity, etc.

phys-i-og-no-my (fĭz″ĭ-ŏg′nō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* physiognomies(-mĭz)], **1**, the art of reading in the face the qualities of the mind; **2**, the face as expressive of character; **3**, outward appearance or aspect; expression.—*n.* **phys′i-og′no-mist.**

phys-i-og-ra-phy (fĭz″ĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* physical geography; a descriptive study of the earth and its natural phenomena, as climate, surface, etc.

phys-i-ol-o-gy (fĭz″ĭ-ŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* physiologies (-jĭz)], **1**, the science that treats of the life processes of plants and animals; **2**, in common use, that part of biology which treats of the work of the organs and tissues in the human body.—*n.* **phys″i-ol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **phys″i-o-log′i-cal; phys″i-o-log′ic.**—*adv.* **phys″i-o-log′i-cal-ly.**

phy-sique (fĭ-zēk′), *n.* the formation of the body; constitution; appearance; as, a man of powerful *physique.*

pi (pī), *n.* jumbled printing type:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pied (pīd), *p.pr.* pie′ing], to jumble, as type. Also, **pie.**

pi-a ma-ter (pī′ȧ mā′tĕr), a delicate membrance, innermost of three that cover the brain and spinal cord.

***pi-a-nis-si-mo** (pē″ȧ-nĭs′ĭ-mō; pyä-nēs′sē-mō), [It.], *adv.* very softly: a musical direction.

pi-an-ist (pĭ-ăn′ĭst; pē′ȧ-nĭst), *n.* a performer on the piano.

***1pia-no** (pyä′nō), [It.], *adv.* softly: a musical direction.

2pi-an-o (pĭ-ăn′ō), *n.* [*pl.* pianos (-ōz)], a large, modern musical instrument, the tones of which come from steel wires stretched on a harp-shaped frame and struck by hammers operated from a keyboard.

pi-an-o-for-te (pĭ-ăn″ō-fôr′tā; pĭ-ăn″ō-fôrt′), *n.* a musical instrument, played by means of keys; a piano.

pi-a-no-la (pē″ȧ-nō′lȧ), *n.* a mechanical apparatus for playing a piano; a trade name.

pi-az-za (pĭ-ăz′ȧ; *It.* pyät′sä), *n.* **1**, in Italy, an open square surrounded by buildings or columns; **2**, a walk under a pillared roof, along the outside of a building; **3**, in the U. S., a veranda.

pi-broch (pē′brŏkh), *n.* **1**, the wild, warlike music of the Scottish bagpipes; **2**, a bagpipe.

PIBROCH

pic-a-yune (pĭk″ȧ-yōōn″), *n.* **1**, a small silver coin equal to 6¼ cents, formerly used in the U. S.; **2**, *Colloq.*, a trifle; little bit; as, it is not worth a *picayune.*

pic-ca-lil-li (pĭk′ȧ-lĭl″ĭ), *n.* a pickle, or relish, made of finely chopped vegetables and hot spices.

pic-co-lo (pĭk′ō-lō), *n.* [*pl.* piccolos (-lōz)], a small, flute-shaped instrument with notes an octave higher than the ordinary flute (see *musical instrument*, illus.).

1pick (pĭk), *n.* a heavy tool for breaking earth or rock, consisting of an iron bar sharpened at the ends, with a wooden handle set at right angles to it in the middle.

2pick (pĭk), *v.t.* **1**, to strike or break with a sharp instrument, or with the beak; pierce or peck; as, to *pick* a hole; **2**, to open by a sharp instrument; as, to *pick* a lock; **3**, to lift: often used with *up*; as, to *pick* up something fallen; **4**, to pluck or gather; as, to *pick* berries; **5**, to choose or select; as, to *pick* the best one; **6**, to rob; as, to *pick* a pocket:—*v.i.* **1**, to eat slowly and daintily; **2**, to pilfer; as, to *pick* and steal; **3**, *Slang*, to find fault; nag:—*n.* **1**, a stroke, as with a sharp point; **2**, the act of choosing; **3**, choice; as, take your *pick*; **4**, the best of anything; as, the *pick* of the lot.—*n.* **pick′er.**—*n.* **pick′ing.**—*p.adj.* **picked.**

pick-a-back (pĭk′ȧ-băk″), *adv.* on the shoulders like a pack; as, to carry a child *pickaback.*

pick-a-nin-ny (pĭk′ȧ-nĭn″ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pickaninnies (-ĭz)], a negro baby or child. Also, **pic′ca-nin″ny.**

pick-ax (pĭk′ăks″), *n.* a hand tool for digging, with a wooden handle and iron head pointed at the ends. Also, **pick′axe″.**

pick-er-el (pĭk′ĕr-ĕl), *n.* any of several fresh-water fishes of the pike family; sometimes, the pike.

pick-et (pĭk′ĕt), *n.* **1**, an upright pointed stake, used in making fences, for

fastening a horse, etc.; **2**, a military guard, consisting of not more than half a company, stationed at a given place to prevent surprise by an enemy; **3**, one or more persons appointed by a labor union to watch a factory, shop, etc., where nonunion men are employed during a strike; **4**, hence, any person or persons appointed by an organization to watch at a given place for any purpose:—*v.t.* **1**, to fence with pointed stakes; **2**, to fasten to a stake; as, to *picket* a horse; **3**, to watch or guard; as, to *picket* a certain position; **4**, to place on guard; as, to *picket* men for duty:—*v.i.* to serve as a picket.

pick-le (pĭk'l), *n.* **1**, brine, or a mixture of salt and water, used for preserving food; also, vinegar; **2**, vegetables, fruit, etc., preserved in brine or in vinegar; **3**, *Colloq.*, an embarrassment; difficulty:—*v.t.* to preserve in brine or vinegar.

pick-pock-et (pĭk'pŏk"ĕt), *n.* one who steals from another's pocket.

pic-nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* a short trip, as into the country, by a pleasure party carrying its own food:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nicked (-nĭkt), *p.pr.* -nick-ing], to go on, or hold, an outdoor pleasure party.—*n.* **pic'nick-er.**

pic-to-ri-al (pĭk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, shown by, or containing, pictures; as, a *pictorial* magazine; **2**, vividly described.—*adv.* **pic-to'ri-al-ly.**

pic-ture (pĭk'tûr), *n.* **1**, a painting, drawing, or photograph, of a person, object, scene, or incident; **2**, a likeness or image; as, she is the *picture* of her mother; **3**, a vivid portrayal in words or by the imagination; as, a *picture* of future happiness; **4**, bodily representation; as, he was the *picture* of despair; **5**, *Colloq.*, a motion picture:—*v.t.* **1**, to represent in a painting, drawing, etc.; **2**, to describe vividly in words; **3**, to form a mental image of; imagine.

pic-tur-esque (pĭk"tûr-ĕsk'), *adj.* **1**, giving a vivid impression, as a picture does; graphic, as language; **2**, suitable to be drawn or painted as a picture; as, a *picturesque* cottage; **3**, having wild or rugged beauty; romantic; as, *picturesque* scenery.—*adv.* **pic"tur-esque'ly.**—*n.* **pic"tur-esque'ness.**

pidg-in Eng-lish (pĭj'ĭn; pĭj'ŭn), a form of English based on Chinese syntax, used in the Orient by the Chinese in their commercial dealings with foreigners. Also, **pi'geon Eng'lish.**

1pie (pī), *n.* a made dish consisting of meat, fruit, or the like, baked between two layers of pastry or on one lower crust.

2pie (pī), *n.* the magpie, a black-and-white member of the crow family.

3pie (pī), *n.* printer's type confusedly mixed:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pied (pīd), *p.pr.* pie'ing], to jumble, as type. Also, **pi**, *Pfd. S.*

pie-bald (pī'bôld"), *adj.* having patches of different colors, esp. black and white or brown and white; as, a *piebald* horse.

piece (pēs), *n.* **1**, a part of anything; a fragment; as, a *piece* of bread; a plot or division; as, a *piece* of land; **2**, a certain quantity regarded as a unit in manufacture; as, muslin comes at twelve yards to the *piece*; **3**, a separate instance, example, or performance; as, a bad *piece* of business; **4**, a single object of a group; as, each *piece* in the set; **5**, a single, distinct, literary or artistic composition; as, a *piece* of music; **6**, the amount of work done as a distinct job; as, the work is paid for by the *piece*; **7**, a coin; as, a five-cent *piece*; **8**, a gun; as, a field*piece*; fowling *piece*; **9**, one of the counters or men with which chess, checkers, or similar games are played:—*v.t.* **1**, to enlarge or mend by adding material; as, to *piece* a skirt; **2**, to make by joining sections together; as, to *piece* a quilt:—*v.i.* to fit or join.

piece-meal (pēs'mēl"), *adj.* made of small portions or parts; fragmentary:—*adv.* **1**, in portions or parts; **2**, by degrees; gradually.

piece-work (pēs'wûrk"), *n.* work measured and paid for by the piece: distinguished from *timework*, or work paid for by the hour, day, etc.—*n.* **piece'work"er.**

pied (pīd), *adj.* many-colored or spotted; piebald.

pied-mont (pēd'mŏnt), *adj.* formed or situated at the base of mountains, as a glacier.

pie-plant (pī'plănt"), *n.* in the U. S., the garden rhubarb.

pier (pēr), *n.* **1**, a mass of masonry supporting an arch, bridge, etc. (see *\arch*, illus.); **2**, a projecting part of a wall, such as a buttress; **3**, a mole, wharf, or dock built out over the water, as for a promenade.

pierce (pērs), *v.t.* **1**, to run into or through, esp. with a pointed instrument; **2**, to affect deeply; as, to *pierce* the heart with sorrow; **3**, to force a way through; as, the bullet *pierced* his side; **4**, to see through mentally; solve, as a mystery:—*v.i.* to enter.

pier glass a large high mirror, esp. one between windows.

pi-e-ty (pī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pieties (-tĭz)], **1**, deep devotion to religion; godliness; **2**, reverence for, and observance of duty toward, God; **3**, honor and duty to parents.

pig (pĭg), *n.* **1**, a two-toed, hoofed, domesticated mammal; a swine, esp. a young one; **2**, *Colloq.*, a greedy or selfish person; **3**, an oblong mass of metal, as of iron, formed by being run into molds when melted:—*v.i.* to bring forth, or to act like, swine.

pi-geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* any of numerous well-known birds with short, stocky body, short legs, and long wings.

pi-geon-hole (pĭj'ŭn-hōl"), *n.* **1**, a hole for pigeons; **2**, a small, open, boxlike space in a desk, case, etc., for documents, letters, or the like:—*v.t.* **1**, to place, as letters, in such a boxlike space; **2**, to lay aside and forget; shelve.

pig-gin (pĭg'ĭn), *n.* a small wooden vessel, as a pail or tub, having a stave extended upward as a handle.

pig-gish (pĭg'ĭsh), *adj.* piglike; hence, obstinate, greedy, or dirty.—*adv.* **pig'gish-ly.**—*n.* **pig'gish-ness.**

pig-head-ed (pĭg'-hĕd'ĕd), *adj.* stupidly obstinate or stubborn.

pig-ment (pĭg'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, any substance used to impart color; specif., an insoluble, dry, coloring matter, which, when mixed with a suitable medium, forms paint; **2**, the coloring matter in animals and plants, as in a tissue.—*adj.* **pig'men-ta-ry.**—*n.* **pig'men-ta'tion.**

pig-skin (pĭg'skĭn"), *n.* **1**, leather made from the hide of a pig; **2**, the

hide itself; **3**, *Colloq.*: **a**, a football; **b**, in England, a saddle.

pig-tail (pĭg'tāl"), *n.* **1**, hair twisted into a braid, usually hanging down from the back of the head; **2**, a long twist of tobacco.

[1]pike (pīk), *n.* **1**, formerly, a weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a spearhead at one end; **2**, a sharp, central spike or point, as in a shield.

[2]pike (pīk), *n.* any of certain voracious fresh-water fishes with a pointed head, as the pickerel and muskellunge.

[3]pike (pīk), *n.* **1**, a road on which a charge is made for driving; a turnpike or toll road; **2**, any main road; **3**, a place where the toll is paid.

pike-staff (pīk'stăf"), *n.* a pole or shaft with a spike at the end, as carried by mountaineers to keep from slipping.

pi-las-ter (pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* a rectangular column, with a base and a capital, inserted in a wall.

pil-chard (pĭl'chărd), *n.* **1**, a sea fish resembling the herring, found chiefly on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, England; **2**, in some places, the sardine.

[1]pile (pīl), *n.* **1**, a mass or heap; as, a *pile* of sand; **2**, a large building; **3**, a mass of inflammable material for burning a body; a pyre; as, a funeral *pile;* **4**, in electricity, a series of plates of unlike metals laid alternately one upon another so as to produce an electric current; **5**, *Colloq.*, a great quantity; a collection; **6**, *Slang*, a fortune:—*v.t.* **1**, to throw into a heap; as, to *pile* stone; collect and arrange; as, to *pile* bricks; **2**, to accumulate:—*v.i.* to form a mass or heap.

[2]pile (pīl), *n.* **1**, a timber driven into the ground, as for a wharf, foundation for a building, or the like; also, metal or concrete columns similarly used; **2**, a pointed stake or post: **pile driver**, a machine for driving piles into the ground:—*v.t.* to drive piles into.

[3]pile (pīl), *n.* **1**, nap of cloth; **2**, hair, esp. soft hair or fur; **3**, a fiber.—*adj.* **piled.**

piles (pīlz), *n.pl.* hemorrhoids, a swelling of the veins within the anus.

pil-fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to steal in small amounts.—*n.* **pil'fer-er.**

pil-grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* **1**, one who travels from a distance to visit some sacred place; **2**, a traveler: **Pilgrims**, the Puritan settlers of the first colony in Massachusetts in 1620: also called *Pilgrim Fathers.*

pil-grim-age (pĭl'grĭ-măj), *n.* **1**, a long journey, esp. to some sacred place; **2**, life considered as a journey.

pill (pĭl), *n.* **1**, medicine prepared in the form of a small ball; **2**, a pellet; **3**, something disagreeable that must be accepted.

pil-lage (pĭl'ăj), *n.* **1**, the act of plundering, or robbing openly, esp. in war; **2**, booty; spoil:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to plunder, or rob openly; despoil; sack.—*n.* **pil'lag-er.**

pil-lar (pĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1**, a column to support a structure or to serve as a monument; **2**, any firm, slender, upright support; **3**, any support or mainstay.—*adj.* **pil'lared.**

pil-lion (pĭl'yŭn), *n.* a pad put on the back of a horse behind a man's saddle so that a second person may ride: formerly much used by women.

pil-lo-ry (pĭl'ō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pillories (-rĭz)], an old instrument of punishment, consisting of a wooden frame supported by an upright post, and having holes through which the head and hands of a person standing exposed to public disgrace were passed and secured:—*v.t.* **1**, to punish by putting into a pillory; **2**, to expose to public disgrace.

pil-low (pĭl'ō), *n.* **1**, a case filled with feathers, etc., to support the head of a person lying down, **2**, any rest for the head:—*v.t.* to place on a rest for the head.

pil-low-case (pĭl'ō-kās"), *n.* a removable covering for a pillow.

pi-lose (pī'lōs), *adj.* having abundant hair. Also, **pi'lous.**

pi-lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* **1**, one who steers a vessel; one licensed to conduct a vessel in or out of a port or in waters where sailing is difficult or dangerous; **2**, one who flies a balloon, airship, or flying machine; **3**, the cowcatcher of a locomotive; **4**, a guide of any sort: **pilot biscuit**, hardtack:—*v.t.* **1**, to direct the course of, as a vessel or airship; **2**, to guide through difficulties.

pi-lot-age (pī'lŭt-ăj), *n.* **1**, the act or business of conducting vessels, esp. in or out of a port or through dangerous water; **2**, the fee paid for such service.

pi-men-to (pĭ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [*pl.* pimentos (-tōz)], the unripe fruit of the allspice tree, dried and used as a flavoring.

***pi-mien-to** (pē-myĕn'tō), [Span.], *n.* [*pl.* pimientos (-tōs)], a variety of sweet pepper, much used as a seasoning: often called, incorrectly, *pimento.*

pim-per-nel (pĭm'pẽr-nĕl), *n.* a plant of the primrose family, with white, purple, or scarlet flowers.

pim-ple (pĭm'pl), *n.* **1**, a small swelling of the skin, containing pus; **2**, any small swelling.—*adj.* **pim'pled.**—*adj.* **pim'ply.**

pin (pĭn), *n.* **1**, a short piece of wire with a sharp point at one end and a round head at the other, used for fastening together papers, clothing, etc.; **2**, a larger, pointed instrument of similar nature, used for holding the hair, the hat, etc.; **3**, an ornament, badge, or jewel fitted with a pin and a clasp; as, a school *pin;* **4**, a bolt or peg; **5**, a wooden roller:—*v.t.* **1**, to fasten with, or as with, a pin; **2**, to inclose; **3**, to seize and hold.

pin-a-fore (pĭn'ă-fōr"), *n.* a loose sleeveless apron or covering to protect the clothing of a child or young girl.

***pince-nez** (păNs"-nā"), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* pince-nez], eyeglasses kept on the nose by a spring.

pin-cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n.pl.*, sometimes used as *sing.*, **1**, an instrument with two handles and two jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things; nippers (see *tool,* illus.); **2**, an organ resembling pincers, as the claw of a lobster. Also, **pinch'ers.**

pinch (pĭnch), *v.t.* **1**, to squeeze or nip between two hard edges, or between the thumb and a finger; as, to *pinch* a hand; **2**, to press on so as to hurt; as, the shoe *pinches* my toe; **3**, to oppress or distress; **4**, to make thin or wan; as, to be *pinched* with hunger; **5**, *Slang:* **a**, to arrest; **b**, to steal:—*v.i.* **1**, to press hard; as, my shoe *pinches;* **2**, to be mean or miserly:—*n.* **1**, a squeeze or nip, as with the fingers and thumb; **2**, painful pressure; as, the *pinch* of poverty; **3**, a sudden difficulty or necessity; as, to do it at a *pinch;*

4, as much as can be held between the thumb and a finger; as, a *pinch* of salt.

pinch-beck (pĭnch'bĕk), *n.* 1, a cheap imitation of gold made of copper, zinc, and tin: used in cheap jewelry; 2, anything cheap or sham.

pinch-ers (pĭn'chẽrz), *n.pl.* sometimes used as *sing.*, nippers; pliers. See **pin'cers**, *Pfd. S.*

1pine (pīn), *n.* 1, any of a genus (*Pinus*) of cone-bearing trees with needlelike leaves growing in clusters; 2, the timber of the tree; 3, a pineapple.

2pine (pīn), *v.i.* 1, to grow thin and weak from distress, anxiety, or the like; 2, to long intensely: usually with *for*.

pine-ap-ple (pīn'ăp'l), *n.* 1, a tropical plant with spiny leaves, bearing a large, cone-shaped fruit; 2, the edible, juicy fruit of this plant.

pin-feath-er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* a feather just beginning to grow.

pin-hole (pĭn'hōl'), *n.* a very small hole made by, or as by, a pin.

1pin-ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* a gear wheel, the cogs of which engage with those of a larger toothed wheel or of a rack, so that motion is imparted from one to the other; in a pair or set of gears, the smaller gear (see also *gear*, illus.).

PINION AND GEAR

2pin-ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* 1, the last group of bones of a bird's wing, corresponding to the human hand and wrist; 2, a wing; 3, a feather: —*v.t.* 1, to bind the wings of, or to clip the last segment of the wings of; as, to *pinion* a bird; 2, to bind; 3, to confine.

1pink (pĭngk), *n.* 1, a color resulting from a mixture of red and white; a very pale red; 2, any of various flowering plants, esp. certain garden flowers with sharp-pointed leaves and a sweet, spicy fragrance; 3, anything of supreme excellence; as, the *pink* of perfection:—*adj.* of a very pale red color.—*adj.* **pink'ish.**

2pink (pĭngk), *n.* a vessel having a narrow stern.

pink eye a contagious inflammation of the eye, marked by redness of the eyeball: also called *conjunctivitis*.

pin mon-ey money allowed to a wife by her husband for her private expenses: orig. for buying pins.

pin-nace (pĭn'ăs), *n.* 1, a small, light, schooner-rigged vessel with oars; 2, an eight-oared man-of-war's boat.

pin-na-cle (pĭn'ȧ-kl), *n.* 1, a small tower or turret above the rest of a building; 2, a high point like a spire; 3, the highest point; as, the *pinnacle* of fame.

pin-nate (pĭn'āt), *adj.* arranged, like a feather, along two sides of an axis: said of the veining of a leaf, or of the leaflet of a compound leaf.

pi-no-chle (pē'nŏ-kl; pĭn'ŏ-kl), *n.* a game of cards the object of which is the making of certain combinations. Also, **pi'no-cle.**

pi-ñon (pē-nyōn'; pĭn'yŏn), *n.* any of various western American pines with an edible seed; also, the seed.

pint (pīnt), *n.* a measure of capacity: equal to four gills, liquid measure, or one half a quart dry measure.

pin-tle (pĭn'tl), *n.* a pin upon which anything turns, as a hinge.

pin-to (pĭn'tō; pēn'-), *adj.* mottled; pied; as, a *pinto* horse.

pin-y (pīn'ĭ), *adj.* 1, having many pines; 2, pertaining to pines. Also, **pin'ey.**

pi-o-neer (pī'ŏ-nēr'), *n.* 1, one who goes before to prepare the way for another, as a settler in a frontier country; 2, a soldier in an engineer corps whose special work is road building and repairing:—*v.i.* to prepare a way:—*v.t.* 1, to take the lead in; 2, to open up, as a road.

pi-ous (pī'ŭs), *adj.* 1, showing reverence for God; religious; devout; as, *pious* people; 2, done under pretense of religion; as, a *pious* fraud.—*adv.* **pi'ous-ly.**

1pip (pĭp), *n.* a small seed, as of an apple or an orange.

2pip (pĭp), *n.* 1, a disease of poultry; 2, *Slang*, humorously, illness in general.

pipe (pīp), *n.* 1, any long, hollow tube; as, iron *pipe*; 2, a tube of clay, wood, etc., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco, opium, etc.; 3, a wine measure of varying capacity, in England equal to two hogsheads; 4, a high-pitched voice; as, the *pipe* of a child; 5, the note or call of a bird or insect; 6, a musical wind instrument consisting of a hollow tube, as a flute; 7, one of the graduated tubes in which the notes of some organs, called *pipe organs*, are produced; 8, in *pl.*, the bagpipe: —*v.i.* 1, to play on a musical wind instrument; as, to *pipe* a tune; 2, to utter in a high key; as, to *pipe* a song; 3, to furnish with pipes, or tubes; as, to *pipe* a house for water; 4, to carry through a tube; as, to *pipe* water into a city:—*v.i.* 1, to play on a pipe; 2, to utter a shrill sound; 3, to whistle.

pip-er (pīp'ẽr), *n.* one who plays the flute, or the like; esp., one who plays Scottish bagpipes.

pip-ing (pīp'ĭng), *n.* 1, the music of a pipe or the act of producing it; 2, a system of tubes for drainage, gas, etc.; 3, a fold of material used in trimming dresses.

pip-it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* a small bird, similar to the lark, which sings as it flies.

pip-kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* 1, a small earthen jar or pot; 2, a small wooden tub.

pip-pin (pĭp'ĭn), *n.* any one of several varieties of apple.

pi-quant (pē'kănt), *adj.* 1, agreeably sharp to the taste; as, *piquant* fruit; 2, agreeably keen or clever in manner or speech; humorously charming, as a smile; 3, sharp or cutting to the feelings; as, *piquant* criticism.—*adv.* **pi'quant-ly.**—*n.* **pi'quan-cy.**

pique (pēk), *n.* slight anger or resentment; wounded pride:—*v.t.* 1, to wound the pride of; irritate; displease; 2, to pride or value (oneself); 3, to stir or prick; as, to *pique* the curiosity.

pi-qué (pē-kā'), *n.* a heavy ribbed or figured cotton cloth.

pi-quet (pē-kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt), *n.* a card game for two persons using 32 cards.

pi-ra-cy (pī'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* piracies (-sĭz)], 1, robbery upon the high seas; 2, the using, without permission, of another's literary work for profit.

pi-rate (pī′rāt), *n.* **1,** a robber on the high seas; **2,** hence, anyone using lawless methods in gaining something; esp., one who uses another's literary work for profit without permission or claims it as his own product; **3,** a ship engaged in robbery on the high seas:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to rob at sea; **2,** to take and publish (a literary work) without permission or payment.—*adj.* **pi-rat′ic; pi-rat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pi-rat′i-cal-ly.**

pir-ou-ette (pĭr″ōō-ĕt′), *n.* a whirling or turning about on the toes; a quick turn of a horse on a given point:—*v.i.* to whirl or turn rapidly in one spot.

pis-ca-to-ry (pĭs′kă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to fishes or fishing; **2,** living by fishing. Also, **pis″ca-to′ri-al.**

pis-ci-cul-ture (pĭs′ĭ-kŭl″tŭr), *n.* the artificial breeding and rearing of fishes.—*adj.* **pis″ci-cul′tur-al.**

pish (pĭsh), *interj.* an exclamation of contempt or disgust:—*v.i.* to scoff.

pis-ta-chi-o (pĭs-tă′shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [*pl.* pistachios (-shĭ-ōz; -shōz)], **1,** a nut, the greenish kernel of which is used for flavoring; **2,** a small tree of Asia and southern Europe that bears the nut.

pis-til (pĭs′tĭl), *n.* in botany, the seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower (see *flower, 2style,* illus.).

pis-til-late (pĭs′tĭ-lāt), *adj.* in botany, having pistils; specif., having pistils but no stamens.

pis-tol (pĭs′tŭl), *n.* a small, short gun intended for use with one hand; a revolver.

AUTOMATIC PISTOL

pis-ton (pĭs′tŭn), *n.* a small, solid cylinder of metal or wood, fitting exactly and moving up and down in a tube, such as the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of an engine.

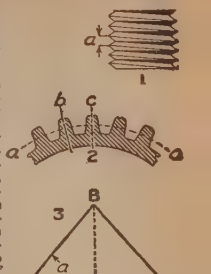
1pit (pĭt), *n.* **1,** a deep hole in the earth; **2,** an abyss; **3,** the shaft of a mine; **4,** a hole used for trapping wild animals; **5,** a small hole left, as by smallpox; **6,** Hades; hell: with *the;* **7,** in England, the ground floor of a theater; **8,** any of the special sections in a board of trade, stock exchange, or the like, set aside for trade in corn, wheat, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to mark with small hollows or holes; **2,** to match or set to fight against another; as, to *pit* one's strength against an enemy; **3,** to place in a pit.

2pit (pĭt), *n.* in the U. S., the kernel of certain fruits, as the peach.

pit-a-pat (pĭt′ă-păt″), *adv.* with quick beating; flutteringly:—*n.* a succession of light, quick sounds or taps.

1pitch (pĭch), *n.* a thick, tenacious, black substance, soft when heated, left as a residue of coal tar after distillation: commonly called *tar:*—*v.t.* to cover or smear with pitch.

2pitch (pĭch), *v.t.* **1,** to fix in or on the ground; as, to *pitch* a tent; **2,** to fit, or set in order; arrange: usually in the past participle; as, a *pitched* battle; **3,** to throw or fling; **4,** in music, to determine the key of; start, as a tune, by sounding the keynote:—*v.i.* **1,** to alight; **2,** to fall headlong; as, to *pitch* forward; **3,** to encamp; **4,** to fix the choice: with *upon;* **5,** to rise alternately forward and aft, as a ship in heavy seas; to toss; **6,** in baseball, to throw the ball to the batsman; act as pitcher:—*n.* **1,** a plunging forward or down; **2,** the act or manner of throwing or tossing; a cast; **3,** a tossing motion, as of a ship in a storm; **4,** degree or rate; as, the highest *pitch* of excitement; **5,** the tone of a voice; **6,** the distance between two successive threads of a screw; **7,** the distance, measured on the pitch line, between the centers of two successive gear teeth; **8,** slope; as, the *pitch* of a roof; **9,** in cricket, the space between the wickets; **10,** in music, the elevation or depression of a tone in its relation to other tones, dependent upon the number of regular vibrations per second: **pitch line,** in mechanics, a line on which is measured the distance from center to center of gear teeth: in a circular gear called *pitch circle* (see illus.).



PITCH.—1, thread pitch (*a*).—2, gear pitch: *aa,* pitch circle; *b, c,* centers of gear teeth.—3, roof pitch: measured variously, as by angle *a,* or by ratio $\frac{CB}{AB}$. If rafter length, AB, is three fourths of span, AD, making ABD nearly a right angle, roof is said to have common, or true, pitch.

pitch-blende (pĭch′blĕnd″), *n.* a lustrous black mineral, a source of radium and uranium.

1pitch-er (pĭch′ĕr), *n.* one who throws or casts; specif., in baseball, the player who throws the ball to the batter: **pitcher plant,** any of several plants whose leaves are formed in the shape of a pitcher.

2pitch-er (pĭch′ĕr), *n.* a vessel, usually with an open spout and a handle, used to hold or pour liquids.

pitch-fork (pĭch′fôrk″), *n.* a pronged fork for tossing hay, straw, etc.:—*v.t.* to toss with, or as with, a pitchfork.

pitch-y (pĭch′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** like, or smeared with, the substance called pitch; **2,** dark; black; dismal.—*n.* **pitch′i-ness.**

pit-e-ous (pĭt′ē-ŭs), *adj.* exciting sorrow or sympathy; mournful; sad.—*adv.* **pit′e-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pit′e-ous-ness.**

pit-fall (pĭt′fôl″), *n.* **1,** a hole lightly covered, so that animals may fall into it; a trap; **2,** any unsuspected source of danger or temptation.

pith (pĭth), *n.* **1,** the soft, spongy substance in the center of the stem of some plants; **2,** the marrow in a bone; **3,** energy or force; vigor; as, he lacks *pith;* **4,** gist; substance; as, the *pith* of his speech.—*adj.* **pith′less.**

pith-y (pĭth′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** of the nature of, or full of, the soft, spongy substance

called pith; 2, forcible; full of meaning; as, a *pithy* saying.—*adv.* **pith'i-ly.**—*n.* **pith'i-ness.**

pit-i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, deserving sympathy; as, he was in a *pitiable* condition; 2, contemptible.—*adv.* **pit'i-a-bly.**—*n.* **pit'i-a-ble-ness.**

pit-i-ful (pĭt'ĭ-fo͝ol). *adj.* 1, miserable; sad; as, a *pitiful* sight. 2, compassionate, 3, insignificant or small; as, a *pitiful* amount; 4, contemptible; as, a *pitiful* ambition.—*adv.* **pit i-ful-ly.**—*n.* **pit'i-ful-ness.**

pit-i-less (pĭt'ĭ-lĕs), *adj.* without sympathy or mercy; as, war is *pitiless*. —*adv.* **pit'i-less-ly.**—*n.* **pit'i-less-ness.**

pit-tance (pĭt'ȧns), *n.* a small allowance, esp. of money; a dole.

pit-y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pities (-ĭz)], 1, a feeling of sorrow for the suffering or distress of others; mercy; 2, a reason for regret or grief.—*v.t.* to sympathize with, feel sorry for.

piv-ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* 1, a fixed pin or short shaft on which some object, as a ball or wheel, turns, 2, an event on which something important hinges:—*v.t.* to place on, or supply with, a pivot.—*v.i.* to turn on a pivot.

pix-y (pĭk'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pixies (-sĭz)], in old folk tales, a fairy. Also, **pix'ie.**

pla-ca-ble (plā'kȧ-bl; plăk'ȧ-), *adj.* easily calmed or pacified; willing to forgive; yielding.—*adv.* **pla'ca-bly.**—*n.* **pla"-ca-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **pla'ca-ble-ness.**

plac-ard (plăk'ärd; plȧ-kärd'), *n.* a printed bill or notice posted in a public place, as an advertisment; a roster:—*v.t.* (plȧ-kärd'; plăk'ärd), 1, to advertise by a bill posted publicly; 2, to post, as a bill or notice.

pla-cate (plā'kāt; plăk'āt), *v.t.* to cause to change from anger to friendliness or kindness, pacify; appease.

place (plās), *n.* 1, orig., an open space, as a public square, in a town or city; sometimes, a part of a street; 2, a particular location; 3, rank; social position; esp., high rank; 4, a position; job; as, a *place* as a clerk; 5, in a race, a position among those competitors who have scored, either in money or in points; as, the American runners did not get a *place*; 6, in arithmetic, the position occupied by a figure in relation to the other figures of a series:—*v.t.* 1, to put in a particular spot or position; 2, to put in office or authority; 3, to invest; arrange for, as a loan; 4, in baseball, cricket, tennis, etc., to bat or strike (the ball) to a point out of reach of the opposing players; 5, to identify by connecting with some place, circumstance, etc.; 6, to put; repose, as faith or trust; 7, in a horse race, to state the place of (a horse) at the finish.

plac-er (plās'ẽr), *n.* a place where loose surface soil contains gold or other valuable minerals.

plac-id (plās'ĭd), *adj.* calm; peaceful; mild; as, a *placid* disposition.—*adv.* **plac'id-ly.**—*n.* **pla-cid'i-ty.**—*n.* **plac'id-ness.**

plack-et (plăk'ĕt), *n.* an opening or slit in the upper part of a skirt or petticoat to make it easy to put on.

pla-gi-a-rism (plā'jĭ-ȧ-rĭzm) plā'jȧ-rĭzm), *n.* the act of stealing and using another's ideas, words, etc.; literary theft.—*n.* **pla'gi-a-rist.**

pla-gi-a-rize (plā'jĭ-ȧ-rīz; plā'jȧ-rīz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to steal and use (another's ideas, words, etc.) as one's own.

pla-gi-a-ry (plā'jĭ-ȧ-rĭ; plā'jȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* plagiaries (-rĭz)], 1, a plagiarist; 2, plagiarism; literary theft.

plague (plāg), *n.* 1, a deadly disease; 2, anything very troublesome or causing misery; 3, *Colloq.*, a nuisance:—*v.t.* 1, to afflict with disease or evil; 2, to trouble or annoy greatly.—*adj.* **pla'guy.**

plaice (plās), *n.* 1, a European flatfish, or flounder; 2, in America, any of various flatfishes, esp. the summer flounder.

plaid (plăd; *Scot.* plād), *n.* 1, a crossbarred or checkered woolen cloth; 2, a garment made of a large rectangle of such material, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland; 3, any material with such a pattern; also, the pattern:—*adj.* having a pattern of stripes crossing at right angles.—*adj.* **plaid'ed.**

plain (plān), *adj.* 1, level; flat; even; smooth; plane; 2, clear; evident; as, in *plain* sight; 3, easily understood; as, your meaning is *plain;* 4, unlearned; unpolished; simple in manners; as, a *plain*, blunt man; 5, frank; sincere; 6, not luxurious; as, *plain* living; 7, without ornament; as, *plain* furniture; 8, all of one color; as, a dress of *plain* material; 9, without beauty; homely; as, a *plain* but pleasant face:—*adv.* clearly:—*n.* 1, a wide stretch of level land; any flat expanse; 2, in *pl.*, great tracts of level country without trees.—*adv.* **plain'ly.**—*n.* **plain'ness.**

plaint (plānt), *n.* 1, the utterance of grief aloud; 2, a complaint.

plain-tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* one who begins a suit in a court of law.

plain-tive (plān'tĭv), *adj.* expressing grief or sorrow; mournful; sad.—*adv.* **plain'tive-ly.**—*n.* **plain'tive-ness.**

plait (plāt; plĕt; plăt), *n.* 1, a flattened fold made by doubling cloth over upon itself; a pleat; 2, (plăt), a braid, as of hair:—*v.t.* 1, to double over in folds; pleat; 2, to braid or interweave; 3, to form by braiding.

plan (plăn), *n.* 1, a drawing on a flat surface, showing the parts of anything; as, the *plan* of a building, etc.; 2, the arrangement of parts according to a fixed design; 3, a method of procedure; 4, a scheme or project: —*v.t.* 1, to make a sketch of; form in design; outline; 2, to arrange beforehand:—*v.i.* to scheme; arrange beforehand.—*n.* **plan'ner.**

[1]plane (plān), *n.* a carpenter's tool for smoothing wood (see *tool*, illus.):—*v.t.* to make smooth or even with such a tool: —*v.i.* to work with a plane.

[2]plane (plān), *adj.* 1, flat; level; even; without irregularities of surface; 2, in geometry, lying wholly in a plane; as, a *plane* curve:—*n.* 1, a surface such that if any two points in it are joined by a straight line, the line will lie wholly in the surface; 2, any flat or even surface; 3, a grade or level; 4, one of the flat supporting surfaces of an airplane.

[3]plane (plān), *n.* any of several large trees with broad, spreading leaves, including the American sycamore, or buttonwood: also called *plane tree.*

plan-er (plān'ẽr), *n.* a machine for smoothing the surface of wood or metal.

plan-et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* any one of the larger celestial bodies of the solar system, revolving round the sun in a nearly circular orbit and shining by reflected light: distinguished from the stars (see *solar system*, illus.).

plan-et-a-ry (plăn'ĕt-ă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a planet or the planets; **2,** moving about like a planet; wandering.

plank (plăngk), *n.* **1,** a long, broad piece of sawed timber thicker than a board; **2,** a support; **3,** an item in the platform of a political party:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with thick boards, **2** *Colloq.*, to lay down, as on a plank; hence, to pay; as, to *plank* down money; **3,** to cook on a board; as, to *plank* shad.

plant (plănt), *n.* **1,** any vegetable organism; **2,** a sprout or sapling; **3,** the tools, machinery, fixtures, and sometimes buildings, of any trade or business; as, a manufacturing *plant;* **4,** the equipment of an institution, as a college or hospital:—*v.t.* **1,** to put into the ground for growth; as, to *plant* seed; **2,** to provide or prepare with seeds, roots, etc.; as, to *plant* a garden; **3,** to fix firmly, as in the mind; **4,** to establish, as a colony; **5,** *Slang,* to conceal; as, to *plant* a bomb.

[1]plan-tain (plăn'tăn; plăn'tĭn), *n.* a tropical, broad-leaved tree yielding an edible fruit resembling the banana.

[2]plan-tain (plăn'tăn; plăn'tĭn), *n.* any of several stemless herbs, esp. a common yard or roadside weed, having a rosette of broad leaves (see *inflorescence,* illus.).

plan-ta-tion (plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a place where anything is sowed or set in the ground and cultivated; as, a *plantation* of trees; an oyster *plantation;* **2,** a large estate where cotton, sugar, etc., are cultivated; **3,** a new settlement or colony.

plant-er (plăn'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a settler in a new colony; **2,** the owner or cultivator of a plantation; **3,** one who or that which sows or plants; a planting machine.

plan-ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *adj.* walking on the entire under part of the foot, as do men and the bears:—*n.* an animal that walks in this manner.

plant louse any of several small, juice-sucking, parasitic insects infesting plants; an aphid.

plaque (plăk), *n.* a flat, thin piece of metal or earthenware upon which a picture or design is enameled or painted: used chiefly as a wall ornament.

[1]plash (plăsh), *v.t.* to splash or dash with water:—*v.i.* to splash:—*n.* **1,** the sound of splashing water; **2,** a quick fall of rain.—*adj.* **[1]plash'y.**

[2]plash (plăsh), *n.* a puddle; a small pool of water.—*adj.* **[2]plash'y.**

plas-ma (plăz'mă), *n.* **1,** the liquid portion of various animal tissues; esp., the colorless watery part of the blood in which the corpuscles float; **2,** a grass-green stone used in jewelry.

plas-ter (plăs'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a mixture of lime, sand, and water, used for coating walls and partitions of buildings; **2,** a substance with medicinal properties, which is spread upon cloth and applied to some part of the body as a remedy; as, a porous *plaster;* **3,** plaster of Paris: **plaster of Paris,** a white powdery substance used, when mixed with water into a thin paste which soon hardens, for finishing walls, making moldings, filling cracks, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to overlay or cover with plaster; as, to *plaster* the walls; **2,** to treat with a cloth coated with a medicinal mixture.—*n.* **plas'ter-er.**

plas-ter-ing (plăs'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of putting on plaster or a plaster; **2,** a covering of lime, sand, and water for a wall, ceiling, etc.

plas-tic (plăs'tĭk), *adj.* **1,** capable of being formed or molded; as, clay is *plastic;* **2,** giving form to matter; as, *plastic* art; **3,** quick to receive impressions; as, a *plastic* mind; **4,** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling: **plastic surgery,** surgery for the restoration of deformed and mutilated parts of the body.—*adv.* **plas'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **plas-tic'i-ty.**

[1]plat (plăt), *v.t.* to braid; plait:—*n.* a braid.

[2]plat (plăt), *n.* **1,** a small piece of ground: a plot; **2,** a plan, map, etc.:—*v.t.* to map.

plate (plāt), *n.* **1,** a thin piece or sheet of some substance, usually rigid, as metal; as, armor *plate;* **2,** a shallow dish from which food is eaten; also, as much as this dish will hold; **3,** a piece of metal on which something is engraved; as, a door *plate;* **4,** a print made from an engraved metal surface; also, the surface; **5,** in photography, a thin sheet of glass treated with chemicals, on which the picture is taken; **6,** household articles of gold or silver, as teapots, urns, etc.; **7,** metallic ware overlaid with gold or silver; **8,** a thin piece of rubber, metal, or the like, supporting artificial teeth; **9,** in baseball, the home base; **10,** a cut of beef from the lower part of the side (see *beef,* illus.); **11,** in architecture, a horizontal timber upon which the lower ends of the rafters are set (see *frame house,* illus.):—*v.t.* **1,** to coat with metal; **2,** to cover with sheets of metal; **3,** in printing, to make an electrotype or a stereotype plate of.

pla-teau (plă-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* plateaus: plateaux (-tōz')], **1,** a broad, elevated tract of flat land; table-land; **2,** on a military map, a flat surface on top of a hill.

plate-ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* platefuls (-fo͝olz)], as much as will fill a plate; the contents of a plate.

plat-form (plăt'fôrm″), *n.* **1,** a raised portion of floor; esp., a stage for publicspeaking; **2,** a political program or policy.

plat-ing (plāt'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the art of covering anything with a thin sheet or coating of metal; **2,** a coating of metal or of thin metal sheets.

pla-tí-num (plă'tĭ-nŭm), *n.* a heavy, silver-white, precious metallic element, hard to melt and not affected by oxygen or most acids, but capable of being hammered or pressed thin: much used for chemical utensils and for jewelry. Also, formerly, **plat'i-na** (plăt'ĭ-nă; plă-tē'nă),—*adj.* **plat'i-nous.**

plat-i-tude (plăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1,** commonplaceness; dulness; flatness; **2,** a stupid and trite remark, esp. one uttered as if it were novel or original.

Pla-ton-ic (plă-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, or his philosophy; academic: **Platonic love** or **friendship,** an affection between the sexes based solely on mental and spiritual attraction.

pla-toon (plă-to͞on'), *n.* a body of soldiers, usually consisting of four squads of eight men each.

plat-ter (plăt'ẽr), *n.* a large flat dish for serving meat, poultry, etc.

plat-y-pus (plăt′ĭ-pŭs), *n.* a small, egg-laying, water mammal of Australia, having a ducklike bill; the duckbill.

plau-dit (plô′dĭt), *n.* applause; praise given; the act of praising or applauding, as by shouting or clapping.

plau-si-ble (plô′zĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** seeming to be true without necessarily being so; having the appearance of truth; **2,** likely to win a confidence not wholly deserved; as, a *plausible* speaker.—*n.* **plau′si-bil′i-ty.**—*adv.* **plau′si-bly.**

play (plā), *v.i.* **1,** to move lightly or capriciously; flicker, as a shadow, lightning, or leaves in the wind; **2,** to sport or frolic; exercise actively; **3,** to take part in a game; gamble; **4,** to perform on a musical instrument; **5,** to act on the stage; **6,** to behave thoughtlessly; dally; trifle:—*v.t.* **1,** to amuse oneself with, as a game; also, to compete with in a game; as, he *played* his opponent for a high stake; **2,** to put into action in a game or contest, as by throwing (a ball) or laying (a card) on the table; **3,** to make believe; as, to *play* school; **4,** to perform; as, to *play* a comedy; *play* a waltz on a piano; also, to perform music on; as, to *play* the violin; **5,** to act in the character of; as, to *play* Othello; **6,** to work; set in action; as, to *play* a trick; **7,** to maneuver; as, to *play* a fish:—*n.* **1,** brisk, lively, sometimes irregular, motion; as, the *play* of light and shade; **2,** freedom or room to act; as, to give one's arm full *play* in throwing a ball; **3,** action or use; as, all their resources were brought into *play;* **4,** exercise, esp. in a contest of strength or skill; as, the *play* of a duelist's sword; **5,** an athletic or other contest; a game or sport; **6,** recreation; frolic; **7,** gambling; as, to lose money at *play;* **8,** any single action in a game; also, one's turn to move a piece, lay down a card, etc., in a game; **9,** fun; jest; as, she did it in *play;* **10,** manner of dealing; as, fair *play;* **11,** a drama intended for stage performance; also, the performance of a drama.

***pla-ya** (plä′yä), [Span.], *n.* a beach; shore; a level area in the desert or the plains where water temporarily accumulates.

play-er (plā′ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who takes part in a game; as, a baseball *player;* **2,** a musical performer; **3,** an actor; **4,** a gambler.

play-fel-low (plā′fĕl″ō), *n.* one who plays with another; a playmate.

play-ful (plā′fo͝ol), *adj.* sportive; lively; as, a *playful* kitten.—*adv.* **play′-ful-ly.**—*n.* **play′ful-ness.**

play-house (plā′hous″), *n.* **1,** a theater; **2,** a place for children's play.

play-ing card one of the cards of a pack used for playing games; esp., one of a pack of 52 cards divided into four suits: diamonds, hearts, spades, and clubs.

play-mate (plā′māt″), *n.* one who takes part in sports or games with another; a playfellow.

play-thing (plā′thĭng″), *n.* a means of amusement; a toy.

play-wright (plā′rīt″), *n.* a writer of dramas.

pla-za (plä′zä), *n.* an open square or market place surrounded by buildings.

plea (plē), *n.* **1,** an excuse or apology; **2,** an entreaty; as, a *plea* for mercy; **3,** the defendant's answer to the charges in a lawsuit.

plead (plēd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plead′ed or pled (plĕd), *p.pr.* plead′ing], **1,** to argue or reason in support of a cause against another; **2,** to argue before a court of law; as, to *plead* for an acquittal; **3,** to supplicate or beg earnestly; as, to *plead* for mercy:—*v.t.* **1,** to dicuss or defend by arguments; as, to *plead* a case; **2,** to answer, as to a charge; as, to *plead* not guilty; **3,** to offer, as an excuse; as, to *plead* poverty.—*n.* **plead′er.**

plead-ings (plēd′ĭngz), *n.pl.* the written record of the statements made by the two parties in a lawsuit.

pleas-ant (plĕz′ănt), *adj.* **1,** grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; agreeable; as, a *pleasant* smell; **2,** characterized by charming manners or behavior; cheerful; lively; as, a *pleasant* fellow.—*adv.* **pleas′ant-ly.**—*n.* **pleas′ant-ness.**

pleas-ant-ry (plĕz′ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pleasantries (-rĭz)], **1,** merriment; gaiety; **2,** a laughable speech or joke.

please (plēz), *v.t.* **1,** to gratify; give enjoyment to; **2,** to gain approval from; as, to *please* one's parents:—*v.i.* **1,** to afford satisfaction or enjoyment; **2,** to like or choose; as, to do as you *please.*

pleas-ing (plēz′ĭng), *p.adj.* giving satisfaction.—*adv.* **pleas′ing-ly.**

pleas-ur-a-ble (plĕzh′ûr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* delightful; gratifying; as, a *pleasurable* occasion.—*adv.* **pleas′ur-a-bly.**

pleas-ure (plĕzh′ûr), *n.* **1,** that which delights; amusement; enjoyment; **2,** a delight; a joy; **3,** choice; wish; as, what is your *pleasure?*

pleat (plēt), *n.* a fold, as of cloth:—*v.t.* to fold, as cloth. See **plait,** *Pfd. S.*

ple-be-ian (plē-bē′yăn), *adj.* **1,** orig., pertaining to the common people of ancient Rome; **2,** hence, vulgar or common:—*n.* **1,** one of the common people of ancient Rome: contrasted with *patrician;* **2,** any person of common breeding.—*n.* **ple-be′ian-ism.**

pleb-i-scite (plĕb′ĭ-sīt; plēb′ĭ-sīt), *n.* a direct vote of all the people on a measure submitted to them, as to determine a form of government.

plec-trum (plĕk′trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* plectra (-trȧ)], a small, flat, triangular piece of shell, ivory, or metal, sometimes used to strike the strings of certain stringed instruments, such as the mandolin and banjo.

pledge (plĕj), *n.* **1,** anything placed as a security or guarantee; a pawn; **2,** a drinking of a health as an expression of good will or a promise; **3,** an agreement or promise to do or not to do something; **4,** a token of good will; as, a *pledge* of friendship:—*v.t.* **1,** to give as security or guarantee; as, to *pledge* one's honor; to put in pawn; as, he *pledged* his watch; **2,** to bind by a promise; as, to *pledge* oneself to secrecy; **3,** to drink to the health of.—*n.* **pledg′er.**

Ple-ia-des (plē′yȧ-dēz; plē′ȧ-dēz; plī′ȧ-dēz), *n.pl.* a cluster of small stars, conspicuous in the winter skies in the constellation Taurus.

ple-na-ry (plē′nȧ-rĭ; plĕn′ȧ-rĭ), *adj.* full; complete; as, *plenary* authority.

plen-i-po-ten-ti-a-ry (plĕn″ĭ-pō-tĕn′shȧ-rĭ; plĕn″ĭ-pō-tĕn′shȧ-rĭ), *adj.* having full power;

unlimited:—*n.* [*pl.* plenipotentiaries (-rĭz)], an ambassador or government agent to a foreign court, given full powers.

plen-i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* fulness; abundance.

plen-te-ous (plĕn'tē-ŭs), *adj.* abundant; amply sufficient; fruitful.—*adv.* **plen'te-ous-ly.**—*n.* **plen'te-ous-ness.**

plen-ti-ful (plĕn'tĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** yielding abundance; as, a *plentiful* harvest; **2,** existing in great quantity.—*adv.* **plen'ti-ful-ly.**—*n.* **plen'ti-ful-ness.**

plen-ty (plĕn'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* plenties (-tĭz)], **1,** abundance; **2,** sufficiency:—*adv. Colloq.*, quite; abundantly; as, *plenty* big.

ple-o-nasm (plē'ō-năzm), *n.* the use of more words than are necessary; also, an instance of this.—*adj.* **ple'o-nas'tic.**—*adv.* **ple'o-nas'ti-cal-ly.**

pleth-o-ra (plĕth'ō-rȧ), *n.* **1,** the state of being too full; overabundance; excess; **2,** specif., an excess of blood.

ple-thor-ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk; plĕth'ō-rĭk), *adj.* **1,** having excess of blood; too full; **2,** hence, bloated; bombastic.

pleu-ra (plo͞o'rȧ), *n.* [*pl.* pleuræ (-rē)], a delicate membrance covering the inside of the chest and the outside of each lung.—*adj.* **pleu'ral.**

pleu-ri-sy (plo͞o'rĭ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pleurisies (-sĭz)], inflammation of the pleura, or membrane lining the chest and covering the lungs.—*adj.* **pleu-rit'ic.**

plex-us (plĕk'sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* plexus; plexuses (-ĕz)], a network, as of veins, nerves, etc.: **solar plexus,** a knot of nerve fibers behind the stomach.

pli-a-ble (plī'ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** easily bent; flexible; **2,** easily influenced; as, a *pliable* nature.—*n.* **pli'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **pli'a-bly.**—*n.* **pli'a-bil'i-ty.**

pli-ant (plī'ănt), *adj.* **1,** flexible; easily bent; as, a *pliant* twig; **2,** easily influenced.—*adv.* **pli'ant-ly.**—*n.* **pli'an-cy.**

pli-ers (plī'ẽrz), *n.pl.* sometimes used as *sing.* small pincers for bending wire, or for holding small objects (see *tool*, illus.).

¹plight (plīt), *n.* a state or condition, usually an unfavorable or dangerous one; as, a sorry *plight.*

²plight (plīt), *n.* a pledge or solemn promise:—*v.t.* **1,** to promise earnestly; pledge, as one's faith; **2,** to engage to marry; betroth.—*n.* **plight'er.**

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* **1,** the lowest, square-shaped part of the base of a column, pedestal, etc.; **2,** the projecting face at the bottom of a wall.

plod (plŏd), *v.i.* **1,** to walk slowly and heavily; as, to *plod* along; **2,** to drudge or toil; study laboriously:—*v.t.* to walk over heavily and slowly; as, to *plod* one's way.—*n.* **plod'der.**

plot (plŏt), *n.* **1,** a small area of ground; **2,** a drafted plan of a piece of land, an estate, or the like; a diagram; **3,** a scheme or plan; esp., an intrigue; **4,** the plan or main story in a play, novel, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to lay plans for; scheme; as, to *plot* a crime; **2,** to make a plan or map of; **3,** to locate or show on a map or chart:—*v.i.* to scheme; as, to *plot* against one's enemy.—*n.* **plot'ter.**

plov-er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* a shore bird of various species.

plow (plou), *n.* **1,** a farming implement for turning up the soil in preparation for planting; **2,** any implement that works in a similar way; as, a snow *plow*:—*v.t.* to turn up with a plow; till:—*v.i.* **1,** to break or turn up soil with, or as with, a plow; **2,** to move onward by cutting a way through; as, the ship *plowed* on. Also, **plough.**—*n.* **plow'er.**

plow-boy (plou'boĭ), *n.* **1,** a boy who guides the plow; also, a boy who leads the team in plowing; **2,** a country boy. Also, **plough'boy.**

plow-man (plou'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* plowmen (-mĕn)], **1,** one who operates a plow; hence, a farmer; **2,** a rustic; countryman. Also, **plough'man.**

plow-share (plou'shâr″), *n.* the strong, steel blade of the plow, which cuts the soil. Also, **plough'share″.**

pluck (plŭk), *v.t.* **1,** to pull off, out, or up; as, to *pluck* weeds; **2,** to pick or gather; harvest; as, to *pluck* grapes; **3,** to pull or twitch; as, to *pluck* the strings of a banjo; **4,** to strip completely, as of feathers; as, to *pluck* a goose:—*v.i.* to give a sudden pull; tug; as, the child *plucked* at her mother's skirt:—*n.* **1,** a pull; snatch; tug; **2,** that which is pulled or tugged; **3,** the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; **4,** spirit; courage; as, a man of *pluck.*—*n.* **pluck'er.**

pluck-y (plŭk'ĭ), *adj.* full of spirit; courageous.—*adv.* **pluck'i-ly.**

plug (plŭg), *n.* **1,** a piece of wood, rubber, metal, or the like, used to fill or stop a hole; **2,** a piece of conducting material inserted between conductors to make an electrical connection; **3,** a cake of pressed tobacco; **4,** a point in a water system where a hose may be attached; a fire hydrant:—*v.t.* to stop or make tight with a piece of wood, cork, etc.

plum (plŭm), *n.* **1,** a tree somewhat like the peach and cherry, or its well-known fruit; **2,** something like this fruit in sweetness or shape; as, a sugar*plum*; **3,** a raisin when used in cooking; **4,** a choice or best part.

plum-age (plo͞om'ăj), *n.* **1,** a bird's feathers collectively; **2,** bright and ornamental costume.

plumb (plŭm), *n.* **1,** a small, heavy weight, fastened to a cord and suspended to indicate a vertical line: used for determining how nearly vertical is a piece of work done: also called *plumb bob*; **2,** a similar weight used to find the depth of water; plummet:—*adj.* **1,** perpendicular to, or at right angles with, the plane of the horizon; upright; **2,** *Colloq.*, out-and-out; absolute:—*adv.* **1,** perpendicularly; **2,** *Slang*, completely; entirely:—*v.t.* **1,** to test the verticalness of with a plumb line; **2,** to straighten; make vertical; as, to *plumb* up a wall; **3,** to sound (the depth of water) by a plummet; **4,** to test; solve, as a mystery.

plum-ba-go (plŭm-bā'gō), *n.* graphite, a form of carbon used for lead pencils, in rubber manufacture, etc.

plumb-er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* one who works in tin, lead, zinc, etc.; esp., one who supplies, repairs, or fits water-closets, water pipes, etc.

plumb-ing (plŭm'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the art or occupation of putting in or repairing the piping and other fittings for the water or gas supply or sewage disposal of a building; **2,** the pipes and fittings so installed.

plumb line 1, a line from which hangs a weight, often of lead, to show whether something, as a wall, is straight up and down, or to sound the depth of water; 2, a line straight up and down.

plume (plōōm), *n.* 1, a long and beautiful feather or tuft of feathers; 2, a feather worn as an ornament; crest; 3, something like a feather in shape or lightness:—*v.t.* 1, to pick and adjust (the feathers); as, a bird *plumes* its feathers; 2, to adorn with feathers or with fine clothes; 3, to boast; feel proud of: used reflexively; as, to *plume* oneself on one's skill. —*adj.* **plum'y.**

plum-met (plŭm'ĕt), *n.* 1, a weight attached to a plumb line, used for measuring depths, determining a vertical line, etc.; 2, hence, a test, as of right conduct, uprightness, etc.

[1]plump (plŭmp), *adj.* well-filled or rounded out:—*v.t.* to grow round or full:—*v.t.* to cause to fill out or become round.—*adv.* **plump'ly.**—*n.* **plump'ness.**

[2]plump (plŭmp), *v.i.* to fall or sink down heavily and abruptly: as, to *plump* down into a chair:—*v.t.* to cause to fall heavily:—*adj.* blunt; direct; as, a *plump* contradiction:—*adv.* heavily; as, he fell *plump* into the water:—*n. Colloq.*, a sudden, heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall.

plun-der (plŭn'dẽr), *n.* booty; pillage; as, the *plunder* of thieves:—*v.t.* to rob by open force; esp., as in war, to despoil. —*n.* **plun'der-er.**

plunge (plŭnj), *v.t.* 1, to put suddenly into a liquid or other substance; 2, hence, to place suddenly in an unexpected condition:—*v.i.* 1, to sink, fall, or rush, as into water; dive; leap; 2, to enter suddenly and quickly, as, to *plunge* into the woods; 3, to move by throwing the body forward:—*n.* 1, a sudden, abrupt dive, leap, or fall; 2, motion by a sudden throwing forward of the body; 3, *Slang*, a reckless bet or investment; a hazardous speculation.

plung-er (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* 1, one who takes sudden action; 2, a diver; 3, a cylinder used as the piston of a pump, the dasher of a churn, or the like.

plu-per-fect (plōō'pûr"fĕkt; plōō"pûr'fĕkt), *adj.* designating the tense that represents an event or action as completed before a given past time; as, he *had gone;* past perfect:—*n.* the pluperfect tense, or a verb form in this tense: also called *past perfect.*

plu-ral (plōō'răl), *adj.* consisting of more than one:—*n.* in grammar, that form of a word expressing more than one.—*adv.* **plu'ral-ly.**

plu-ral-i-ty (plōō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pluralities (-tĭz)], 1, the majority; 2, in U. S. politics, the excess of votes cast for one candidate for an office over those for any other candidate: used esp. when there are more than two candidates.

plus (plŭs), *n.* 1, a quantity to be added; 2, the sign [+] used to denote addition; 3, a positive quantity:—*adj.* 1, more (by a certain amount); increased (by a certain addition); 2, above zero; positive, as a quantity; more than nothing.

plush (plŭsh), *n.* a kind of soft cloth with a pile or nap; woolen velvet.

plu-toc-ra-cy (plōō-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* plutocracies (-sĭz)], 1, rule or government by the rich; 2, the wealthy class.

plu-to-crat (plōō'tō-krăt), *n.* one who exercises power or influence because of his wealth. —*adj.* **plu"to-crat'ic.**

plu-vi-al (plōō'vĭ-ȧl), *adj.* 1, showery; 2, in geology, resulting from the action of rain; as, a *pluvial* deposit.

[1]ply (plī), *v.t.* 1, to work at steadily; as, to *ply* a trade; 2, to use diligently or earnestly; as, to *ply* an oar; 3, to address insistently; urge; offer something persistently to; as, to *ply* one with food:—*v.i.* 1, to keep at work; 2, to run regularly on a fixed course between two ports or places, as does a boat.

[2]ply (plī), *n.* [*pl.* plies (plīz)], 1, a web, or layer, as in a carpet; a fold, turn, or twist: generally in composition; as, a three-*ply* rug; 2, a prejudice; bias.

pneu-mat-ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, air; inflated with air, as a tire; 2, having pneumatic tires; 3, made to work by air pressure or vacuum, as a machine;—**pneumatics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science that treats of the physical properties and characteristics of air and other gases. Also, *adj.* **pneu-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pneu-mat'i-cal-ly.**

pneu-mo-ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* inflammation of the lungs, esp. in an acute, infectious form.—*adj.* **pneu-mon'ic.**

[1]poach (pōch), *v.t.* to cook (eggs) by breaking (them) into boiling water.

[2]poach (pōch), *v.t.* 1, to catch by stabbing with a spear, as fish; 2, to capture, as game, by trespassing; also, to encroach or trespass on (another's property):—*v.i.* to trespass; obtain game unlawfully; hence, to obtain anything unfairly.—*n.* **poach'er.**

pock (pŏk), *n.* 1, a slight swelling on the skin filled with pus, as in smallpox; 2, the scar left by such a swelling.

pock-et (pŏk'ĕt), *n.* 1, a small pouch in a garment, for carrying small articles; 2, a small netted bag in a pool table for catching the balls; 3, a hole or opening in a mine; as, a gold *pocket;* 4, in airplane travel, a region marked by a sudden variation in the density of the atmosphere, which disturbs the support given to the planes:—*v.t.* 1, to put in a pocket; as, to *pocket* money; 2, to take unlawfully, as money; 3, to receive (an insult) without showing any feeling.

pock-et-book (pŏk'ĕt-bo͝ok"), *n.* a small pouch or folder for carrying money, papers, etc., in the pocket.

pock-et-knife (pŏk'ĕt-nīf"), *n.* [*pl.* pocketknives (-nīvz")], a small knife with blades that close into the handle.

pock-mark (pŏk'mȧrk"), *n.* a scar or small hole left by smallpox.

pod (pŏd), *n.* any seed vessel which dries and opens when ripe; esp., a legume, as that of the bean or pea:—*v.i.* 1, to swell or fill, as a pod; 2, to produce pods.

po-em (pō'ĕm), *n.* 1, a composition in verse, marked by beauty of thought and language; a piece of poetry; 2, any imaginative piece of writing in beautiful language.

po-e-sy (pō'ĕ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* poesies (-sĭz)], the art of writing verses that express beautiful thoughts in beautiful words.

po-et (pō'ĕt), *n.* **1**, one who writes verses of lasting artistic value, possessing both beauty of thought and grace of language; **2**, any writer gifted with imagination and creative power.—*n.fem.* **po'et-ess.**

po-et-as-ter (pō'ĕt-ăs"tẽr; pō"ĕt-ăs'tẽr), *n.* a writer of inferior verses.

po-et-ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to poetry; as, *poetic* language; **2**, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a poet; as, *poetic* genius; **3**, having the power to express beautiful ideas in beautiful verse or prose; as, a *poetic* writer; **4**, suitable as a subject for poetry:—**poetics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of literary study which deals with poetry and its technique and criticism. Also, *adj.* **po-et'i-cal.**—*adv.* **po-et'i-cal-ly.**

po-et-ry (pō'ĕt-rĭ), *n.* **1**, that form of literary art which expresses lofty thought, feeling, or action in beautiful language; **2**, composition in verse.

poign-an-cy (poin'ăn-sĭ; poin'yăn-sĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being keen; sharpness; bitterness.

poign-ant (poin'ănt; poin'yănt), *adj.* **1**, severe; painful; **2**, sharp and piercing.—*adv.* **poign'ant-ly.**—*n.* **poign'an-cy.**

***poi-lu** (pwȧ'lü'), [Fr.], *n. Slang*, in the World War, a French private soldier.

poin-set-ti-a (poin-sĕt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* a Mexican plant with large, handsome, bright red leaves that resemble flowers.

point (point), *n.* **1**, the sharp end of a thing; as, the *point* of a pin; **2**, something which projects; esp., a tapering end of land; a cape; **3**, an outstanding physical feature or characteristic, esp. in an animal; **4**, the essential element in a speech, story, action, etc.; as, you missed the *point*; **5**, a speck or dot, esp., a mark of punctuation or a certain type of diacritical mark; **6**, a particular spot; exact place, time, or degree; as, to reach a certain *point* on a road; **7**, a particular detail or item; as, an important *point* in a lesson; **8**, lace made with the needle: also called *point lace*; **9**, in certain games, the unit of scoring; **10**, in geometry, that which is considered as having position, but without length, breadth, or thickness; **11**, one of the 32 divisions of a compass, equal to one eighth of a right angle: —*adj.* made with the needle; as, *point* lace:—*v.t.* **1**, to sharpen; as, to *point* a pencil; **2**, to give liveliness or force to; show the purpose of; as, to *point* a moral; **3**, to show the direction of; as, to *point* the way; **4**, to direct or aim; as, to *point* a gun; **5**, to punctuate; **6**, to fill the joints of (masonry) with mortar and smooth with a trowel; **7**, to show the presence of (game) by assuming a certain position, as do some hunting dogs; **8**, to indicate; designate; direct attention to: usually with *out*:—*v.i.* **1**, to call attention by extending the finger: with *at* or *to*; **2**, to face; tend; be directed; **3**, to indicate the presence of game by assuming a certain position, as do some dogs.

point-blank (point'-blăngk'), *adj.* straight to the mark; direct and abrupt:—*adv.* directly.

point-ed (poin'tĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, sharpened; having a sharp end, as a needle; **2**, direct; telling; personal; as, *pointed* remarks.—*adv.* **point'ed-ly.**—*n.* **point'ed-ness.**

point-er (poin'tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which points, or shows position; **2**, the hand of a watch, etc.; **3**, a kind of dog trained to point, or to stop and show the place where game is hidden; **4**, *Colloq.*, a timely hint; a suggestion.

point-less (point'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, blunt; dull; **2**, having no real meaning.—*adv.* **point'less-ly.**—*n.* **point'less-ness.**

poise (poiz), *n.* **1**, balance; **2**, the manner of carrying the head and body; **3**, mental balance; **4**, the condition of an object which remains in exact balance:—*v.t.* **1**, to balance; **2**, to weigh; **3**, to consider:—*v.i.* to hang balanced or suspended.

poi-son (poi'zn), *n.* **1**, a substance which, if received into the body, destroys life or health; **2**, a destructive influence:—*v.t.* **1**, to injure or kill by poison; **2**, to fill or taint with poison; as, to *poison* food; **3**, to corrupt; as, to *poison* opinion.—*n.* **poi'son-er.**

poi-son i-vy any of several sumacs, esp. a common vine found growing by the roadsides, which, if touched, usually causes severe irritation to the human skin.

poi-son-ous (poi'zn-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, having qualities that injure or kill; deadly; **2**, morally corrupting.—*adv.* **poi'son-ous-ly.**—*n.* **poi'son-ous-ness.**

1poke (pōk), *n.* a tall American herb with white flowers and purple berries: also called *pokeweed.*

2poke (pōk), *v.t.* **1**, to thrust or push against, esp. with a pointed object; prod; **2**, to thrust in or out; as, to *poke* one's head out of the door:—*v.i.* **1**, to thrust or push; as, to *poke* at the fire; **2**, to move lazily; dawdle; **3**, to grope or feel about in the dark:—*n.* **1**, a thrust or push, esp. with something hard or sharp; **2**, a projecting rim on a woman's bonnet, or the bonnet itself: also called *poke bonnet.*

1pok-er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* a rod of metal used for poking or stirring fires, cleaning grates, and the like.

2pok-er (pōk'ẽr). *n.* any of several American card games in which the players place bets on their hands, the various combinations of cards having fixed values.

poke-weed (pōk'wēd"), *n.* a common American herb with white flowers and purple berries; poke.

pok-y (pōk'ĭ), *adj.* slow-moving; indolent; lazy; also, stupid.

po-lar (pō'lȧr), *adj.* pertaining to a pole, as of the earth or a magnet.

po-lar-i-ty (pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality, possessed by magnets, electromagnets, etc., of having two opposite poles, one positive and the other negative.

po-lar-ize (pō'lȧr-īz), *v.t.* to give polarity to; provide with two opposite poles.—*n.* **po"lar-i-za'tion.**

1pole (pōl), *n.* **1**, either of the two ends of the axis of a sphere; esp., either one of the extremities of the earth's axis, or either point where the axis produced would pierce the heavens; **2**, either of two opposed forces or principles of any sort; **3**, a region in a magnet, usually near one of the ends, where the greatest attractive force is manifested; **4**, in electricity, one of the terminals of a voltaic cell or other electrical generator which supply the electrical energy.

2pole (pōl), *n.* **1**, a long staff or rod; as, a bean *pole*; a fishing *pole*; **2**, a rod, or

linear measure equal to 16½ feet, or 5½ yards; also, a square rod, or square measure equal to 30¼ square yards; **3**, a rod used in measuring: —*v.t.* to push with a long rod or staff; as, to *pole* a skiff.

Pole (pōl), *n.* a native of Poland: also called *Polack.*

pole-cat (pōl′kăt″), *n.* **1**, a European cat-like animal which throws out a strong, offensive odor: valued for its fur; **2**, in the U. S., a skunk.

po-lem-ic (pō-lĕm′ĭk), *n.* **1**, a paper written to support or dispute an opinion or argument; **2**, one who writes to support an opinion against another:—**polemics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the art or practice of disputation:—*adj.* supporting or disputing an opinion or argument. Also, *adj.* **po-lem′i-cal.**

pole-star (pōl′stär″), *n.* **1**, Polaris, a star nearly at the northern pole of the heavens: used as a guide by navigators and explorers; the North Star; **2**, hence, a guide; an ideal for action.

po-lice (pō-lēs′), *n.* **1**, in a city, town, or district, that part of the government that enforces the laws and keeps order; **2**, an organized body of officers for keeping order:—*v.t.* to watch, protect, and keep in order by means of regular officers.

po-lice-man (pō-lēs′măn), *n.* [*pl.* policemen (-mĕn)], a member of a regular force of officers employed by a state or city, whose duty it is to keep order and enforce the laws.—*n.fem.* **po-lice′wom′an.**

[1]pol-i-cy (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* policies (-sĭz)], **1**, management of public affairs; the art or method of government; **2**, a course of conduct; as, it is good *policy* not to meddle; **3**, action based on worldly advantage.

[2]pol-i-cy (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* policies (-sĭz)], a document containing a contract of insurance; as, a life-insurance *policy.*

pol-ish (pŏl′ĭsh), *v.t.* **1**, to make smooth or glossy by rubbing; as, to *polish* silverware; **2**, to make polite or refined:—*v.i.* **1**, to become smooth or glossy; **2**, to become polite and refined:—*n.* **1**, the act of polishing; **2**, a smooth, glossy surface; as, the table has a high *polish;* **3**, a mixture for making a surface smooth and glossy; as, stove *polish;* **4**, elegance of manners.—*n.* **pol′ish-er.**

Pol-ish (pōl′ĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to Poland, its language, or its people:—*n.* the language of the Poles.

po-lite (pō-līt′), *adj.* well-bred; refined in manner; courteous or obliging.—*adv.* **po-lite′ly.**—*n.* **po-lite′ness.**

pol-i-tic (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk), *adj.* **1**, prudent; shrewd; **2**, suitable; advisable, as a plan; **3**, crafty; cunning.—*adv.* **pol′i-tic-ly.**

po-lit-i-cal (pō-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or treating of, the science of government; as, *political* writers; **2**, relating to, advocating, or having, a particular system of government; **3**, pertaining to, or connected with, the management of public affairs; as, *political* reform; a *political* career.

pol-i-ti-cian (pŏl″ĭ-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* **1**, one who is skilled in the art of government; **2**, one who is occupied with the management of a system of government, esp. of the affairs of a special political party.

pol-i-tics (pŏl′ĭ-tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1**, the science or art of government; **2**, one's opinions as to government and party; **3**, party management or control.

pol-i-ty (pŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* polities (-tĭz)], **1**, the form or constitution of the government of a state, church, etc.; **2**, any community under an organized government.

pol-ka (pōl′kă), *n.* **1**, a dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons; **2**, music suitable for such a dance.

poll (pōl), *n.* **1**, the head, esp. the back part of it; **2**, a number resulting from the counting of heads; hence, a list of persons, esp. those entitled to vote at elections; **3**, an election; **4**, the number of votes recorded at an election; **5**, usually in *pl.*, the place where votes are cast; **6**, a tax on each person: also called *poll tax:*—*v.t.* **1**, to lop, clip, or shear; as, to *poll* trees or sheep; cut the horns from; **2**, to enroll, as for voting; **3**, to examine or record the votes of; as, to *poll* a jury; **4**, to receive votes from; as, he *polled* a large majority; **5**, to cast or drop in a ballot box; as, to *poll* one's vote.—*n.* **poll′er.**

pol-lack (pŏl′ăk), *n.* a food fish of the cod family. Also, **pol′lock.**

pol-lard (pŏl′ärd), *n.* **1**, a tree having its upper branches cut off from the trunk, so that it may put out shoots; **2**, an animal that has lost its horns:—*v.t.* to cut off the branches or the horns of.

pol-len (pŏl′ĕn), *n.* the powdery substance produced by the anthers of a flower, which, when carried to the pistil, usually of another flower, acts as a fertilizing element (cf. *flower*, illus.).

pol-li-na-tion (pŏl″ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* the carrying of pollen, or dust-like powder, from the anther to the stigma of a flower, in order that seeds may be formed.

pol-li-wog (pŏl′ĭ-wŏg), *n.* the larva, or half developed young, of the frog; a tadpole. Also, **pol′ly-wog.**

poll tax a tax on each person, or head: also called *poll.*

pol-lute (pō-lūt′), *v.t.* **1**, to make unclean; as, to *pollute* water with filth; **2**, to taint with guilt; corrupt.—*n.* **pol-lut′er.**—*n.* **pol-lu′tion.**

po-lo (pō′lō), *n.* a ball game similar to hockey, played on horseback.

po-lo-naise (pō″lō-nāz′; pōl″ō-nāz′), *n.* **1**, in the 18th century, a garment consisting of a bodice and a skirt open at the front to show an elaborate petticoat; **2**, a stately Polish dance, or the music for it.

pol-troon (pŏl-trōōn′), *n.* a mean-spirited coward.—*n.* **pol-troon′er-y.**

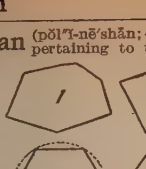
po-lyg-a-my (pō-lĭg′ă-mĭ), *n.* the state or practice of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.—*adj.* **po-lyg′a-mous.**—*n.* **po-lyg′a-mist.**

pol-y-glot (pŏl′ĭ-glŏt), *adj.* containing, or knowing, many languages:—*n.* **1**, a book, esp. a Bible, in several languages; **2**, one who speaks several languages.

pol-y-gon (pŏl′ĭ-gŏn), *n.* a closed figure having many sides and angles; specif., such a figure having five or more sides, as the pentagon (see illus. next page).—*adj.* **po-lyg′o-nal** (pō-lĭg′ō-năl).

pol-y-he-dron (pŏl″ĭ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* polyhedrons (-drŏnz); polyhedra (-drä)], a solid figure bounded by four or more plane faces.—*adj.* **pol″y-he′dral.**

Pol-y-ne-sian (pŏl″ĭ-nē′shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Pacific islands called Oceania, or to their people:—*n.* a member of any of the native races of Oceania; also, the language of Oceania.



POLYGONS
1, convex; 2, concave; 3, regular; 4, curvilinear.

pol-y-no-mi-al (pŏl″ĭ-nō′mĭ-ăl), *n.* an expression in algebra containing two or more terms.

pol-yp (pŏl′ĭp), *n.* a simple, invertebrate animal having a mouth surrounded by tentacles at one end, and a means of attachment to some foreign body at the other; as, the coral *polyp*. Also, **pol′ype; pol′y-pus.**

pol-y-pus (pŏl′ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [*pl.* polypi (-pī)], **1,** a smooth, stalklike growth from a mucous surface such as that of the nose; **2,** in zoölogy, a polyp.

pol-y-syl-la-ble (pŏl′ĭ-sĭl″ă-bl), *n.* a word of many, but, specif., of more than three, syllables.—*adj.* **pol″y-syl-lab′ic; pol″y-syl-lab′i-cal.**

pol-y-tech-nic (pŏl″ĭ-tĕk′nĭk), *adj.* pertaining to many arts and sciences, esp. in their practical application:—*n.* a school for imparting instruction in the arts and sciences, esp. in various branches of engineering and other technical subjects.

pol-y-the-ism (pŏl′ĭ-thē-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrine that there are many gods, sharing in the government of the world.—*n.* **pol′y-the-ist.**—*adj.* **pol″y-the-is′tic.**

pom-ace (pŭm′ĭs), *n.* **1,** crushed apples from a cider mill; **2,** the crushed pulp of any substance from which juice or oil has been extracted.

po-ma-ceous (pō-mā′shŭs), *adj.* **1,** resembling, or pertaining to, pomace; **2,** pertaining to, or composed of, apples; **3,** in botany, pertaining to a pome.

po-made (pō-mād′; pō-mād′), *n.* a perfumed ointment used for the hair: also called *pomatum* (pō-mā′tŭm).

pome (pōm), *n.* a fleshy, many-celled fruit with a membranous core inclosing several seeds, as the apple, quince, or pear.

pome-gran-ate (pŏm-grăn′ĭt; pŭm′-grăn′ĭt; pŭm′-), *n.* **1,** a tropical Asiatic tree yielding an orangelike, edible fruit with a thick rind and a very seedy, crimson pulp; **2,** the fruit of this tree.

pom-mel (pŭm′ĕl), *n.* **1,** the knob on a sword hilt; **2,** the high part of a saddlebow:—*v.t.* to beat.

po-mol-o-gy (pō-mŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* the science of growing fruit and fruit trees.—*adj.* **po″mo-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **po-mol′o-gist.**

pomp (pŏmp), *n.* showy display; grandeur; splendor.

pom-pa-dour (pŏm′pă-dōr; pŏm′pă-dōr), *n.* a style of wearing the hair brushed back from the forehead without a part, often over a roll.

pom-pon (pŏm′pŏn), *n.* **1,** an ornamental ball, as of feathers or ribbon, for women's wear; **2,** a round tuft or ball, as on a cap; **3,** a variety of chrysanthemum.

pom-pous (pŏm′pŭs), *adj.* **1,** magnificent; splendid; **2,** affectedly stately; self-important.—*adv.* **pom′pous-ly.**—*n.* **pom′-pous-ness.**—*n.* **pom-pos′i-ty.**

pon-cho (pŏn′chō), *n.* [*pl.* ponchos (-chōz)], **1,** in Spanish America, a loose cloak consisting of a blanket with a hole in the middle for the head; **2,** a cloak made on the same plan, used chiefly as a raincoat.

pond (pŏnd), *n.* a small body of standing water: **pond lily,** a water lily.

pon-der (pŏn′dĕr), *v.t.* to consider carefully; think about:—*v.i.* to reflect; think deeply.—*n.* **pon′der-er.**

pon-der-a-ble (pŏn′dĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being weighed.

pon-der-ous (pŏn′dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** very heavy; **2,** labored; dull; as, a *ponderous* style.—*adv.* **pon′der-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pon′der-ous-ness.**—*n.* **pon′der-os′i-ty.**

pone (pōn), *n.* bread made of corn meal, milk, etc.; called in full, *corn pone.*

pon-gee (pŏn-jē′; pŏn′jē″), *n.* a kind of unbleached silk from China or India; also, a dyed silk fabric resembling it.

pon-iard (pŏn′yărd), *n.* a kind of small dagger:—*v.t.* to stab.

pon-ti-fex (pŏn′tĭ-fĕks), *n.* [*pl.* pontifices (-tĭf′ĭ-sēz)], **1,** in ancient Rome, a member of the supreme council of priests; **2,** a bishop; esp., a pope.

pon-tiff (pŏn′tĭf), *n.* **1,** a Jewish high priest; **2,** a bishop; **3,** a pope.

pon-tif-i-cal (pŏn-tĭf′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to a Jewish high priest, a bishop, or a pope; papal:—*n.* **1,** a book containing forms for ceremonies performed only by a pontiff; **2,** in *pl.,* the full dress worn by a priest or bishop.—*adv.* **pon-tif′i-cal-ly.**

pon-tif-i-cate (pŏn-tĭf′ĭ-kāt), *n.* the dignity, office, or term of office, of a high priest, bishop, or pope.

pon-toon (pŏn-tōōn′), *n.* **1,** a lighter or low, flat boat; **2,** a light, floating structure, such as a flat-bottomed boat or a hollow metal cylinder, used as one of the supports of a temporary or floating bridge, called a *pontoon bridge* (see *bridge,* illus.). Also, **pon-ton′.**

po-ny (pō′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ponies (-nĭz)], **1,** a horse of certain small breeds; as, a Shetland *pony;* **2,** *U. S. Slang,* a literal translation of a Greek or Latin author.

poo-dle (pōō′dl), *n.* one of a breed of intelligent, black or white, curly-haired dogs.

pooh (pōō; pōōh), *interj.* an exclamation of scorn or contempt; pshaw! nonsense!

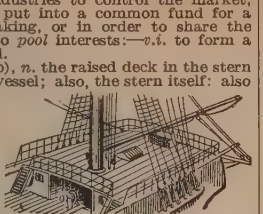
pooh—pooh (pōō″=pōō′), *v.t.* to laugh at; treat contemptuously.

¹pool (pōōl), *n.* **1,** a small body of standing water; a pond; **2,** a short stretch of deep, still water in a small stream.

²pool (pōōl), *n.* **1,** a game played on a billiard table; **2,** the money played for in certain gambling games, or the place where it is kept; **3,** in horse racing, athletic contests, etc., the accumulated wagers of a group of persons betting on a certain contestant; **4,** a combination of stockholders for

joint speculation; also, a combination of competing industries to control the market, etc.:—*v.t.* to put into a common fund for a joint undertaking, or in order to share the profits; as, to *pool* interests:—*v.i.* to form a common fund.

poop (pōōp), *n.* the raised deck in the stern of a vessel; also, the stern itself: also called *poop deck.*



POOP DECK

poor (pōōr), *adj.* **1,** having little or no means; lacking riches; **2,** lacking in good qualities; inferior in any one of a number of ways, as lacking strength or vigor, beauty or dignity; **3,** dejected; spiritless; wretched; lean; **4,** inferior in skill or execution; as, a *poor* piece of work; **5,** without fertility; as, *poor* soil; **6,** *Colloq.*, calling forth tenderness, compassion, or disdain; as, see the *poor* child.—*adv.* **poor'ly.**—*n.* **poor'ness.**

poor-house (pōōr'hous"), *n.* an institution for the care of those dependent on public charity; an almshouse.

pop (pŏp), *n.* **1,** a short, sharp, quick sound; **2,** the shot from a small firearm; **3,** a bubbling, nonintoxicating drink:—*v.i.* **1,** to thrust suddenly; **2,** to cause to burst open by heat; as, to *pop* corn; **3,** to fire, as a gun:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a short, sharp, quick sound; **2,** to move quickly; dart; **3,** to come suddenly into view; **4,** to burst open with a sound:—*adv.* suddenly; unexpectedly.

pop corn **1,** any of several varieties of Indian corn, having small ears and small, hard grains which, when exposed to heat, burst open with a sharp noise, and become white and puffy; **2,** corn so prepared.

pope (pōp), *n.* **1,** (usually, *Pope*), the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church; **2,** a title of priests of the Greek Catholic Church.

pope-dom (pōp'dŭm), *n.* the office or dignity of a pope; papacy.

pop-er-y (pōp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* the Roman Catholic system: a scornful term.

pop-gun (pŏp'gŭn"), *n.* a toy which shoots harmless bullets by air pressure.

pop-in-jay (pŏp'ĭn-jā), *n.* **1,** formerly, a parrot; **2,** a fop or dude who chatters like a parrot.

pop-ish (pōp'ĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church: a scornful term.—*n.* **pop'ish-ness.**—*adv.* **pop'ish-ly.**

pop-lar (pŏp'lẽr), *n.* a tree with light, soft wood and heart-shaped leaves.

pop-lin (pŏp'lĭn), *n.* a ribbed fabric of silk or silk and worsted.

pop-per (pŏp'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which pops, as a firearm; specif., a utensil in which pop corn is popped.

pop-py (pŏp'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* poppies (-ĭz)], a plant having bright, showy flowers, from one species of which opium is obtained.

pop-u-lace (pŏp'ū-lās), *n.* the common people; proletariat; rabble.

pop-u-lar (pŏp'ū-lẽr), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or consisting of, the common people; as, a *popular* form of government; **2,** suitable for the common people; **3,** held in favor by many people; as, a *popular* writer.—*adv.* **pop'u-lar-ly.**

pop-u-lar-i-ty (pŏp"ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being pleasing to, or admired or esteemed by, many.

pop-u-lar-ize (pŏp'ū-lẽr-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to make pleasing to many people; **2,** to make familiar to, or adapt to the use of, the common people; as, to *popularize* education.—*n.* **pop"u-lar-i-za'tion.**

pop-u-late (pŏp'ū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to furnish with inhabitants or people; as, to *populate* a country; **2,** to inhabit.

pop-u-la-tion (pŏp"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the total number of people of a country, state, town, etc.; **2,** any group of inhabitants separately distinguished.

pop-u-lous (pŏp'ū-lŭs), *adj.* containing many inhabitants.—*adv.* **pop'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **pop'u-lous-ness.**

por-ce-lain (pōr'sē-lĭn; pōrs'lĭn), *n.* **1,** a kind of fine, white, glazed earthenware; **2,** dishes or ornaments of such ware:—*adj.* made of porcelain.

porch (pōrch), *n.* **1,** a covered approach to a doorway, usually extending from the main wall, with a separate roof; **2,** *U. S. Colloq.*, a veranda; piazza.

por-cine (pōr'sīn; pōr'sĭn), *adj.* pertaining to swine, or hogs.

por-cu-pine (pōr'kū-pīn), *n.* an animal akin to the squirrel, rat, and beaver, covered with spines or sharp quills.

[1]pore (pōr), *n.* a minute hole, as in a leaf; esp., a hole in the skin through which perspiration discharges.

[2]pore (pōr), *v.i.* to study with close attention; be absorbed in thought.

por-gy (pōr'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* porgies (-gĭz)], any of several small salt-water fishes.

pork (pōrk), *n.* the flesh of swine, or hogs, used for food.—*adj.* **pork'y.**

pork-er (pōr'kẽr), *n.* any fattened hog, esp. a young one fattened for food.

po-rous (pō'rŭs), *adj.* having tiny holes through which a fluid may pass.—*n.* **po'rous-ness.**—*n.* **po-ros'i-ty.**

por-phy-ry (pōr'fĭ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* porphyries (-rĭz)], a many-colored, hard stone that takes a high polish.

por-poise (pōr'pŭs), *n.* **1,** any of several small, gregarious whales from five to eight feet long; the sea hog; **2,** commonly, the dolphin.

por-ridge (pŏr'ĭj), *n.* **1,** a food made of oatmeal or other meal boiled slowly in water until it thickens; **2,** a broth or stew, as of vegetables or meat.

por-rin-ger (pŏr'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* a small dish or bowl for broth.

[1]port (pōrt), *n.* a place where vessels arrive and depart; a harbor; haven.

[2]port (pōrt), *n.* **1,** a round opening or window in the side of a ship; esp., such an opening for ventilation, discharge of cannon, etc.: also called *porthole;* **2,** in mechanics, an outlet, as for steam or water.

[3]port (pōrt), *n.* the way in which one carries oneself; bearing.

[4]port (pōrt), *n.* the left side of a ship as one faces the bow: formerly called *larboard;* opp. of *starboard.*—*adj.* on the left side

of a ship:—*v.t.* to turn to the port, or left, side of a ship; as, to *port* the helm.

[5]**port** (pōrt), *n.* a strong, sweet wine, usually dark red in color.

port-a-ble (pōr'tȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being easily carried.—*n.* **port'-a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **port'a-bil'i-ty.**

por-tage (pōr'tāj), *n.* **1,** a break in a chain of waterways over which goods, boats, etc., have to be carried; **2,** the carrying of goods overland from one waterway to another; **3,** any cargo of goods to be carried.

por-tal (pōr'tăl), *n.* a gate, door, or entrance, esp. one that is stately.

port-cul-lis (pōrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* a strong grating hung over the gateway of a fortified place and capable of being let down to defend the gate.

***porte–co-chère** (pōrt'=kō"shâr'), [Fr.], *n.* **1,** a large gateway through which a carriage may drive into a court; **2,** loosely, an extension of a porch roof over a drive for carriages to stop under cover.

***porte-mon-naie** (pōrt"mō"nā'; pōrt'-mŭn"ĭ), [Fr.], *n.* a small, flat, leather purse or pocketbook.

por-tend (pōr-tĕnd'), *v.t.* to indicate in advance what is to happen; forebode; as, to *portend* a storm.

por-tent (pōr'tĕnt; pōr'=; pōr-tĕnt'), *n.* an omen or sign, esp. of ill.

por-ten-tous (pōr-tĕn'tŭs), *adj.* **1,** foreshadowing evil; ominous; **2,** remarkable; prodigious.—*adv.* **por-ten'-tous-ly.**—*n.* **por-ten'tous-ness.**

[1]**por-ter** (pōr'tẽr), *n.* a doorkeeper or gatekeeper.—*n.fem.* **por'tress.**

[2]**por-ter** (pōr'tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who carries baggage, bundles, etc., as at stations and hotels; **2,** in the U. S., one who waits on passengers in the sleeping or parlor cars of trains; **3,** a dark-colored malt beer.

por-ter-age (pōr'tẽr-āj), *n.* the work of a porter; also, his fee.

port-fo-li-o (pōrt-fō'lĭ-ō; pōrt-fōl'yō), *n.* [*pl.* portfolios (-ōz; -yōz)], **1,** a case for loose papers, drawings, etc., esp. documents of importance to the state; **2,** hence, the office of a minister of state; as, he holds the *portfolio* of war.

port-hole (pōrt'hōl"), *n.* **1,** a round opening, or window, in the side of a ship; **2,** an opening in the wall of a fort, blockhouse, etc., esp. a hole through which to shoot.

por-ti-co (pōr'tĭ-kō), *n.* [*pl.* porticoes; porticos (-kōz)], a walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a columned porch.

PORTICO

***por-tière** (pôr"tyâr'), [Fr.], *n.* a curtain over a door; a drapery hanging in or over a doorway.

por-tion (pōr'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a piece or part of anything; **2,** esp., a share, or a part given; **3,** a part of an estate descending to an heir; **4,** a dower:—*v.t.* **1,** to divide into shares; **2,** to give shares of; **3,** to give part of an estate or fortune to.—*adj.* **por'tion-less.**

port-ly (pōrt'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** stately in appearance; dignified in bearing; as, a *portly* butler; **2,** stout.—*n.* **port'li-ness.**

port-man-teau (pōrt-măn'tō), *n.* [*pl.* portmanteaus; portmanteaux (-tōz)], a bag or small trunk for carrying clothes or traveling necessities.

por-trait (pōr'trȧt), *n.* a picture of a person, esp. of a person's face, made from life, as a drawing, photograph, or the like: used esp. of a painting in oil.

por-trai-ture (pōr'trā-tūr), *n.* **1,** the art, or painting pictures of persons; vivid or clear description of persons; **2,** a likeness.

por-tray (pōr-trā'), *v.t.* **1,** to paint or draw the likeness of. **2,** to describe; **3,** to represent by acting.—*n.* **por-tray'al.**

Por-tu-guese (pōr'tū-gēz; pōr"tū-gēz'; pōr'tū-gēs), *adj.* relating to Portugal or its people:—*n.* [*pl.* Portuguese], **1,** a native of Portugal; **2,** its language.

por-tu-la-ca (pōr"tū-lā'kȧ; pōr"tū-lăk'ȧ), *n.* any of various fleshy-leaved, chiefly tropical, plants of the purslane family, esp. a low-growing garden plant with showy, many-colored flowers.

[1]**pose** (pōz), *v.t.* **1,** to put or set forth, as a proposition or a question; **2,** to place in a suitable attitude; as, to *pose* a person for a portrait:—*v.i.* **1,** to assume and keep an attitude; as, the model *posed* for an hour; **2,** to make a pretense; as, she *poses* as being charitable:—*n.* **1,** attitude or position; **2,** a mental attitude; a manner put on for the sake of effect.

[2]**pose** (pōz), *v.t.* to perplex; puzzle; nonplus, as by the difficulty of a problem.

[1]**pos-er** (pōz'ẽr), *n.* one who poses; one who, for the sake of effect, assumes an attitude or style of behavior not natural; an affected person. Also, ***po"seur'** (pō"zûr').

[2]**pos-er** (pōz'ẽr), *n.* a puzzling question; that which puzzles.

po-si-tion (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the place where a thing is set or placed; situation; **2,** standing or rank; **3,** office or employment; **4,** posture; **5,** mental attitude toward any subject; **6,** correct or suitable place; as, in *position.*

pos-i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** clearly expressed; **2,** leaving no doubt; actual; direct; as, *positive* proof; **3,** confident; as, I am *positive* that this is so; **4,** designating the simple form of an uncompared adjective or adverb; as, *calm* and *calmly* are in the *positive* degree; **5,** in mathematics, reckoned as more than zero; as, a *positive* quantity; **6,** designating that pole of a magnet which is attracted to that magnetic pole of the earth situated near the geographical north pole; **7,** designating a certain kind of electricity: opp. of *negative;* **8,** in photography, corresponding with the object photographed in respect to light and shade; **9,** *Colloq.,* absolute; as, a *positive* bore:—*n.* **1,** that which may be affirmed; reality; **2,** a word which affirms or asserts existence; **3,** a photograph showing natural lights and shades: opp. of *negative;* **4,** in mathematics, electricity, etc., that which is considered as primary: opp. of *negative.*—*adv.* **pos'i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **pos'i-tive-ness.**

pos-se (pŏs'ē), *n.* a body of men summoned by a sheriff to assist in the

carrying out of the law: called in full, *posse comitatus* (kŏm'ĭ-tā'tŭs), (literally, the power of the county).

pos-sess (pō-zĕs'), *v.t.* **1,** to be the owner of; own; **2,** to have as a quality; **3,** to occupy; seize; as, to *possess* a city during war; **4,** to cause to become owner: used reflexively or as a past participle; as, to *possess* oneself of property:—**possessed,** *p.adj.* in, or as if in, the power of spirits of evil; mad.—*n.* **pos-ses'sor.**—*adj.* **pos-ses'so-ry.**

pos-ses-sion (pō-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** ownership; occupancy; **2,** the thing owned; **3,** self-control; **4,** in *pl.*, property or estate; wealth.

pos-ses-sive (pō-zĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1,** designating or indicating ownership or right; **2,** in grammar, designating that case of nouns or pronouns inflected to show ownership, source, or a similar relation, often equivalent, in English, to the preposition *of* followed by the objective case:—*n.* the possessive case.

pos-set (pŏs'ĕt), *n.* a drink made of hot milk curdled with wine or ale.

pos-si-ble (pŏs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of existing or of coming into being; **2,** capable of happening or taking place; **3,** conceivable; **4,** available; deserving consideration; as, a *possible* candidate.—*adv.* **pos'si-bly.**—*n.* **pos''si-bil'i-ty.**

[1]post (pōst), *n.* an upright piece of timber, metal, or the like, used to support or fasten that which rests upon, or is attached to, it:—*v.t.* **1,** to fasten, as a notice, to a wall; **2,** to make known by such notices; **3,** to place (a person's name) on a notice.

[2]post (pōst), *n.* **1,** formerly, one of a number of riders, each of whom in turn carried the mail forward one station; a postman; also, formerly, one of the stations where relays of horses were kept for such riders; **2,** a system of carrying and delivering letters; the mail:—*v.i.* to travel with speed:—*v.t.* **1,** to send by mail; esp., to drop, as a letter, into a letter box; **2,** in bookkeeping, to transfer (an entry or item) from journal to ledger; **3,** *Colloq.*, to inform fully:—*adv.* speedily.

[3]post (pōst), *n.* **1,** a place where a person or thing is stationed; **2,** a position of trust; **3,** a trading settlement or center; **4,** a military station; also, the soldiers occupying it:—*v.t.* to station; appoint, as to a command or an office.

post-age (pōs'tăj), *n.* the cost of sending letters by mail: **postage stamp,** a government stamp to be pasted on mail as a sign that postage has been paid.

post-al (pōs'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the post office or mail service: **postal card, 1,** a card for mailing, with a postage stamp officially printed on it; **2,** a post card.

post card a private card for mailing to which a stamp must be attached. Also, *n.* **post'card''.**

post chaise formerly, a carriage with fast horses, in which mail and passengers were carried along regular routes more quickly than by coach.

post-date (pōst''dāt'), *v.t.* **1,** to mark with a date later than that of the time of writing, as a check; **2,** to follow in time.

post-er (pōs'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a placard or bill put up in a public place, as on a wall, to advertise something; **2,** one who places bills on walls, billboards, etc.

pos-te-ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *adj.* **1,** later; **2,** rear; hinder:—*n.*, often in *pl.*, the hinder part of an animal.

pos-te-ri-or-i-ty (pŏs-tē''rĭ-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state of being later or subsequent: opp. of *priority.*

pos-ter-i-ty (pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* future generations collectively.

pos-tern (pŏs'tẽrn), *n.* **1,** formerly, a back door or gate; private entrance; **2,** in fortification, an underground passage, closed by a door, leading inward from the moat:—*adj.* behind; private; rear.

post-grad-u-ate (pōst-grăd'ū-āt), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaging in, studies after graduation from a regular course in a school or college:—*n.* one pursuing such studies.

post-haste (pōst''hāst'), *adj.* instant:—*adv.* quickly; very speedily.

post-hu-mous (pŏs'tū-mŭs; pŏst'hū-mŭs), *adj.* **1,** born after the death of the father; **2,** published after the death of an author.—*adv.* **post'hu-mous-ly.**

pos-til-ion (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* one who guides a team by riding one of the horses.

post-lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* **1,** organ music played at the end of a church service; **2,** a movement played as a conclusion to a musical composition.

post-man (pōst'măn), *n.* [*pl.* postmen (-mĕn)], a letter carrier.

post-mark (pōst'märk''), *n.* a mark stamped upon mail by a post office, esp. one showing the place and date of mailing:—*v.t.* to stamp with a postmark.

post-mas-ter (pōst'mās'tẽr), *n.* **1,** the superintendent of a post office; **2,** formerly, one who furnished horses for traveling.—*n.fem.* **post'mis''tress.**

post-me-rid-i-an (pōst''mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the time when the sun has passed the meridian; pertaining to the afternoon.

***post me-ri-di-em** (pōst mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm), [Lat.], after noon; used of the hours between midday and midnight.—*abbr.* **P. M.**; **p. m.**

post-mor-tem (pōst''-môr'tĕm), *adj.* after death; made after death: referring esp. to examination of the internal organs of a dead body:—*n.* an examination made of a body after death.

post-na-tal (pōst-nā'tăl), *adj.* happening after birth.

post of-fice **1,** the department of a government which handles the mail; **2,** any office of this department which receives and distributes mail.

post-paid (pōst'pād''), *adj.* having the postage paid in advance.

post-pone (pōst-pōn''), *v.t.* to defer; put off to another time.—*n.* **post-pone'ment.**

post-script (pōst'skript), *n.* a written addition to a book, article, etc.; esp., a paragraph added to a letter after the writer's signature.

pos-tu-late (pŏs'tū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to assume without proof; state as a fact to be taken for granted; **2,** to claim as one's

right:—*n.* (pŏs'tū-lāt), **1**, a statement which may be taken for granted; **2**, something assumed in order to account for something else.—*n.* **pos'tu-la'tion.**

pos-ture (pŏs'tŭr), *n.* **1**, the placing or position of parts of the body; attitude; pose; **2**, mental attitude; frame of mind:—*v.t.* to place in a particular attitude:—*v.i.* to take a certain position.—*n.* **pos'tur-er.**

po-sy (pō'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* posies (-zĭz)], **1**, a flower or a bunch of flowers; **2**, orig., a motto or verse sent with a bouquet or inscribed in a ring. Also, **po'sey.**

pot (pŏt), *n.* **1**, a metal or earthenware vessel for holding or boiling liquids and other substances; **2**, the quantity such a vessel will hold; **3**, a vessel, usually of earthenware, for holding growing plants; **4**, a size of paper 12½ by 15 inches; **5**, *Slang:* **a**, the amount staked, as on a race or a game; **b**, a large sum of money:—*v.t.* **1**, to preserve in, put into, or plant in, a pot; **2**, to shoot (a bird or animal) for food; **3**, *Collog.*, to seize.

po-ta-ble (pō'tă-bl), *adj.* drinkable:—*n.*, in *pl.*, something drinkable.

pot-ash (pŏt'ăsh'), *n.* **1**, any of various potassium salts; **2**, specif., impure potassium carbonate, a powerful white salt obtained from wood ashes and used in making soap, glass, etc. Also, **po-tass'; po-tas'sa.**

po-tas-si-um (pō-tăs'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* a soft, very light, bluish white metal, occurring only in compounds.

po-ta-tion (pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of drinking; **2**, a drink.

po-ta-to (pō-tā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* potatoes (-tōz)], **1**, a common plant having edible fleshy shoots, or tubers, growing from its roots underground: also called *white potato;* **2**, one of these tubers used as food; **3**, orig., the sweet potato: **potato bug**, a small beetle having yellow and black stripes, which is destructive to the leaves of the potato plant.

po-tent (pō'tĕnt), *adj.* **1**, powerful; mighty; **2**, having great authority or influence.—*adv.* **po'tent-ly.**—*n.* **po'tent-cy.**

po-ten-tate (pō'tĕn-tāt), *n.* one who has great power; a monarch.

po-ten-tial (pō-tĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being, but not yet in being; possible, but not actual; **2**, in grammar, expressing power or possibility: said of a mood of verbs:—*n.* **1**, a possibility; **2**, in physics, the condition at a given point in a field of electric, magnetic, or gravitational force, which determines the energy of a body placed there.—*adv.* **po-ten'tial-ly.**

po-ten-ti-al-i-ty (pō-tĕn'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* potentialities (-tĭz)], **1**, possibility of development in some particular direction; possibility, but not actuality; **2**, the quality of being able to do; power.

poth-er (pŏth'ĕr), *n.* confusion; bustle:—*v.i.* to make a stir:—*v.t.* to confuse; worry; bother.

pot-herb (pŏt'ûrb", pōt'hûrb"), *n.* any small plant the tops of which are boiled for eating.

pot-house (pŏt'hous"), *n.* a tavern, esp. one of ill repute:—*adj.* suitable to a low tavern; as, *pothouse* manners.

pot-hunt-er (pŏt'hŭn"tĕr), *n.* **1**, a person who kills game regardless of sportsmanship; **2**, *Slang*, one who engages in competitions more to win prizes than for the sake of sport.—*n.* **pot'hunt'ing.**

po-tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* a drink; dose, esp. of liquid medicine.

pot-luck (pŏt'lŭk"), *n.* whatever may chance to be on hand to eat.

pot-pie (pŏt'pī"), *n.* **1**, a meat pie; **2**, a meat stew with dumplings.

***pot-pour-ri** (pō"pōō'rē"), [Fr.], *n.* a medley or mixture; a hash; esp., dried flower petals used as perfume.

pot shot a hasty shot at an animal, bird, etc., by one who hunts not for sport but to secure food; hence, a hasty shot at an animal within easy reach.

pot-tage (pŏt'ăj), *n.* a stew or thick soup of meat or vegetables, or of both.

1pot-ter (pŏt'ĕr), *n.* a maker of vessels of earthenware, stoneware, etc.

2pot-ter (pŏt'ĕr), *v.i.* to work lazily, fussily, or with little energy. Also, **put'ter.**—*n.* **pot'ter-er.**

pot-ter-y (pŏt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* potteries (-ĭz)], **1**, ware of various kinds made from clay, or a mixture of clays, molded and hardened by heat; **2**, the place where such ware is manufactured; **3**, the art of making it.

pouch (pouch), *n.* **1**, a small bag; pocket; **2**, a bag or sac of an animal, usually for carrying its young; **3**, a cartridge box.

poul-ter-er (pōl'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* a dealer in fowls, esp. for the table.

poul-tice (pōl'tĭs), *n.* a soft mixture of bread, meal, etc., applied like a plaster to a sore or inflamed part of the body:—*v.t.* to apply such a mixture to.

poul-try (pōl'trĭ), *n.* domestic fowls, as chickens, turkeys, etc.

pounce (pouns), *n.* **1**, the claw of a bird of prey; **2**, a sudden swooping attack:—*v.t.* to swoop upon and seize:—*v.i.* to spring suddenly or unexpectedly: with *on* or *upon.*

1pound (pound), *n.* **1**, any of several units of weight, esp. one (*avoirdupois* pound) equal to sixteen ounces avoirdupois, or 7,000 grains, or one (*troy* pound) equal to 5,760 grains; **2**, a British money of account, equal to twenty shillings, and having as its par value in U. S. money about $4.86: also called *pound sterling* or *sovereign.*

2pound (pound), *n.* **1**, a place for confining or keeping stray animals; as, a dog *pound;* **2**, a shelter for cattle, sheep, etc.; **3**, a trap for capturing wild animals; **4**, a jail:—*v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a pound.

3pound (pound), *v.t.* **1**, to beat; strike forcibly; **2**, to pulverize, or make fine; **3**, to make solid by blows:—*v.i.* **1**, to deal blows; **2**, hence, to beat heavily or steadily:—*n.* **1**, a blow; **2**, the sound of a blow.

pour (pōr), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to flow in a stream; **2**, to send forth freely; **3**, to utter freely:—*v.i.* to come or flow forth freely in a stream.—*n.* **pour'er.**

pout (pout), *n.* **1**, a pushing out of the lips; **2**, in *pl.*, a fit of sullenness:—*v.t.* to push out the lips in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; look sulky:—*v.t.* to push out.

pout-er (pout'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who pushes out the lips in ill humor; **2**, a kind of pigeon which puffs out its crop.

pov-er-ty (pŏv'ĕr-tĭ), *n.* **1**, the state of being poor; necessity; want; **2**, any

lack of richness in quality; scarcity; need.—*adj.* **pov'er-ty-strick"en.**

pow-der (pou'dĕr), *n.* **1,** any dry substance in fine particles; dust; **2,** an explosive mixture reduced to fine particles: also called *gunpowder*; **3,** a fine, white, often perfumed, dustlike substance used for toilet purposes; **4,** a medicinal substance ground into fine particles; also, a dose of this:—*v.t.* **1,** to reduce to, or sprinkle with, a dustlike substance; **2,** to sprinkle with a seasoning:—*v.i.* **1,** to be reduced to particles; **2,** to use a face preparation called powder.—*adj.* **pow'der-y.**

pow-er (pou'ĕr), *n.* **1,** ability to do or perform something; as, physical or mental *power*; **2,** energy put forth; force; strength; **3,** rule or authority; **4,** legal authority; as, the *power* to veto a bill; **5,** a state or nation, esp. one having international influence; as, the great *powers*; **6,** one who or that which has great effect or influence; **7,** the result obtained by multiplying a number by itself; as, four is the second *power* of two.

pow-er-ful (pou'ĕr-fo͝ol), *adj.* having great influence; mighty; strong, as a nation.—*adv.* **pow'er-ful-ly.**

pow-er-less (pou'ĕr-lĕs), *adj.* **1,** weak; **2,** unable to bring about an effect; as, *powerless* to help her.—*adv.* **pow'er-less-ly.**—*n.* **pow'er-less-ness.**

pow-wow (pou'wou"), *n.* **1,** among the Indians, a ceremony in which magic rites are used in trying to bring about things desired, as cures, success in war, etc.; also, a similar gathering for conference; **2,** *Colloq.*, in the U. S., any meeting resembling this ceremony, esp. a noisy, political meeting:—*v.i.* to hold a noisy conference.

pox (pŏks), *n.* any of various diseases marked by an eruption, or breaking out, on the skin; as, small*pox*.

prac-ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being done or used.—*adv.* **prac'ti-ca-bly.**—*n.* **prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty.**

prac-ti-cal (prăk'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or obtained through, experience or use; **2,** capable of being put to use; useful; **3,** inclined to useful action rather than thought; as, a *practical* disposition.—*n.* **prac"ti-cal'i-ty.**—*n.* **prac'ti-cal-ness.**

prac-ti-cal-ly (prăk'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1,** in a useful way; **2,** through actual experience; **3,** really; in fact, though not in name; as, he is *practically* the president.

[1]prac-tice (prăk'tĭs), *v.t.* **1,** to carry out; **2,** to do frequently or as a rule; **3,** to work at or pursue as a profession; as, to *practice* law; **4,** to perform often in order to learn:—*v.i.* **1,** to do something as a habit; **2,** to follow a profession; **3,** to do something often in order to learn. Also, **prac'tise.**—*n.* **prac'tic-er.**

[2]prac-tice (prăk'tĭs), *n.* **1,** custom; habit; **2,** the putting to actual use of theoretic knowledge; **3,** the exercise of any profession; **4,** regular exercise as a means to learning; as, *practice* in writing; **5,** skill gained by such exercise.

prac-ti-tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* one who is engaged in any profession, esp. medicine or law.

præ-tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* a Roman magistrate ranking next below consul. Also, **pre'tor.**—*n.* **præ'tor-ship.**—*adj.* **præ-to'ri-an.**

prag-mat-ic (prăg-măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** practical; businesslike; active; **2,** pertaining to everyday matters; commonplace; **3,** meddlesome; opinionated; **4,** in philosophy, dealing with the actual working out of an idea rather than the theory back of it; as, a *pragmatic* conclusion. Also, **prag-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **prag-mat'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **prag-mat'i-cal-ness.**

prag-ma-tism (prăg'mȧ-tĭzm), *n.* a method of thought in which stress is laid upon practical results as standards in conduct.—*n.* **prag'ma-tist.**

prai-rie (prā'rĭ; prâr'ĭ), *n.* a large, treeless tract of level land covered with tall, coarse grass, esp. in the central U. S.: **prairie chicken,** a grouse found in the Mississippi Valley: **prairie dog,** a small burrowing animal resembling the woodchuck and living on the plains.

praise (prāz), *n.* **1,** approval; fame; applause; **2,** glorification of God:—*v.t.* **1,** to bestow approval upon; honor; **2,** to worship; glorify.

praise-wor-thy (prāz'wûr"thĭ), *adj.* deserving approval; commendable.—*adv.* **praise'wor"thi-ly.**—*n.* **praise'wor"thi-ness.**

prance (prâns), *n.* a springing or high-stepping movement:—*v.i.* **1,** to spring or move with high steps, as a horse; **2,** to ride a horse that moves in this way; **3,** to strut about in a lively manner.—*n.* **prance'er.**

[1]prank (prăngk), *n.* a frolic; a mischievous or playful trick.

[2]prank (prăngk), *v.t.* to dress showily; decorate: with *up*:—*v.i.* to make a great show; prink.

prate (prāt), *v.i.* **1,** to prattle; talk idly:—*v.t.* to utter without sense or meaning:—*n.* trifling talk.—*n.* **prat'er.**

prat-tle (prăt'l), *n.* childish talk:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to speak much and lightly; chatter.—*n.* **prat'tler.**

prawn (prôn), *n.* a large, shrimplike, edible shellfish (see *crustacean*, illus.).

pray (prā), *v.i.* **1,** to ask earnestly; **2,** to ask with humility and reverence; **3,** to speak to God, in request, confession, or praise:—*v.t.* **1,** to request; **2,** to ask earnestly for.

prayer (prâr), *n.* **1,** the act of entreating earnestly; **2,** thanks and praise given to God, and requests made of him; **3,** a form of religious service for public worship: **prayer book,** a book of forms for use in public and private worship, esp. (usually, *Prayer Book*), the Book of Common Prayer.

prayer-ful (prâr'fo͝ol), *adj.* given to devout appeal to God.—*adv.* **prayer'ful-ly.**—*n.* **prayer'ful-ness.**

preach (prēch), *v.i.* **1,** to discourse or speak on a religious subject, esp. from a text of Scripture; **2,** to give advice on religious or moral subjects:—*v.t.* **1,** to declare or teach by public discourse; **2,** to utter with moral or religious purpose, as a sermon.—*n.* **preach'er.**—*n.* **preach'ing.**—*n.* **preach'ment.**

pre-am-ble (prē'ăm'bl), *n.* **1,** an introduction or preface; **2,** the opening clauses of a statute or law giving the reasons and object of the act.

pre-ca-ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* depending upon the will or pleasure of another, or upon a turn of cir-

cumstances; uncertain; insecure.—*adv.* **pre-ca'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pre-ca'ri-ous-ness.**

pre-cau-tion (prē-kô'shŭn), *n.* **1,** care taken beforehand; **2,** care used to prevent mischief or secure good results.—*adj.* **pre-cau'tion-a-ry.**

pre-cede (prē-sēd'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to go before in time, place, rank, or importance.

pre-ced-ence (prē-sēd'ĕns), *n.* **1,** the act or right of going before; **2,** superiority in rank; **3,** a position in advance of others at a ceremony. Also, **pre-ced'en-cy.**

prec-e-dent (prĕs'ē-dĕnt), *n.* something said or done that provides a pattern for similar cases; a rule for action established by previous action; a model.

pre-cen-tor (prē-sĕn'tôr), *n.* the leader of a cathedral choir; one who leads the singing of a congregation; also, a singer who leads any audience.

pre-cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* **1,** a rule of action or of moral conduct; maxim; **2,** in law, a written order issued by a judge.

pre-cep-tor (prē-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* an instructor or teacher.—*n.fem.* **pre-cep'tress.**—*adj.* **pre"cep-to'ri-al.**

pre-cinct (prē'singkt), *n.* **1,** a place bounded, or marked off, by fixed lines; **2,** an outward limit or boundary; **3,** a district; a division made for governmental purposes; as, a police *precinct;* **4,** in *pl.,* surrounding regions.

pre-cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1,** of great price or value; costly; **2,** very dear; highly esteemed; **3,** *Colloq.,* thorough; extreme; as, a *precious* nuisance.—*adv.* **pre'cious-ly.**—*n.* **pre'cious-ness.**

prec-i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* a steep descent; an abrupt declivity; an almost vertical cliff, or the edge of it.

pre-cip-i-tant (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tănt), *adj.* **1,** falling or sudden; moving with rash haste, as in flight:—*n.* in chemistry, anything which causes precipitation.—*adv.* **pre-cip'i-tant-ly.**—*n.* **pre-cip'i-tance; pre-cip'i-tan-cy.**

pre-cip-i-tate (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* **1,** to throw headlong; **2,** to urge on violently; hurry on rashly; bring to a crisis; as, his act *precipitated* the disaster; **3,** to cause to change from vapor to liquid or solid, and fall, as rain or snow; **4,** in chemistry, to cause to separate in solid form from a state of solution:—*v.i.* to separate in solid form from a solution and fall to the bottom of a vessel:—*n.* any substance which separates out as a solid when two solutions are mixed:—*adj.* (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tăt), **1,** rash; **2,** done without deliberation; **3,** falling or rushing headlong; **4,** descending steeply or vertically, as a cliff.—*adv.* **pre-cip'i-tate-ly.**

pre-cip-i-ta-tion (prē-sĭp"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a headlong fall; a violent and swift descent; **2,** rashness; rash haste; **3,** in chemistry, the process of causing the solid part of a solution to separate from the liquid and fall; **4,** moisture condensed from the atmosphere and falling upon the earth's surface, as rain, dew, snow, etc.

pre-cip-i-tous (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* **1,** very steep, like a cliff; **2,** descending rapidly and violently.—*adv.* **pre-cip'i-tous-ly.**—*n.* **pre-cip'i-tous-ness.**

pre-cise (prē-sīs'), *adj.* **1,** exact; distinct; accurate; definite, as a report; **2,** keeping closely to rule; exact to excess; **3,** fastidious; prim; strict, as in conduct or manners.—*adv.* **pre-cise'ly.**—*n.* **pre-cise'ness.**

pre-ci-sian (prē-sizh'ăn), *n.* one who is very careful to observe rules and forms, esp. in religious matters.

pre-ci-sion (prē-sizh'ŭn), *n.* exactness; accuracy; definiteness.

pre-clude (prē-klōōd'), *v.t.* **1,** to shut out; hinder; **2,** to keep from taking place; prevent.—*n.* **pre-clu'sion.**—*adj.* **pre-clu'sive.**—*adv.* **pre-clu'sive-ly.**

pre-co-cious (prē-kō'shŭs), *adj.* **1,** ripe before the natural time; **2,** forward in mental development; developed too early or dangerously early, as a child.—*adv.* **pre-co'cious-ly.**—*n.* **pre-co'cious-ness.**

pre-cos-i-ty (prē-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being ripe or developed before the usual time; too early growth or development.

pre-con-ceive (prē"kŏn-sēv'), *v.t.* to form beforehand, as an impression or opinion, in advance of actual knowledge.—*n.* **pre"con-cep'tion.**

pre-con-cert (prē"kŏn-sûrt'), *v.t.* to arrange together, or agree upon, beforehand.—*p.adj.* **pre"con-cert'ed.**

pre-cur-sor (prē-kûr'sẽr), *n.* one that goes before, to show that something is about to follow; forerunner; predecessor.—*adj.* **pre-cur'so-ry.**

pre-da-cious (prē-dā'shŭs), *adj.* **1,** killing other animals for food; as, a *predacious* beast; **2,** predatory.

pred-a-to-ry (prĕd'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** plundering; robbing; as, a *predatory* tribe of people; **2,** living by preying on other animals; as, a *predatory* beast.

pred-e-ces-sor (prĕd"ē-sĕs'ẽr; prē"dē-), *n.* **1,** one who has gone before another, as in the same office, position, etc.: opp. of *successor;* **2,** an ancestor.

pre-des-ti-nate (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to decree or determine beforehand, or from the very beginning. Also, **pre-des'tine.**—*n.* **pre-des'ti-na'ri-an.**

pre-des-ti-na-tion (prē-dĕs"tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* destiny; fate; specif., the doctrine that God has from all eternity ordered whatever comes to pass.

pre-de-ter-mine (prē"dē-tûr'mĭn), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to decide, resolve, or decree beforehand; predestine.—*n.* **pre"de-ter"mi-na'tion.**

pred-i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kă-bl), *adj.* capable of being affirmed or declared.—*n.* **pred"i-ca-bil'i-ty.**

pre-dic-a-ment (prē-dĭk'ă-mĕnt), *n.* a situation; esp., an amusing, a trying, or an unfortunate position.

pred-i-cate (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to affirm as belonging to, or characteristic of, something; as, to *predicate* poverty as a result of ignorance; **2,** to assert; declare; **3,** to signify:—*v.i.* to affirm one thing of another; assert:—*adj.* (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), in grammar, belonging to the predicate:—*n.* (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), **1,** in grammar, the part of a sentence, consisting of the verb and its modifiers and complements, which makes a statement about the subject: **2,** in logic, that which is asserted or

denied.—*n.* **pred″i-ca′tion.**—*adj.* **pred′i-ca-tive.**—*adv.* **pred′i-ca-tive-ly.**

pre-dict (prē-dĭkt′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to tell or make known beforehand; foretell.—*n.* **pre-dic′tor.**—*adj.* **pre-dic′tive.**

pre-dic-tion (prē-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the foretelling of a future event; **2,** that which is foretold; a prophecy.

pre-di-lec-tion (prē″dĭ-lĕk′shŭn; prĕd″ĭ-), *n.* a choice made beforehand; preference; partiality.

pre-dis-pose (prē″dĭs-pōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to incline beforehand; as, he was *predisposed* in her favor; **2,** to fit or adapt beforehand; make liable to by a previous tendency; as, some persons are *predisposed* to contagion.—*n.* **pre-dis″po-si′tion.**

pre-dom-i-nance (prē-dŏm′ĭ-năns), *n.* superiority in strength, power, or influence; prevalence; supremacy. Also, **pre-dom′i-nan-cy.**—*adj.* **pre-dom′i-nant.**—*adv.* **pre-dom′i-nant-ly.**

pre-dom-i-nate (prē-dŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v.i.* to be superior in strength, power, or influence; exert control; prevail.—*n.* **pre-dom″i-na′tion.**

pre-ĕm-i-nent (prē-ĕm′ĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* highly superior to others; distinguished from others who are eminent.—*adv.* **pre-ĕm′i-nent-ly.**—*n.* **pre-ĕm′i-nence.**

pre-ĕmpt (prē-ĕmpt′), *v.t.* to appropriate; establish a right or claim to before others; esp., in the U. S., to settle on (public land) so as to have the right to it before others buy:—*v.i.* to establish a claim to public land by setting upon it in advance of others.—*n.* **pre-ĕmp′tor.**—*adj.* **pre-ĕmp′tive.**—*n.* **pre-ĕmp′tion.**

preen (prēn), *v.t.* **1,** to cleanse, trim, and smooth with the beak, as a bird its plumage; **2,** to dress (oneself) up.

pre-ĕx-ist (prē″ĕg-zĭst′), *v.i.* to exist before the present life; have a prior existence.—*n.* **pre″ĕx-ist′ence.**—*adj.* **pre″ĕx-ist′ent.**

pref-ace (prĕf′ăs), *n.* the introduction to a book, speech, etc., preceding the body of the work:—*v.t.* **1,** to introduce by some act, statement, or remarks: **2,** to act as introduction to.

pref-a-to-ry (prĕf′ā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an introduction; introductory.

pre-fect (prē′fĕkt), *n.* **1,** in ancient Rome, a civil magistrate or governor; commander; **2,** in France, the civil governor of a department; as, the *prefect* of police.

pre-fec-ture (prē′fĕk-tûr), *n.* the office, authority, or official residence of a prefect.

pre-fer (prē-fûr′), *v.t.* **1,** to regard or esteem more than something else; **2,** to offer or bring forward for consideration.

pref-er-a-ble (prĕf′ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* more desirable than something else; worthy to be chosen.—*n.* **pref′er-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **pref′er-a-bly.**

pref-er-ence (prĕf′ĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1,** choice of one thing more than another; **2,** that which is favored or chosen.

pref-er-en-tial (prĕf″ĕr-ĕn′shăl), *adj.* showing, or receiving, preference; favoring some particular person or thing.—*adv.* **pref″er-en′tial-ly.**

pre-fer-ment (prē-fûr′mĕnt), *n.* promotion to higher rank or office; a high post of honor, dignity, or profit, esp. in the church.

pre-fig-ure (prē-fĭg′ûr), *v.t.* **1,** to show or declare beforehand by a type or symbol; **2,** to imagine to oneself beforehand.—*n.* **pre-fig″u-ra′tion.**

pre-fix (prē′fĭks), *n.* a letter, syllable, or group of syllables placed at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning:—*v.t.* (prē-fĭks′), to place before, or at the beginning of, anything.

preg-nant (prĕg′nănt), *adj.* **1,** being with young; carrying unborn young: said of female mammals; **2,** full; heavy; **3,** fruitful; fertile; **4,** full of meaning; weighty; suggestive; significant.—*adv.* **preg′nant-ly.**—*n.* **preg′nan-cy.**

pre-hen-sile (prē-hĕn′sĭl; *Br.* prē-hĕn′sīl), *adj.* adapted for seizing: usually said of an animal's tail or limb.—*n.* **pre″hen-sil′i-ty.**

pre-hen-sion (prē-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* a taking hold or grasping.

pre-his-tor-ic (prē″hĭs-tŏr′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a period before the time of which there is a written record.

pre-judge (prē-jŭj′), *v.t.* **1,** to come to a conclusion concerning, without a full hearing; **2,** to come beforehand to a conclusion concerning; form a premature judgment upon.—*n.* **pre-judg′ment; pre-judge′ment.**

prej-u-dice (prĕj′ōō-dĭs), *n.* **1,** a bias, favorable or unfavorable; **2,** an opinion formed without due examination of the facts; **3,** injury or harm as a result of hasty or unfair judgment:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to form an opinion, usually unfavorable, before examination of the facts; **2,** to hurt; harm or damage by some opinion or action.

prej-u-di-cial (prĕj″ōō-dĭsh′ăl), *adj.* injurious; damaging.—*adv.* **prej″u-di′cial-ly.**

prel-a-cy (prĕl′ā-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* prelacies (-sĭz)], **1,** the office or position of a clergyman of high rank, as a bishop; **2,** bishops collectively.

prel-ate (prĕl′āt), *n.* one of the higher order of clergy, as a bishop or archbishop.—*adj.* **pre-lat′ic** (prē-lăt′ĭk); **pre-lat′i-cal.**—*n.* **prel′ate-ship.**

pre-lim-i-na-ry (prē-lĭm′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* introductory; preparatory:—*n.* [*pl.* preliminaries (-rĭz)], an introductory act or step.—*adv.* **pre-lim′i-na-ri-ly.**

[1]prel-ude (prĕl′ūd; prē′lūd), *n.* **1,** a preface; something done to prepare the way for something more important; **2,** esp., a short piece of music serving as an introduction.

[2]pre-lude (prē-lūd′ or, in reference to music, prĕl′ūd or prē′lūd), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to introduce; **2,** in music, to play an introduction (to).—*n.* **pre-lud′er.**

pre-ma-ture (prē″mā-tūr′; prē′mā-tūr; *Br.* prĕm′ā-tūr), *adj.* arriving, occurring, or done, before the usual or proper time; as, a *premature* explosion.—*adv.* **pre″ma-ture′ly.**—*n.* **pre″ma-ture′ness.**

pre-med-i-tate (prē-mĕd′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* to think carefully over or plan beforehand:—*v.i.* to form a plan beforehand.—*n.* **pre-med″i-ta′tion.**

pre-mi-er (prē″mĭ-ēr′; prĕm′yĕr), *adj.* **1,** foremost; chief; principal; **2,** earliest in time:—*n.* a prime minister or chief officer of the state.—*n.* **pre′mi-er-ship.**

[1]prem-ise (prĕm′ĭs), *n.* **1,** in logic, a statement accepted as true, from which a conclusion is to be drawn; **2,** in *pl.*, in law: **a,** an introductory statement, as in a deed; **b,** real estate; a given piece of land.

[2]pre-mise (prē-mīz′), *v.t.* to state in advance, as an explanation; offer as an accepted basis from which to draw a conclusion:—*v.i.* to explain beforehand.

pre-mi-um (prē′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1,** a reward or prize for excelling, as in a competition; **2,** a free article sometimes offered as an inducement to buy other goods; **3,** an amount agreed upon as the price to be paid for a contract of insurance; **4,** the amount by which the market value of stocks, bonds, etc., exceeds their par value; as, the stock sold at a *premium;* **5,** the amount by which the value of one currency exceeds that of another of the same denomination; also, the charge for changing one currency into another of a higher value.

pre-mo-ni-tion (prē″mō-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** a warning; **2,** a foreboding, as of danger.—*adj.* **pre-mon′i-to-ry.**

pre-oc-cu-pa-tion (prē-ŏk′ū-pā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of seizing in advance; **2,** the state of being lost in thought or of having the attention centered on one's own affairs; **3,** something that demands all of one's attention.

pre-oc-cu-py (prē-ŏk′ū-pī), *v.t.* **1,** to occupy before another; **2,** to absorb; compel the attention of.

prep-a-ra-tion (prĕp″ă-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making ready or fitting for a particular purpose; **2,** the state of being ready; readiness; **3,** that which is ready or made ready, as a medicine, polish, or the like; **4,** that which fits for a particular purpose, as a course of study.

pre-par-a-to-ry (prē-păr′ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** serving to make ready or fit for something further; **2,** being fitted or made ready, as by instruction.—*adj.* and *n.* **pre-par′a-tive.**—*adv.* **pre-par′a-tive-ly.**

pre-pare (prē-pâr′), *v.t.* **1,** to make ready, fit, or suitable; as, to *prepare* food; **2,** to provide, or fit out; as, to *prepare* an expedition:—*v.i.* to make or get things or oneself ready.—*p.adj.* **pre-pared′.**—*adv.* **pre-par′ed-ly.**—*n.* **pre-par′er.**

pre-pay (prē-pā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-paid′** (-pād′), *p.pr.* **-pay′ing**], to pay, or pay the cost of, in advance.—*n.* **pre-pay′ment.**

pre-pense (prē-pĕns′), *adj.* planned in advance; as, malice *prepense.*

pre-pon-der-ant (prē-pŏn′dĕr-ănt), *adj.* greater in weight, power, or influence; outweighing.—*adv.* **pre-pon′der-ant-ly.**—*n.* **pre-pon′der-ance.**

pre-pon-der-ate (prē-pŏn′dĕr-āt), *v.i.* to outweigh; exceed in power, weight, or influence.

prep-o-si-tion (prĕp″ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* an indeclinable part of speech, as *to, from, by,* used with a noun or pronoun as object, which shows the relation of the object to some other word in the sentence.—*adj.* **prep″o-si′tion-al.**

pre-pos-sess (prē″pō-zĕs′), *v.t.* **1,** to occupy beforehand: as, to *prepossess* land; **2,** to fill (the mind) beforehand so as to shut out other thoughts; **3,** hence, to predispose to a favorable opinion.—*n.* **pre″pos-ses′sion.**—*p.adj.* **pre″pos-ses′sing.**

pre-pos-ter-ous (prē-pŏs′tĕr-ŭs), *adj.* contrary to common sense; ridiculous; absurd; unreasonable; as, a *preposterous* statement.—*adv.* **pre-pos′ter-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pre-pos′ter-ous-ness.**

pre-req-ui-site (prē-rĕk′wĭ-zĭt), *adj.* necessary to secure an intended result:—*n.* something necessary to produce a desired result.

pre-rog-a-tive (prē-rŏg′ă-tĭv), *n.* a right or privilege that has always accompanied a certain office or position.

[1]pres-age (prĕs′ăj; prē-sāj′), *n.* **1,** a presentiment; **2,** an omen or sign; **3,** foreknowledge; foresight.

[2]pre-sage (prē-sāj′), *v.t.* **1,** to foretell; **2,** to have a foreboding of.

pres-by-ter (prĕz′bĭ-tĕr; prĕs′-), *n.* **1,** in the early church, a priest or elder; **2,** a minister ranking between bishop and deacon; **3,** in the Presbyterian Church, a minister or elder.—*adj.* **pres″by-te′ri-al.**

pres-by-te-ri-an (prĕz″bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn; prĕs″-), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, government by ministers and elders: distinguished from *episcopal* and *congregational:* **Presbyterian,** designating, or pertaining to, any of several presbyterian denominations, based on Calvinism:—*n.* a member of a presbyterian church.

pres-by-ter-y (prĕz′bĭ-tĕr-ĭ; prĕs′-), *n.* **1,** in the early church, a body of elders; **2,** in some churches, a judicial body composed of ministers and ruling elders.

pre-sci-ent (prē′shĭ-ĕnt; prĕsh′ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* foreseeing; foreknowing.—*n.* **pre′sci-ence** (prē′shĭ-ĕns; prĕsh′ĭ-ĕns).

pre-scribe (prē-skrīb′), *v.t.* **1,** to advise the use of as medicine; **2,** to set down as a guide or rule of action:—*v.i.* **1,** to write medical directions; **2,** to give laws, rules, or directions.—*n.* **pre-scrib′er.**

pre-script (prē′skrĭpt), *n.* an order; direction; authoritative rule.

pre-scrip-tion (prē-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the giving of a direction or rule; **2,** the direction or rule given; **3,** a written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; **4,** in law, the obtaining of a right to property by long-continued use: also, the right thus obtained.—*adj.* **pre-scrip′tive.**

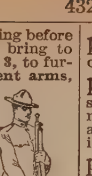
pres-ence (prĕz′ĕns), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being in a certain place; **2,** nearness; immediate neighborhood; as, in the *presence* of danger; **3,** attendance: opp. of *absence;* **4,** one's appearance or bearing; as, a girl of pleasing *presence:* **presence of mind,** alertness, esp. in danger.

[1]pres-ent (prĕz′ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** being at hand in a given place, in sight, or in attendance: opp. of *absent;* **2,** existing at this time; not past or future; **3,** designating a tense of the verb which mainly expresses time that now is:—*n.* **1,** the time or occasion now here; **2,** the present tense; **3,** in *pl.*, in law, a writing or document actually before one: as, know all men by these *presents:* **at present,** now.

[2]pre-sent (prē-zĕnt′), *v.t.* **1,** to bring before someone; introduce; bring to view or notice; **2,** to offer as a gift; **3,** to furnish (someone), as with a gift; **present arms,** to hold a weapon in a vertical position in front of the body (see illus.). —*n.* **pre-sent′er.** — *n.* **pres″en-ta′-tion.**—*n.* **pre-sent′ment.**

[3]pres-ent (prĕz′ĕnt), *n.* a gift; anything given or presented; as, a Christmas *present.*

pre-sent-a-ble (prē-zĕn′tȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** suitable to be offered, given, or introduced; **2,** suitable or fit to be seen.—*n.* **pre-sent′a-bil′i-ty.**



SOLDIER PRESENTING ARMS

pre-sen-ti-ment (prē-sĕn′tĭ-mĕnt; prē-zĕn′-), *n.* a feeling of fear as to what will occur, usually of coming evil; a foreboding.

pres-ent-ly (prĕz′ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1,** *Archaic,* at once; **2,** soon; before long.

pre-serve (prē-zûrv′), *v.t.* **1,** to keep from injury; defend; save; as, to *preserve* life; **2,** to keep in a wholesome state; **3,** to put up with sugar, salt, etc., for keeping; as, to *preserve* fruit; **4,** to keep up; maintain; as, to *preserve* peace;—*v.i.* to prepare fruit, vegetables, etc., so as to keep without spoiling:—*n.* **1,** usually in *pl.,* fruit kept from spoiling by cooking or by sugar, alcohol, etc.; **2,** a place set apart for keeping game, fish, or the like.—*adj.* **pre-serv′a-ble.**—*n.* **pre-serv′er.**—*adj.* and *n.* **pre-serv′a-tive.**—*n.* **pres″er-va′tion.**

pre-side (prē-zīd′), *v.i.* **1,** to direct or control; act as head; **2,** to direct the proceedings of a meeting.—*n.* **pre-sid′er.**

pres-i-den-cy (prĕz′ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* presidencies (-sĭz)], the function, duty, office, or term of office, of a president, or chief executive officer.

pres-i-dent (prĕz′ĭ-dĕnt), *n.* **1,** one who directs or acts as head of an organized body; **2,** (often, *President*), the highest executive officer of a republic; **3,** the chief officer of a college, university, or society. —*adj.* **pres′i-den′tial.**

[1]press (prĕs), *v.t.* **1,** to exert considerable force upon; squeeze or crush strongly; **2,** to urge; **3,** to compel; **4,** to force to hurry; **5,** to stress; emphasize; **6,** to make smooth by bearing down upon, as cloth; **7,** to impose by force; as, to *press* one's opinions upon another:—*v.i.* **1,** to bear heavily; **2,** to move forward with determination; hasten; as, to *press* on one's way; **3,** to be urgent; call for quick action; as, time *presses:*—*n.* **1,** an instrument or machine for compacting, crushing, or stamping anything; **2,** a machine for working or forging metal; **3,** a printing machine; **4,** the product of a printing machine; newspaper and magazine literature; as, the power of the *press;* **5,** a crowd; a throng; **6,** the act of crowding forward; pressure; **7,** urgency of affairs; as, the *press* of business; **8,** a closet with shelves.—*n.* **press′er.**—*p.adj.* **press′ing.**—*adv.* **press′ing-ly.**

[2]press (prĕs), *v.t.* to recruit by force; force into service, esp. into naval service: **press gang,** a squad of men assigned to capture men for the navy: also called *pressgang.*

press-man (prĕs′măn), *n.* [*pl.* pressmen (-mĕn)], one who manages or operates a press, esp. a printing press.

pres-sure (prĕsh′ûr), *n.* **1,** a heavy bearing down or pushing against something; **2,** the exertion of continuous mental or moral force; use of influence or authority; **3,** burden; distress; **4,** urgent or insistent demand; as, the *pressure* of work.

pres-ti-dig-i-ta-tion (prĕs″tĭ-dĭj″ĭ-tā′-shŭn), *n.* **1,** sleight of hand, esp. that requiring skill with the fingers; **2,** juggling.—*n.* **pres″ti-dig′i-ta″tor.**

pres-tige (prĕs-tēzh′; prĕs′tĭj), *n.* authority or influence due to reputation or achievements.

pres-to (prĕs′tō), *adv.* **1,** quickly; suddenly; **2,** in music, rapidly.

pre-sum-a-ble (prē-zūm′ȧ-bl), *adj.* fair to suppose; reasonable. —*adv.* **pre-sum′a-bly.**

pre-sume (prē-zūm′), *v.t.* **1,** to take for granted; suppose; **2,** to venture; as, to *presume* to offer advice:—*v.i.* **1,** to behave with undue boldness; **2,** to take liberties; as, do not *presume* too much on her good nature.—*n.* **pre-sum′er.**

pre-sump-tion (prē-zŭmp′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a going beyond due bounds; bold forwardness; **2,** acceptance and belief of something not fully proved; **3,** that which is taken for granted.

pre-sump-tive (prē-zŭmp′tĭv), *adj.* affording ground for belief; probable.—*adv.* **pre-sump′tive-ly.**

pre-sump-tu-ous (prē″zŭmp′tū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** bold; too confident; **2,** rash; foolhardy.—*adv.* **pre-sump′tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pre-sump′tu-ous-ness.**

pre-sup-pose (prē″sŭ-pōz′), *v.t.* to take for granted; assume.—*n.* **pre-sup″po-si′tion.**

pre-tend (prē-tĕnd′), *v.t.* **1,** to put forward as an excuse or reason; **2,** to make a false show of; as, to *pretend* friendship; **3,** to put forward a claim to; as, to *pretend* ownership:—*v.i.* **1,** to put forward a claim, true or false; as, to *pretend* to a title; **2,** to make a false show; **3,** to play at make-believe.

pre-tend-er (prē-tĕn′dĕr), *n.* one who lays false claim to anything.

pre-tense (prē-tĕns′), *n.* **1,** a putting on of a false appearance in order to hide what is real; deception; **2,** false show; sham; pretext; **3,** a claim. Also, **pre-tence.**

pre-ten-sion (prē-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a claim made, whether true or false; **2,** outward show of importance or excellence beyond what the facts warrant.

pre-ten-tious (prē-tĕn′shŭs), *adj.* assuming an air of superiority; making a show.—*adv.* **pre-ten′tious-ly.** —*n.* **pre-ten′tious-ness.**

pret-er-it (prĕt′ĕr-ĭt), *adj.* in grammar, past; expressing a past action or state:—*n.* the past tense. Also, **pret′er-ite** (prĕt′ĕr-ĭt).

pre-ter-mit (prē″tĕr-mĭt′), *v.t.* to pass by; leave out; ignore; neglect, as a duty.—*n.* **pre″ter-mis′sion.**

pre-ter-nat-u-ral (prē″tĕr-năt′ū-răl), *adj.* unlike ordinary occurrences; extraordinary; strange.—*adv.* **pre″ter-nat′u-ral-ly.**

pre-text (prē'tĕkst; prē-tĕkst'), *n.* a pretense or excuse; a false motive put forward to conceal the real one.

pre-tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* the Roman magistrate next below the consul. Also, **prætor**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **pre-to'ri-an.**

pret-ty (prĭt'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, pleasing because of grace and daintiness; **2**, moderately large or excellent; as, a *pretty* sum of money; **3**, good; nice; fine; as, a *pretty* wit:—*adv.* fairly; moderately; tolerably; as, *pretty* well. —*adv.* **pret'ti-ly.**—*n.* **pret'ti-ness.**

pret-zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* a kind of salted biscuit made in the form of a knot.

pre-vail (prē-vāl'), *v.i.* **1**, to gain the advantage; obtain influence or superiority; as, right will *prevail*; **2**, to be or continue in force, as a custom; **3**, to persuade: with *on*.—*p.adj.* **pre-vail'ing.**

prev-a-lent (prĕv'ȧ-lĕnt), *adj.* **1**, powerful; victorious; **2**, most general; common; widespread.—*adv.* **prev'a-lent-ly.**—*n.* **prev'a-lence**; **prev'a-len-cy.**

pre-var-i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v.i.* to stray from the truth. —*n.* **pre-var'i-ca'tor.**—*n.* **pre-var'i-ca'tion.**

pre-vent (prē-vĕnt'), *v.t.* **1**, to stop or keep from happening; **2**, to hinder or impede.—*adj.* **pre-vent'a-ble**; **pre-vent'i-ble.**—*n.* **pre-vent'er.**—*adj.* and *n.* **pre-ven'tive.**

pre-ven-tion (prē-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of hindering or keeping from happening; **2**, a hindrance or an obstruction; that which hinders.

pre-vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* going before in time; prior; as, a *previous* action.—*adv.* **pre'vi-ous-ly.**

pre-vi-sion (prē-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* foreknowledge; foresight.

pre-war (prē-wŏr'), *adj.* previous to war, esp. the World War.

prey (prā), *n.* **1**, any animal which may be or is seized by a wild beast for food; **2**, hence, anything taken by force or violence; plunder; booty:—*v.i.* **1**, to take booty; take food by violence; **2**, to exert a destructive influence; as, his guilt *preyed* upon his mind.

price (prīs), *n.* **1**, worth; value; **2**, something of equal worth, usually money, given or asked in exchange for a thing; the cost of a commodity; **3**, reward; as, the *price* of honesty:—*v.t.* **1**, to set a value on; as, to *price* a book at two dollars; **2**, to inquire the price of.—*adj.* **price'less.**

prick (prĭk), *n.* **1**, a puncture, dot, or point; **2**, a sharp, stinging pain, usually caused by a pointed instrument; **3**, remorse; **4**, a slender, pointed object capable of piercing, as a thorn:—*v.t.* **1**, to pierce with something pointed; **2**, to mark out by puncturing; **3**, to pain or sting; **4**, to erect or raise; as, a dog *pricks* up its ears; **5**, to spur; urge; as, to *prick* a horse on:—*v.i.* **1**, to feel a sharp, stinging pain; **2**, to press forward; ride at top speed; **3**, to be raised, as the ears of an animal.

prick-er (prĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1**, a sharp point; usually, a tiny point on the stem or leaf of a plant, similar to a thorn; **2**, one who spurs on a horse: also used figuratively; **3**, any device for marking or tracing with pricks, as a toothed wheel.

prick-le (prĭk'l), *n.* a small, slender spine growing from the surface of a plant, as on a nettle:—*v.t.* **1**, to give a stinging sensation to (the skin); **2**, to cover with small dots; stipple:—*v.i.* to tingle.

prick-ly (prĭk'lĭ), *adj.* **1**, full of thorns or sharp points; **2**, stinging; as, a *prickly* sensation: **prickly pear**, a cactus bearing a pear-shaped fruit covered with small thorns; also, the fruit.—*n.* **prick'li-ness.**

pride (prīd), *n.* **1**, undue self-esteem; conceit; **2**, haughtiness; disdain; **3**, a sense of personal dignity; high and dignified self-respect; **4**, that of which one is proud; **5**, the best or highest part of anything; prime; —*v.t.* to indulge in self-esteem; as, to *pride* oneself.—*adv.* **pride'ful.**

priest (prēst), *n.* **1**, one devoted to the service of God or a god, with authority to perform religious rites; **2**, one ordained to the Christian ministry. *n.fem.* **priest'ess.**

priest-hood (prēst'hŏod), *n.* **1**, collectively, the ordained ministers of a religion; **2**, the office of a priest.

priest-ly (prēst'lĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to a priest.—*n.* **priest'li-ness.**

prig (prĭg), *n.* a conceited person who gives himself superior airs, as of special wisdom or virtue.—*adj.* **prig'gish.**—*adv.* **prig'gish-ly.**—*n.* **prig'gish-ness.**

prim (prĭm), *adj.* precise; nice; formally neat:—*v.t.* to dress or deck with nicety.—*adv.* **prim'ly.**—*n.* **prim'ness.**

pri-ma-cy (prī'mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* primacies (-sĭz)], **1**, the state of being first in rank or importance; leadership; **2**, the office or dignity of an archbishop.

pri-ma don-na (prē'mȧ dŏn'ȧ), [*pl.* prima donnas (-ȧz)], the principal female singer in an opera or concert.

***pri-ma fa-ci-e** (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē), [Lat.], at first view; as far as at first appears; as, *prima facie* evidence.

pri-mage (prī'mĭj), *n.* a small sum of money paid to the owner of a ship for the cost of handling the goods.

pri-mal (prī'mȧl), *adj.* **1**, first; original; **2**, primary; chief.

pri-ma-ri-ly (prī'mȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* originally; essentially.

pri-ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, first in order of origin, time, or place; original; primitive; **2**, fundamental; basic; as, the *primary* pigment colors are red, yellow, blue; **3**, first in order of development; hence, lowest; preparatory; as, a *primary* school; **4**, first thought of; as, the *primary* meaning of a word; **5**, in electricity, in an apparatus for mutual induction, designating the inducing current or the circuit designed for it:—*n.* [*pl.* primaries (-rĭz)], **1**, that which is first in rank, place, or importance; **2**, a district meeting of voters belonging to one party, held to name candidates to be voted for in a coming election, delegates to a convention, or the like; **3**, one of the large flight feathers in a bird's wing.

pri-mate (prī'māt), *n.* **1**, a member of the highest order (*Primates*) of mammals, which includes man and the monkeys, apes, lemurs, and marmosets; **2**, an archbishop.—*n.* **pri'mate-ship.**

¹prime (prīm), *adj.* **1**, first in order of rank, time, or importance; original; early; **2**, first in excellence; excellent: **prime minister**, the chief officer in the cabinet; the premier: not existent in the U. S.: **prime**

number, a number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity, as 5, 13, 23, etc.:—*n.* **1,** the first or best part of anything; **2,** the spring of life; youth; also, full maturity; **3,** a mark [′] placed above and to the right of a figure to indicate a minute, inch, etc., or to distinguish similar but different symbols.—*adv.* **prime′ly.**—*n.* **prime′ness.**

²prime (prīm), *v.t.* **1,** to prepare for firing, as a gun, for pumping, etc.; **2,** to cover with the first coat of paint or plaster; **3,** to put into good working condition; **4,** to instruct as to what must be said.—*n.* **¹prim′er** (prim′ėr).—*n.* **prim′ing.**

²prim-er (prim′ėr), *n.* **1,** orig., a small book of private devotions; **2,** a small book from which children receive their first lessons in reading; **3,** a textbook containing the first principles of any subject.

pri-me-val (prī-mē′vāl), *adj.* pertaining to the earliest age or time; ancient; original.—*adv.* **pri-me′val-ly.**

prim-i-tive (prim′i-tiv), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the beginning; original; **2,** simple or crude; old-fashioned; **3,** serving as a source: used of a word from which another, called a *derivative* word, has come:—*n.* a word in its simplest, original form and not taken from another word or form.—*adv.* **prim′i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **prim′i-tive-ness.**

pri-mo-gen-i-ture (prī″mō-jėn′i-tūr), *n.* **1,** the state of being born first; **2,** in law, the exclusive right of the eldest son to succeed to real estate.

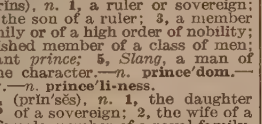
pri-mor-di-al (prī-môr′di-ăl), *adj.* existing from the beginning; first in order; original.—*adv.* **pri-mor′di-al-ly.**

prim-rose (prim′rōz″), *n.* any of several species of plants bearing pale yellow flowers which blossom in the early spring:—*adj.* **1,** pale yellow; **2,** flowery; gay.

prince (prins), *n.* **1,** a ruler or sovereign; **2,** the son of a ruler; **3,** a member of a royal family or of a high order of nobility; **4,** a distinguished member of a class of men; as, a merchant *prince*; **5,** *Slang,* a man of unusually fine character.—*n.* **prince′dom.**—*adj.* **prince′ly.**—*n.* **prince′li-ness.**

prin-cess (prin′sės), *n.* **1,** the daughter of a sovereign; **2,** the wife of a prince; **3,** a female member of a royal family.

prin-ci-pal (prin′si-păl), *adj.* first or highest in rank, value, character, degree, or importance; main; chief:—*n.* **1,** one who takes the lead; **2,** the head of an institution; esp., the head of a secondary school; **3,** a sum of money drawing interest; **4,** in law, the person for whom an agent acts; **5,** one of the supporting rafters at either end of a roof: also called *principal rafter.*—*adv.* **prin′ci-pal-ly.**—*n.* **prin′ci-pal-ship″.**



PRINCIPAL RAFTER

a, a, principal rafters; *b, b,* struts; *c,* king-post; *d, d,* tiebeam; *e, e,* wall plate; *f, f,* purlins; *g, g,* common rafters; *h,* ridgepole, or ridgepiece.

prin-ci-pal-i-ty (prin″si-păl′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* principalities (-tiz)], **1,** the territory of a prince or the country from which he obtains his title; as, the *principality* of Wales; **2,** supreme power; sovereignty.

prin-ci-ple (prin′si-pl), *n.* **1,** a source or cause from which a thing comes; **2,** a settled rule or law of action or conduct; **3,** a truth which is general and plain and upon which others are founded; as, the *principles* of government; **4,** reason; uprightness.

prink (pringk), *v.t.* to dress up, or deck out, in a showy fashion; primp:—*v.i.* to dress or deck oneself for show.

print (print), *n.* **1,** a mark or character made by pressure; as, a *footprint;* **2,** a stamp or die for making an impression; as, a butter *print;* **3,** that which receives the impression; **4,** anything produced by type or from an engraved plate, as a newspaper, engraving, etc.; **5,** stamped cotton cloth, esp. calico:—*v.t.* **1,** to make an impression on; as, their feet *print* the sand; **2,** to fix or stamp in or on something; as, to *print* footsteps in the sand; **3,** to reproduce from type, engraved plates, etc., as books, pictures, newspapers, etc.; **4,** to make in letters, like those of type; as, a child *prints* a letter; **5,** in photography, to produce (a photograph) from a negative, on sensitized paper:—*v.i.* **1,** to make impressions from type, plates, etc.; **2,** to publish books, magazines, etc.; **3,** to make letters like those used in type.—*n.* **print′er.**—*n.* **print′ing.**

pri-or (prī′ėr), *adj.* going before in time, order, or importance; previous:—*n.* the head of a convent or monastery; also, in an abbey, the religious officer next below an abbot.—*n. fem.* **pri′or-ess.**—*n.* **pri-or′i-ty.**

pri-o-ry (prī′ō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* priories (-riz)], a monastery or convent ruled by a prior or prioress; a cloister.

prism (prizm), *n.* **1,** a solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, and whose sides are parallelograms; **2,** such a solid, made of glass or other transparent substance, for separating the colors in a light ray.

pris-mat-ic (priz-măt′ik), *adj.* **1,** like, or pertaining to, a prism, esp. a triangular glass prism; **2,** showing the gradation of colors formed by passing a ray of light through a prism: **prismatic colors,** the seven colors of the rainbow. Also, **pris-mat′i-cal.**

pris-on (priz′n), *n.* **1,** a public building for the confinement of criminals; jail; **2,** any place of confinement or detention.

pris-on-er (priz′n-ėr; priz′nėr), *n.* **1,** one who is under arrest or on trial; **2,** one who is confined in a jail or prison; **3,** anyone held against his will; **4,** a soldier who has been captured by the enemy in war.

pris-tine (pris′tin; pris′tīn), *adj.* pertaining to the earliest time or state; original; primitive.

prith-ee (prith′ē), *interj. Archaic,* please; I pray thee.

pri-va-cy (prī′vą-si; *Br.* priv′ą-si), *n.* [*pl.* privacies (-siz)], **1,** the state of being away from public view; seclusion; **2,** a place of seclusion or retirement; **3,** secrecy.

pri-vate (prī′vāt), *adj.* **1,** concerning or belonging to oneself alone; personal; not public; as, one's *private* affairs; **2,** away from public view; retired; secret; as, *private* information; **3,** not holding a public position; as, a *private* citizen:—*n.* a common soldier.—*adv.* **pri′vate-ly.**—*n.* **pri′vate-ness.**

pri-va-teer (prī″və-tēr′), *n.* **1,** a vessel, not a government warship, licensed or permitted by the government to attack the ships of an enemy; **2,** the commander or one of the crew of such a vessel:—*v.i.* to sail about in such a vessel in search of enemy ships.—*n.* **pri′va-teers′man.**

pri-va-tion (prī-vā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the state of being without, or of wanting, something; **2,** a lack of the necessaries of life; need; hardship; **3,** absence; the condition of being absent.

priv-a-tive (priv′ə-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** causing want; **2,** negative; **3,** in grammar, having, or changing to, a negative meaning, as a prefix:—*n.* **1,** a negative idea; a quality which exists only by virtue of the absence of some other quality, as cold by absence of heat; **2,** in grammar, a privative prefix or suffix.—*adv.* **priv′a-tive-ly.**

priv-et (priv′ĕt), *n.* any of several ornamental shrubs used for hedges.

priv-i-lege (priv′ĭ-lĕj), *n.* **1,** a special advantage, favor, or right, granted to or enjoyed by some to the exclusion of others; **2,** one of the rights granted to the people by a constitutional form of government:—*v.t.* to bestow some particular right or exemption on.

priv-i-ty (priv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* privities (-tĭz)], **1,** joint knowledge of a private matter; **2,** privacy; secrecy.

priv-y (priv′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** not open to view; retired; **2,** for private, not public, use; **3,** secretly informed:—*n.* [*pl.* privies (-ĭz)], an out-of-door toilet.—*adv.* **priv′i-ly.**

[1]prize (prīz), *n.* **1,** a reward offered in a contest; **2,** anything of value or worth striving for:—*v.t.* to value or esteem highly, as a gift.

[2]prize (prīz), *n.* in international law, that which is taken from an enemy in war, esp. a captured vessel:—*v.t.* to seize in war, as a thing of value.

pro (prō), *adv.* for, in favor of, or in behalf of, a side that affirms a question in debate: opp. of *con*:—*n.* [*pl.* pros (prōz)], a person or argument favoring the affirmative: opp. of *con*:—*prep.* for; before; in favor of.

prob-a-ble (prŏb′ə-bl), *adj.* giving grounds for belief, but not proving absolutely; likely; as, *probable* reasons.—*adv.* **prob′a-bly.**—*n.* **prob′a-bil′i-ty.**

pro-bate (prō′bāt), *n.* **1,** official, legal proof, as of wills; **2,** the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been legally approved.

pro-ba-tion (prō-bā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of proving; proof; **2,** any proceeding intended to put a person to a test as to character, ability, etc.; trial or test; **3,** a period of testing or trial.—*adj.* **pro′ba-tive.**—*adj.* **pro-ba′tion-al.**—*adj.* **pro-ba′tion-a-ry.**—*adj.* **pro′ba-to-ry.**

pro-ba-tion-er (prō-bā′shŭn-ẽr), *n.* one who is being subjected to a test or trial, as a nurse in training.

probe (prōb), *n.* **1,** a slender surgical instrument for examining a wound or a cavity; **2,** *Slang,* a searching inquiry:—*v.t.* **1,** to examine with a probe, or slender instrument; **2,** to inquire into, or look into closely.

prob-i-ty (prŏb′ĭ-tĭ; prō′bĭ-tĭ), *n.* virtue and honesty tested and proved.

prob-lem (prŏb′lĕm), *n.* **1,** a doubtful question; a difficult matter to be settled; **2,** in mathematics, something that is to be worked out; an example.

prob-lem-at-ic (prŏb″lĕm-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* questionable; doubtful; difficult of solution. Also, **prob″lem-at′i-cal.**—*adv.* **prob″lem-at′i-cal-ly.**

pro-bos-cis (prō-bŏs′ĭs), *n.* [*pl.* proboscides (-ĭ-dēz)], **1,** a long nose or trunk, as that of an elephant; **2,** the long, flexible snout of certain other animals, as the tapir; **3,** the long mouth parts of certain insects.

pro-ce-dure (prō-sē′dûr), *n.* **1,** the manner of carrying on a law case; **2,** the manner of acting; as, parliamentary *procedure;* **3,** a course of action or of conduct; method of action.

pro-ceed (prō-sēd′), *v.i.* **1,** to go on or forward; continue; advance; **2,** to issue or come forth, as from a source; **3,** to carry on an action in an orderly way:—*n.,* in *pl.* (prō′sēdz), money resulting from a commercial transaction.

pro-ceed-ing (prō-sēd′ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of going on or forward; **2,** a transaction, as in business; **3,** a course of conduct; **4,** a step in a law case; **5,** in *pl.*: **a,** the course of action in a law case; as, legal *proceedings;* **b,** the record of the business accomplished at a formal meeting.

proc-ess (prŏs′ĕs; prō′sĕs), *n.* **1,** the act of going on; advance; progress; **2,** a series of motions, actions, or events; an act which continues and progresses; an operation, or number of operations, leading to some result; **3,** passage or lapse of time; **4,** an order of court issued as a part of a legal action; **5,** in anatomy, an outgrowth or projecting part, esp. on a bone; as, the mastoid *process.*

pro-ces-sion (prō-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** orderly progress; **2,** that which moves forward, esp. a train of persons in a formal march; **3,** the act of going on or forward.

pro-ces-sion-al (prō-sĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a formal march or progress:—*n.* organ music, or a hymn, at the beginning of a church service while clergy and choir pass to their places.

pro-claim (prō-klām′), *v.t.* to make known publicly; publish abroad.—*n.* **pro-claim′er.**—*n.* **proc″la-ma′tion.**

pro-cliv-i-ty (prō-klĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* proclivities (-tĭz)], a natural inclination; tendency.

pro-con-sul (prō-kŏn′sŭl), *n.* a Roman official who performed the duties of a consul, or chief magistrate, esp. outside of Rome, as in governing a province.—*adj.* **pro-con′su-lar.**—*adj.* **pro-con′su-la-ry.**—*n.* **pro-con′sul-ship; pro-con′su-late.**

pro-cras-ti-nate (prō-krăs′tĭ-nāt), *v.t.* to put off from time to time:—*v.i.* to delay.—*n.* **pro-cras′ti-na″tor.**—*n.* **pro-cras″ti-na′tion.**

pro-cre-ate (prō′krē-āt), *v.t.* to produce, beget, or bring forth.—*n.* **pro′cre-a″tor.**—*n.* **pro″cre-a′tion.**—*adj.* **pro′cre-a″tive.**—*n.* **pro′cre-a″tive-ness.**

proc-tor (prŏk′tẽr), *n.* **1,** one employed to manage the affairs of another, as an attorney or agent; **2,** an officer employed to maintain order in a school or university.—*adj.* **proc-to′ri-al.**—*n.* **proc′tor-ship.**

proc-u-ra-tion (prŏk″ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the managing of affairs for another; **2,** authority to act for another: also called *power of attorney;* **3,** the act of getting or obtaining; procurement.

pro-cure (prō-kūr′), *v.t.* **1,** to get or obtain; **2,** to cause or bring about.—*n.* **pro-cure′ment.**—*adj.* **pro-cur′a-ble.**

prod (prŏd), *n.* **1,** a pointed implement for pricking or puncturing, as a goad or pointed stick; **2,** a punch or prick:—*v.t.* **1,** to punch or poke with a pointed instrument; **2,** hence, to goad or urge.—*n.* **prod′der.**

prod-i-gal (prŏd′ĭ-găl), *adj.* reckless with money; lavish; wasteful:—*n.* a spendthrift; one who is lavish or wasteful.—*adv.* **prod′i-gal-ly.**—*n.* **prod′i-gal-i-ty.**

pro-di-gious (prō-dĭj′ŭs), *adj.* unusually great in size, extent, degree, or quantity; vast; immense; enormous.—*adv.* **pro-di′gious-ly.**—*n.* **pro-di′gious-ness.**

pro-i-gy (prŏd′ĭ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* prodigies (-jĭz)], **1,** anything so out of the ordinary as to call forth wonder; a marvel; **2,** a greatly gifted person, esp. a child.

[1]pro-duce (prō-dūs′), *v.t.* **1,** to exhibit or bring to view; **2,** to yield or bring forth, as fruit; **3,** to manufacture; **4,** to lead to; cause; bring about, as a result; **5,** to present upon the stage, as a play:—*v.i.* to yield an increase.—*adj.* **pro-duc′i-ble.**

[2]prod-uce (prŏd′ūs), *n.* that which is produced, esp. farm products.

pro-duc-er (prō-dūs′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who manufactures goods or raises crops; **2,** one who presents plays on the stage.

prod-uct (prŏd′ŭkt), *n.* **1,** that which is yielded by nature, or made by labor, thought, etc.; result; **2,** in mathematics, the result obtained by multiplying two or more numbers together.

pro-duc-tion (prō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** that which is yielded by nature or made by man's labor, thought, etc.; **2,** a performance on the stage; **3,** the act of bringing forth or making.

pro-duc-tive (prō-dŭk′tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having the quality or power of yielding or bringing forth; fertile; leading to results; **2,** bringing forth in abundance.—*adv.* **pro-duc′tive-ly.**—*n.* **pro-duc′tive-ness.**

pro-em (prō′ĕm), *n.* a preface or introduction; prelude.

pro-fane (prō-fān′), *adj.* **1,** not sacred or holy; hence, having to do with this world; as, *profane* history; **2,** showing disrespect or irreverence toward God or sacred things; unholy; blasphemous; **3,** not privileged to take part in the inner mysteries:—*v.t.* **1,** to treat (something sacred) with irreverence, contempt, or abuse; **2,** to put to an improper or degrading use; debase.—*adv.* **pro-fane′ly.**—*n.* **pro-fane′ness.**—*n.* **prof′a-na′tion.**

pro-fan-i-ty (prō-făn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* profanities (-tĭz)], **1,** contempt for holy things; **2,** blasphemy; swearing.

pro-fess (prō-fĕs′), *v.t.* **1,** to make a public statement of, as one's belief, intentions, etc.; avow or acknowledge; **2,** to pretend; set up a claim of; as, to *profess* ignorance.—*p.adj.* **pro-fessed′.**—*adv.* **pro-fess′ed-ly.**

pro-fes-sion (prō-fĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of declaring; as, *profession* of friendship; **2,** an open declaration or avowal; **3,** something declared or avowed, as religious faith; **4,** a pretense; **5,** a calling or vocation, esp. one that requires special learning; as, the *profession* of medicine; **6,** all the persons engaged in any one calling.

pro-fes-sion-al (prō-fĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a calling or occupation requiring a superior education; **2,** following a calling as a means of livelihood: said esp. of one engaged in sport for the sake of money; as, a *professional* baseball player:—*n.* one who engages in a sport or occupation for gain: opp. of *amateur.*—*adv.* **pro-fes′sion-al-ly.**—*n.* **pro-fes′sion-al-ism.**

pro-fes-sor (prō-fĕs′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who makes an open declaration of his opinions, esp. concerning religion; **2,** a teacher of the highest rank in a college or university; **3,** loosely, anyone who teaches:—*adj.* **pro″fes-so′ri-al.**—*adv.* **pro″fes-so′ri-al-ly.**—*n.* **pro-fes′sor-ship.**

prof-fer (prŏf′ĕr), *v.t.* to offer for acceptance; as, to *proffer* assistance:—*n.* an offer.—*n.* **prof′fer-er.**

pro-fi-cient (prō-fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* thoroughly skilled in any work; expert:—*n.* an expert; one thoroughly skilled.—*adv.* **pro-fi′cient-ly.**—*n.* **pro-fi′cien-cy.**

pro-file (prō′fīl; prō′fēl), *n.* **1,** outline or contour; **2,** a side view of a human head or face; **3,** a drawing in outline, as of a vertical section of a building.

prof-it (prŏf′ĭt), *n.* **1,** money gain; the amount by which income exceeds expense in a given time; **2,** benefit or advantage:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to benefit; be of benefit or use (to).—*adj.* **prof′it-less.**

prof-it-a-ble (prŏf′ĭt-ă-bl), *adj.* yielding gain or benefit; useful; paying; as, a *profitable* business.—*n.* **prof′it-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **prof′it-a-bly.**

prof-it-eer (prŏf″ĭ-tēr′), *n.* one who takes advantage of an unusual or difficult economic situation, esp. to make undue profits in necessities:—*v.i.* to make excess profits by taking advantage of strained economic conditions.—*n.* **prof″it-eer′ing.**

prof-li-gate (prŏf′lĭ-gāt), *adj.* given up to vice; wicked:—*n.* a depraved or immoral person.—*adv.* **prof′li-gate-ly.**—*n.* **prof′li-gate-ness.**—*n.* **prof′li-ga-cy.**

pro-found (prō-found′), *adj.* **1,** deep, as to space; as, the *profound* depths of ocean; **2,** deep, as to mental state; thorough; as, *profound* thought; *profound* learning; **3,** deep, as to feeling; intense; **4,** bending low; as, a *profound* bow; **5,** coming from the depths; as, a *profound* sigh.—*adv.* **pro-found′ly.**—*n.* **pro-found′ness.**

pro-fun-di-ty (prō-fŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* profundities (-tĭz)], **1,** depth of place, thought, knowledge, feeling, or the like; **2,** that which is deep in any sense.

pro-fuse (prō-fūs′), *adj.* **1,** pouring forth freely; giving or given with great liberality; lavish; as, *profuse* kindness; **2,** produced or shown in great abundance, as foliage.—*adv.* **pro-fuse′ly.**—*n.* **pro-fuse′ness.**

pro-fu-sion (prō-fū′zhŭn), *n.* **1,** a very great plenty or supply; abundance; **2,** lavishness; extreme liberality.

pro-gen-i-tor (prō-jĕn′ĭ-tĕr), *n.* an ancestor in a direct line; forefather; parent.—*n.* **pro-gen′i-tor-ship″.**

prog-e-ny (prŏj′ĕ-nĭ), *n.* offspring; children; descendants.

prog-no-sis (prŏg-nō′sĭs), *n.* a forecast of the probable course and ending of a disease.

prog-nos-tic (prŏg-nŏs′tĭk), *adj.* showing something that is to come to pass; foreshadowing; foretelling:—*n.* **1,** an omen or sign of what is to come; **2,** a prediction; **3,** a symptom which helps in the forecasting of the result of a disease.

prog-nos-ti-cate (prŏg-nŏs′tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to tell beforehand by means of signs or symptoms.—*n.* **prog-nos′ti-ca″tor.**—*n.* **prog-nos″ti-ca′tion.**

pro-gram (prō′grăm), *n.* **1,** a brief outline giving in order the features that make up a public entertainment, ceremony, etc.; **2,** the features that make up such an entertainment; **3,** a regular plan of action in any undertaking. Also, **pro′gramme.**

[1]prog-ress (prŏg′rĕs; *Br.* prō′grĕs), *n.* **1,** a proceeding forward; advancement or improvement in mental, moral, or physical condition; **2,** growth or development; the course taken, as by a campaign.

[2]pro-gress (prō-grĕs′), *v.i.* **1,** to move forward; advance; **2,** to grow; improve; develop.—*n.* **pro-gres′sion.**

pro-gres-sive (prō-grĕs′ĭv), *adj.* **1,** moving forward, esp. by gradations or steps; **2,** developing; improving; **3,** making or favoring advancement or improvement: **Progressive Party,** a political party of advanced Republicans which was formed in 1912 and which supported Theodore Roosevelt as presidential candidate:—*n.* one who believes in, and works for, changes and reforms, esp. in political matters.—*adv.* **pro-gres′sive-ly.**—*n.* **pro-gres′sive-ness.**

pro-hib-it (prō-hĭb′ĭt), *v.t.* **1,** to forbid by law; as, to *prohibit* the sale of alcoholic liquors; to *prohibit* drivers from speeding; **2,** to hinder; prevent.

pro-hi-bi-tion (prō″hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of forbidding, esp. by law; specif., the forbidding of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks; **2,** a law or command forbidding something.—*n.* **pro″hi-bi′tion-ist.**—*n.* **pro″hi-bi′tion-ism.**

pro-hib-i-tive (prō-hĭb′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* tending to forbid, prevent, or hinder; as, *prohibitive* prices keep one from buying.—*adj.* **pro-hib′i-to-ry.**

[1]pro-ject (prō-jĕkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to throw, shoot, or cast forward; **2,** to plan or scheme; **3,** in geometry, to construct (a figure, line, or the like) on a given surface so that it corresponds point by point with a given figure:—*v.i.* to jut out; extend forward.

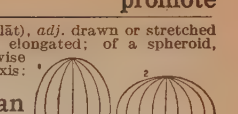
[2]proj-ect (prŏj′ĕkt), *n.* a design; scheme; plan.

pro-jec-tile (prō-jĕk′tĭl), *n.* **1,** a body thrown or shot forward; **2,** a ball, shell, torpedo, or the like, intended to be shot from a cannon by the power of gunpowder or other propelling force.

pro-jec-tion (prō-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or state of extending or jutting out; **2,** that which juts out; **3,** a plan.

pro-jec-tor (prō-jĕk′tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who makes schemes or plans; **2,** an optical instrument for throwing a picture upon a screen by a system of lenses.

pro-late (prō′lāt), *adj.* drawn or stretched out; elongated; of a spheroid, extended lengthwise along the polar axis: opp. of *oblate*.



SPHEROIDS

1, prolate spheroid; 2, oblate spheroid.

pro-le-ta-ri-an (prō″lē-tā′rĭ-ăn; prōl′ĕ-), *n.* **1,** one of the lowest class of society; **2,** a day laborer:—*adj.* pertaining to the lowest class of society.

pro-le-ta-ri-at (prō″lē-tā′rĭ-āt; prōl′ĕ-), *n.* **1,** the lowest class of society; **2,** the laboring people.

pro-lif-ic (prō-lĭf′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** producing young or fruit abundantly; fertile; fruitful; as, a *prolific* vine; **2,** producing ideas or results abundantly; as, a *prolific* writer.—*adv.* **pro-lif′i-cal-ly.**

pro-lix (prō-lĭks′), *adj.* long drawn out; tedious; wordy; as, a *prolix* speaker.—*n.* **pro-lix′i-ty.**

pro-log (prō′lŏg; prōl′ŏg), *n.* an introduction or preface to a poem, drama, etc.; esp., verses spoken or sung by an actor before the performance of a play, opera, etc., by way of explanation. Also, **pro′logue.**

pro-long (prō-lŏng′), *v.t.* to lengthen in time or space; draw out; extend; as, to *prolong* a line.—*n.* **pro″lon-ga′tion.**

prom-e-nade (prŏm″ĕ-nād′), *n.* **1,** a walk for pleasure or exercise; **2,** a place for walking; **3,** a large ball; now, esp., a college dance:—*v.i.* to walk for pleasure.

prom-i-nent (prŏm′ĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* **1,** standing or jutting out beyond a regular line or surface; **2,** conspicuous; noticeable; distinguished.—*adv.* **prom′i-nent-ly.**—*n.* **prom′i-nence; prom′i-nen-cy.**

pro-mis-cu-ous (prō-mĭs′kū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** confused; mingled; varied; **2,** not confined to any particular person or class.—*adv.* **pro-mis′cu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pro-mis′cu-ous-ness.**—*n.* **pro′mis-cu′i-ty.**

prom-ise (prŏm′ĭs), *n.* **1,** an engagement to do or not to do something; **2,** the thing to be done or left undone; **3,** a cause or ground for hope or expectation of good in the future:—*v.i.* **1,** to assure, or engage to do, something; **2,** to give reason for hope or expectation; as, the garden *promises* well:—*v.t.* **1,** to engage or pledge (to do or not to do); as, he *promised* to come; agree to give, get, or the like, to or for someone; as, he *promised* her a position; **2,** to give reason to hope for or expect.—*n.* **prom′is-er.**—*p.adj.* **prom′is-ing.**—*adv.* **prom′is-ing-ly.**

prom-i-sor (prŏm′ĭ-sôr), *n.* one who makes a legal agreement.

prom-is-so-ry (prŏm′ĭ-sō-rĭ), *adj.* containing an agreement to do or not to do something: **promissory note,** a written agreement to pay a certain sum of money at a fixed date, or on demand, to a certain person or to his order, or to bearer.

prom-on-to-ry (prŏm′ŭn-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -RIES], a high cape; point of land; headland.

pro-mote (prō-mōt′), *v.t.* **1,** to help the growth or development of; advance; further; **2,** to excite or stir up; en-

courage; 3, to raise to higher rank or class. —*adj.* **pro-mo'tive.**—*n.* **pro-mo'tion.**

pro-mot-er (prō-mōt'ĕr), *n.* one who encourages or forwards any undertaking; esp., one who makes it his business to start new companies, encourage the sale of stocks or bonds, etc.

prompt (prŏmpt), *adj.* 1, ready and quick to act as required; 2, done without delay:—*v.t.* 1, to rouse to action; 2, to suggest; dictate; 3, to remind or help (a speaker who is at a loss for words).—*n.* **prompt'er.**—*adv.* **prompt'ly.**—*n.* **prompt'ness.**

promp-ti-tude (prŏmp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* quickness of decision and action; readiness; promptness.

pro-mul-gate (prō-mŭl'gāt), *v.t.* 1, to make known to the public formally and officially; proclaim; 2, to publish, as a creed, doctrine, etc.—*n.* **pro'mul-ga"tor.**—*n.* **pro"mul-ga'tion.**

prone (prōn), *adj.* 1, lying face or front downward; 2, bending downward; hence, humble; 3, mentally disposed or inclined.—*n.* **prone'ness.**

prong (prŏng), *n.* a sharp point or sharp-pointed instrument; as, the *prongs* of a pitchfork:—*v.t.* to pierce with a prong.

prong-horn (prŏng'hôrn"), *n.* 1, a cud-chewing animal resembling an antelope, found on the western plains of North America; 2, the white goat of the Rocky Mountains, a goatlike antelope.

pro-nom-i-nal (prō-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a pronoun, or word standing for a noun.—*adv.* **pro-nom'i-nal-ly.**

pro-noun (prō'noun), *n.* a word which refers to, or is used in the place of, a noun or name, as *he, you, who, this*, etc.

pro-nounce (prō-nouns'), *v.t.* 1, to speak or utter, esp. formally; 2, to declare positively; as, they *pronounced* him a failure:—*v.i.* 1, to utter words; 2, to speak with confidence or authority.—*adj.* **pro-nounce'a-ble.**—*n.* **pro-nounc'er.**—*n.* **pro-nounce'ment.**—*p.adj.* **pro-nounced'.**

pro-nun-ci-a-tion (prō-nŭn"sĭ-ā'shŭn; prō-nŭn'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* the act or manner of uttering the sounds which form words.

proof (prōōf), *n.* 1, the means by which something is found to be true or correct; 2, the state or quality of having been tested and found worthy; 3, convincing evidence; 4, a test or trial; 5, in printing, an impression taken from type for correction: **proof reader,** one whose profession, called *proof reading*, is the detection and indication of errors in printers' proof:—*adj.* 1, capable of resisting; as, the cloth is *proof* against rain; 2, used in proving or testing; as, a *proof* text; 3, being of a standard strength or purity; as, *proof* whisky.

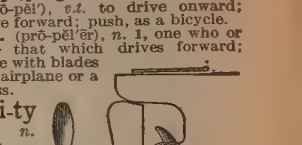
prop (prŏp), *n.* a support or stay:—*v.t.* to support by placing something under or against; sustain; stay; hold.

prop-a-gan-da (prŏp"ȧ-găn'dȧ), *n.* 1, any organization or method for spreading a certain opinion or belief; 2, the opinion or belief thus spread. —*n.* **prop"a-gan'dist.**

prop-a-gate (prŏp'ȧ-gāt), *v.t.* 1, to cause to increase or multiply by successive production; as, to *propagate* plants; 2, to spread from person to person; as, to *propagate* news; 3, to cause to extend or spread in space; as, to *propagate* light:—*v.i.* 1, to be produced by generation or other means; 2, to have offspring.—*n.* **prop'a-ga"tor.**—*n.* **prop"a-ga'tion.**—*adj.* **prop'a-ga-tive.**

pro-pel (prō-pĕl'), *v.t.* to drive onward; urge forward; push, as a bicycle.

pro-pel-ler (prō-pĕl'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which drives forward; 2, esp., a device with blades for causing an airplane or a ship to progress.



SHIP'S PROPELLER
1, face; 2, profile.

pro-pen-si-ty (prō-pĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* propensities (-tĭz)], natural inclination or tendency.

prop-er (prŏp'ẽr), *adj.* 1, suitable; fitting; appropriate; 2, belonging naturally to some person or thing; peculiar; 3, according to accepted usage; correct; conventional; respectable; 4, pertaining to a stated, restricted part; usually coming after the noun it modifies; as, Rome *proper*; 5, in grammar, designating a specific and individual place, animal, or the like; as, John is a *proper* name: **proper fraction,** a fraction of which the numerator is less than the denominator: **proper noun,** a noun which designates an individual as distinct from others of the same class, as *Troy, James*.—*adv.* **prop'er-ly.**—*n.* **prop'er-ness.**

prop-er-ty (prŏp'ẽr-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* properties (-tĭz)], 1, any quality or attribute that belongs to a thing, or one that especially marks it; as, sourness is a *property* of vinegar; 2, ownership; 3, the thing owned; estate; goods; 4, in *pl.*, articles required by actors on the stage.

proph-e-cy (prŏf'ĕ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* prophecies (-sĭz)], 1, the teaching or declaration of a prophet; 2, a foretelling.

proph-e-sy (prŏf'ĕ-sī), *v.t.* 1, to foretell, esp. under divine influence; 2, to predict in any sense; foretell:—*v.i.* 1, to foretell future events, esp. under divine influence; 2, to preach, or declare God's will to men.—*n.* **proph'e-si"er.**

proph-et (prŏf'ĕt), *n.* 1, one inspired by God to teach his will to men and to announce future events; 2, one who foretells the future.—*n.fem.* **proph'et-ess.**

pro-phet-ic (prō-fĕt'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the foretelling of future events, or to one who foretells; 2, containing a prohpecy; as, a *prophetic* vision. Also, **pro-phet'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pro-phet'i-cal-ly.**

pro-phy-lac-tic (prō"fĭ-lăk'tĭk; prŏf"ĭ-), *adj.* warding off, or preserving from, disease; as, a *prophylactic* medicine:—*n.* a medicine that prevents disease.

pro-pin-qui-ty (prō-ping'kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* nearness in time, place, or blood relationship; proximity.

pro-pi-ti-ate (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* to conciliate or appease; remove displeasure from; make favorable.—*n.* **pro-pi"ti-a'tion.**—*adj.* **pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry.**

pro-pi-tious (prō-pĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1,** favorably inclined; gracious; **2,** favorable; fortunate; as, *propitious* weather or circumstances.—*adv.* **pro-pi'tious-ly.**—*n.* **pro-pi'tious-ness.**

pro-por-tion (prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* **1,** relation in size, quantity, or degree; **2,** a proper balance or relation to all the parts; **3,** a statement of equality between two ratios, as 4:8 = 6:12; **4,** the rule for finding the fourth term in such a series when any three are known: also known as the *rule of three;* **5,** in *pl.,* dimensions; size:—*v.t.* **1,** to form symmetrically, or make the parts of suitable to each other; **2,** to cause to be in suitable relation; adapt.

pro-por-tion-al (prō-pōr'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** having due or suitable relation; **2,** having a rate invariable under given conditions:—*n.* one of the terms in a proportion.—*adv.* **pro-por'tion-al-ly.**

pro-por-tion-ate (prō-pōr'shŭn-āt), *adj.* adjusted according to a certain relation:—*v.t.* (prō-pōr'shŭn-āt), to adjust according to a settled relation.—*adv.* **pro-por'tion-ate-ly.**—*n.* **pro-por'tion-ate-ness.**

pro-pos-al (prō-pōz'ăl), *n.* **1,** the act of offering something for acceptance; **2,** an offer, esp. of marriage.

pro-pose (prō-pōz'), *v.t.* **1,** to bring forward for consideration; suggest; as, he *proposed* that I should go; **2,** to intend; purpose; as, I *propose* to stay at home:—*v.i.* **1,** to make an offer of marriage; **2,** to form a plan; make known a plan.—*n.* **pro-pos'er.**

prop-o-si-tion (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** that which is offered for consideration; a proposal; **2,** the formal statement of a topic to be discussed; **3,** in mathematics, the statement of a theorem or problem for solution; **4,** *Colloq.,* a project, task, or the like.—*adj.* **prop'o-si'tion-al.**

pro-pound (prō-pound'), *v.t.* to offer for consideration; put or set forth, as a question.—*n.* **pro-pound'er.**

pro-pri-e-ta-ry (prō-prī'ĕ-tā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to a proprietor, or owner:—*n.* [*pl.* proprietaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a possessor or owner in his own right; **2,** a body of such possessors or owners.

pro-pri-e-tor (prō-prī'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* one who has a legal right to something; the sole owner.—*n.fem.* **pro-pri'e-tress; pro-pri'e-trix.**—*n.* **pro-pri'e-tor-ship.**

pro-pri-e-ty (prō-prī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* proprieties (-tĭz)], the state of being proper; fitness; correctness.

pro-pul-sion (prō-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* the act of driving or pushing along.—*adj.* **pro-pul'sive.**

***pro ra-ta** (prō rā'tă), [Lat.], in proportion; according to the interest, right, or obligation of each.

pro-rogue (prō-rōg'), *v.t.* to discontinue for an indefinite time by royal command, as a session of parliament.—*n.* **pro'ro-ga'tion.**

pro-sa-ic (prō-zā'ĭk), *adj.* commonplace; dull; as, a *prosaic* person or speech. Also, **pro-sa'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pro-sa'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **pro-sa'i-cal-ness.**

pro-sce-ni-um (prō-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* proscenia (-ă)], that part of the stage in front of the curtain.

pro-scribe (prō-skrīb'), *v.t.* **1,** to punish by declaring to be outside the protection of the law; banish: **2,** to condemn; prohibit.—*n.* **pro-scrib'er.**

pro-scrip-tion (prō-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* a placing, or declaring to be, outside the protection of the law.—*adj.* **pro-scrip'tive.**

prose (prōz), *n.* **1,** ordinary spoken or written language without meter: opp. of *verse;* **2,** tiresome and commonplace conversation:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **1,** to write in a form not verse; **2,** to write or speak tediously or uninterestingly:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to composition that is not verse; **2,** dull; tedious.

pros-e-cute (prŏs'ē-kūt), *v.t.* **1,** to follow up or pursue with the view to reach or accomplish; as, to *prosecute* an undertaking; **2,** to bring suit against or carry on a case against in a court of law:—*v.i.* **1,** to carry on a lawsuit; **2,** to conduct the case against an accused person.—*n.* **pros'e-cu'tor.**

pros-e-cu-tion (prŏs'ē-kū'shŭn), *n.* in law, the party starting the suit, or proceeding against the accused.

pros-e-lyte (prŏs'ē-līt), *n.* a convert, or one won over, as to some religion, belief, or party:—*v.t.* to try to win over to a different opinion, belief, party, etc.:—*v.i.* to try to obtain followers.

pros-e-ly-tism (prŏs'ē-lĭ-tĭzm; prŏs'ē-lĭt-ĭzm), *n.* the act or process of converting, esp. to some religion.

pro-slav-er-y (prō-slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* supporting slavery.

pros-o-dy (prŏs'ō-dĭ), *n.* that part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, accent, and the laws of verse making.—*n.* **pros'o-dist.**

pros-pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* **1,** a scene spread out before the sight; view; outlook; **2,** a looking forward; anticipation; expectation:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to search or explore, esp. for gold, silver, etc.—*n.* **pro-spec'ter.**

pro-spec-tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** looking forward; showing foresight; **2,** expected.—*adv.* **pro-spec'tive-ly.**

pros-pec-tor (prŏs'pĕk-tĕr), *n.* one who searches for valuable minerals, as gold, silver, etc.

pro-spec-tus (prō-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* **1,** an outline of a proposed undertaking; **2,** a brief sketch, as of a book to be published; **3,** a catalog, as of a school, hotel, etc.

pros-per (prŏs'pĕr), *v.t.* to make successful; favor:—*v.i.* to thrive; make progress; flourish; as, his business *prospers.*

pros-per-ous (prŏs'pĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** of good omen; favorable; **2,** successful; thriving, as an undertaking.—*adv.* **pros'per-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pros-per'i-ty.**

pros-ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v.t.* to use for a low and unworthy purpose for the sake of gaining money or advantage; as, to *prostitute* talent:—*n.* a woman who leads a base and degraded life for pay.—*n.* **pros'ti-tu'tion.**—*n.* **pros'ti-tu'tor.**

pros-trate (prŏs'trāt), *adj.* **1,** lying at full length; extended on the ground; stretched out; **2,** lying at another's mercy; **3,** lying in an entreating or reverent attitude; **4,** exhausted:—*v.t.* **1,** to lay flat; throw down from a standing position; **2,** to destroy; ruin; **3,** to bow in humble reverence;

used reflexively; 4, to make weak or exhausted. —*n.* **pros'tra-tor.**—*n.* **pros-tra'tion.**

pros-y (prōz'ĭ), *adj.* 1, like prose; 2, tedious; dull; commonplace; as, a *prosy* day.—*adv.* **pros'i-ly.**—*n.* **pros'i-ness.**

pro-te-an (prō'tē-ăn; prō-tē'ăn), *adj.* readily taking on different shapes or forms: from Proteus, the sea god who could change himself at will into any form.

pro-tect (prō-tĕkt'), *v.t.* 1, to keep in safety; guard; shelter; 2, to foster by a high tariff, as home industries.—*adj.* **pro-tec'tive.**

pro-tec-tion (prō-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of keeping in safety; 2, the state of being kept in safety; 3, that which keeps safe; defense; security; 4, a passport; 5, the imposition of duties on imported goods, for the encouragement of home industry: opp. of *free trade.*—*n.* **pro-tec'tion-ist.**

pro-tec-tor (prō-tĕk'tẽr), *n.* one who guards, esp. from injury or oppression; a defender.—*n.fem.* **pro-tec'tress.**

pro-tec-tor-ate (prō-tĕk'tŏr-āt), *n.* 1, government by a regent, or one appointed to rule in place of a king; also, the rank and office of such a person; 2, the relation of a great nation to a weak one which it defends and partly controls; 3, the nation so defended and controlled.

***pro-té-gé** (prō"tă'zhă'), [Fr.], *n.* one who is under the guardianship, patronage, or care of another; as, the young violinist is her *protégé.*—*n.fem.* ***pro"té'gée'.**

pro-te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* any of a general class of compounds formed by combination of a protein with another substance: generally called *protein.*

pro-te-in (prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* any of a general class of very complex compounds containing nitrogen, necessary to form the living tissues of all animals and plants, as muscle tissue and nerve tissue.

pro-test (prō-tĕst'), *v.i.* to make a solemn declaration against some public act or measure; remonstrate:—*v.t.* 1, to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; assert; 2, to declare formally to be dishonored by nonpayment or nonacceptance, as a promissory note, check, or bill of exchange; 3, to make a formal statement of disapproval with regard to, as a decision, action, or the like:—*n.* (prō'tĕst), 1, a solemn declaration of opinion against something; 2, a formal declaration by the holder of a note of its nonpayment or nonacceptance by the drawer.—*n.* **pro-test'er.**—*n.* **prot"es-ta'tion.**

prot-es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tănt), *adj.* making a protest; declaring an opposing opinion: **Protestant,** designating, or pertaining to, any of the branches of the Christian church which separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century:—*n.* one who declares an opinion in advance of, or opposing, those generally accepted: **Protestant,** a member of a Protestant church.—*n.* **Prot'es-tant-ism.**

pro-to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* an original copy or record; esp., the first draft of a treaty, government message, etc.: often a basis for a final treaty or agreement.

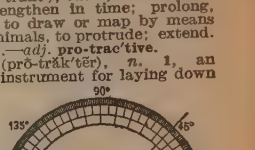
pro-to-mar-tyr (prō'tō-mär'tẽr), *n.* a first martyr for any cause: applied esp. to Saint Stephen.

pro-to-plasm (prō'tō-plăzm), *n.* the vital substance from which develop all forms of animal and plant life: a mixture of extremely complex chemical compounds.—*adj.* **pro'to-plas'mic.**

pro-to-type (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* an original copy or model; a pattern.

pro-tract (prō-trăkt'), *v.t.* 1, to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong, as a meeting; 2, to draw or map by means of a scale; 3, in animals, to protrude; extend.—*n.* **pro-trac'tion.**—*adj.* **pro-trac'tive.**

pro-trac-tor (prō-trăk'tẽr), *n.* 1, an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper: used in surveying, drawing, etc.; 2, a muscle that extends a limb.



PROTRACTOR

pro-trude (prō-trōōd'), *v.t.* to thrust or push forward; cause to project:—*v.i.* to be extended forward; project; jut out.—*n.* **pro-tru'sion.**—*adj.* **pro-tru'sive; pro-tru'sile.**

pro-tu-ber-ance (prō-tū'bẽr-ăns), *n* 1, a swelling; a knob; 2, the quality or state of swelling out.

pro-tu-ber-ant (prō-tū'bẽr-ănt), *adj.* swelling out; bulging.

proud (proud), *adj.* 1, having too great self-esteem; overbearing; haughty; 2, having worthy self-respect; as, too *proud* to beg; 3, having a feeling of glad satisfaction; gratified; as, *proud* of his boy's success; 4, giving just cause for satisfaction or boasting; as, a *proud* old castle.—*adv.* **proud'ly.**

prove (prōōv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* proved (prōōvd), *p.p.* proved or, *Archaic,* prov'en (prōōv'n), *p.pr.* prov'ing], 1, to test or try by an experiment; 2, to demonstrate by argument or evidence; 3, to cause to be accepted as genuine; as, to *prove* a will; 4, to learn by experience; as, "we will all the pleasures *prove*":—*v.i.* to turn out to be; be found to be.—*n.* **prov'er.**—*adj.* **prov'a-ble.**

prov-en (prōōv'n), *Archaic* and *Scot.,* past participle of *prove:*—*p.adj.* certified; found to be genuine.

prov-en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* dry feed for live stock, as hay and oats.

prov-erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* a short, familiar saying, expressing some well-known truth or common fact of experience: **Proverbs,** a book of the Old Testament containing the practical philosophy of the wise men of Israel, including Solomon.

pro-ver-bi-al (prō-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, mentioned in, or like, a short, familiar saying; 2, widely spoken of or known; as, her kindness is *proverbial.*—*adv.* **pro-ver'bi-al-ly.**

pro-vide (prō-vīd'), *v.t.* 1, to make ready beforehand; prepare; 2, to furnish or supply; as, to *provide* one with funds, or to *provide* funds for one; 3, to stipulate:—*v.i.* to make suitable preparations in advance: with *for* or *against.*—*n.* **pro-vid'er.**

pro-vid-ed (prō-vid'ĕd), *conj.* on condition: if: usually with *that.*

prov-i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1**, timely care or preparation; 2, economy; prudence; **3**, the care of God for mankind; **4**, an event directly showing God's care: **Providence**, God.—*adj.* **prov'i-dent.**

prov-i-den-tial (prŏv"ĭ-dĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1**, effected by, or showing, divine direction or foresight; 2, fortunate. —*adv.* **prov"i-den'tial-ly.**

prov-ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* **1**, a division of an empire or state; **2**, a country governed by a distant authority; an outlying district; **3**, a proper sphere of action; as, this task is outside your *province*.

pro-vin-cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, an outlying district or distant dependent country; **2**, countrified; crude; **3**, restricted to the ideas and customs of one special region; hence, narrow; unenlightened.—*n.* an inhabitant of such a country or district.—*adv.* **pro-vin'cial-ly.**—*n.* **pro-vin'cial-ism.**

pro-vi-sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of preparing beforehand; **2**, often in *pl.*, the things supplied, esp. a stock of food; **3**, care taken beforehand; **4**, a condition, requirement, or stipulation:—*v.t.* to supply on a large scale, esp. with food.

pro-vi-sion-al (prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* serving for present use; temporary; also, conditional.—*adv.* **pro-vi'sion-al-ly.**—*adj.* **pro-vi'so-ry.**

pro-vi-so (prō-vī'zō), *n.* [*pl.* provisos (-zōz)], a conditional clause or stipulation, as in a deed.

pro-voke (prō-vōk'), *v.t.* **1**, to excite or stir up; as, to *provoke* criticism; **2**, to cause; as, to *provoke* a laugh; **3**, to enrage or irritate; as, to *provoke* another to anger.—*n.* **pro-vok'er.**—*n.* **prov"o-ca'tion.**—*adj.* **pro-voc'a-tive.**—*adv.* **pro-voc'a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **pro-voc'a-tive-ness.**

prov-ost (prŏv'ŭst; prō'vō), *n.* **1**, a chief official or superintendent; **2**, esp., in certain colleges, the president; **3**, a superintending clergyman at the head of a cathedral chapter or collegiate church.

prow (prou), *n.* the bow, or forward part, of a ship.

prow-ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* **1**, daring bravery; valor; **2**, a brave act or feat.

prowl (proul), *v.i.* to wander stealthily, as for prey or plunder;—*v.t.* to roam over, as woods or fields, in search of prey:—*n.* a roving for prey or plunder.—*n.* **prowl'er.**

prox-i-mal (prŏk'sĭ-măl), *adj.* **1**, immediately preceding or following; **2**, nearest; **3**, in anatomy, lying nearest the body, as one end of a limb: opp. of *distal*.

prox-i-mate (prŏk'sĭ-māt), *adj.* immediately going before or following; nearest.—*adv.* **prox'i-mate-ly.**

prox-im-i-ty (prŏk-sĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* immediate nearness; vicinity.

prox-i-mo (prŏk'sĭ-mō), *adv.* in or of the coming month.

prox-y (prŏk'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* proxies (-sĭz)], **1**, the position or powers of one authorized to act for another; **2**, a person who is given authority to act for another, or the document certifying the authority.

prude (prōōd), *n.* **1**, a woman who affects great reserve, modesty, and virtue; **2**, a squeamishly proper person.—*n.* **prud'er-y.**

pru-dent (prōō'dĕnt), *adj.* **1**, practically wise; careful of the result of measures or actions; cautious; discreet; **2**, careful for the future; showing wise foresight.—*adv.* **pru'dent-ly.**—*n.* **pru'dence.**

pru-den-tial (prōō-dĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1**, proceeding from, or marked by, careful thought or wisdom; **2**, using sound judgment.—*adv.* **pru-den'tial-ly.**

prud-ish (prōōd'ĭsh), *adj.* affectedly precise and prim.—*adv.* **prud'ish-ly.** —*n.* **prud'ish-ness.**

[1]prune (prōōn), *v.t.* **1**, to cut unnecessary twigs or branches from (a vine, bush, or tree); trim; **2**, to cut out or clear away, as useless parts:—*v.i.* to remove useless branches or parts.—*n.* **prun'er.**

[2]prune (prōōn), *n.* a plum dried without fermentation (see *fruit*, illus.).

pru-ri-ent (prōō'rĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* itching, esp. with lust; hence lewd.—*adv.* **pru'ri-ent-ly.**—*n.* **pru'ri-ence.**

Prus-sian (prŭsh'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Prussia, or to its people or language:—*n.* a native of Prussia.

[1]pry (prī), *v.i.* to make a close and often inquisitive inspection; peep; peer: with *into*.—*p.adj.* **pry'ing.**

[2]pry (prī), *v.t.* to raise or open with a lever: —*n.* **1**, a lever; **2**, leverage.

psalm (säm), *n.* a sacred song or poem: **Psalms**, a book of the Old Testament containing sacred songs.

psalm-ist (säm'ĭst), *n.* a composer of psalms, or sacred hymns: **the Psalmist**, David.

psalm-o-dy (säm'ō-dĭ; săl'mō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* psalmodies (-dĭz)], the writing or singing of psalms.—*n.* **psalm'o-dist.**

Psal-ter (sôl'tĕr), *n.* the Old Testament Book of Psalms, esp. as contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

psal-ter-y (sôl'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* psalteries (-ĭz)], a stringed musical instrument, used by the ancient Hebrews.

pseu-do (sū'dō; psū'dō), *adj.* false; pretended: usually in combination; as, *pseudo*scholarship.

pseu-do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm), *n.* a fictitious or false name taken by a writer; a pen name.—*adj.* **pseu-don'y-mous.**

pshaw (shō; pshō), *interj.* an expression of contempt, scorn, etc. Also, **psha.**

psy-chi-a-try (sī-kī'ă-trĭ; psī-), *n.* the study and treatment of mental disorders.—*n.* **psy-chi'a-trist.**—*adj.* **psy"chi-at'ric** (sī"kĭ-ăt'rĭk).

psy-chic (sī'kĭk), *n.* a person believed to be susceptible to spiritualistic phenomena; esp., in spiritualism, a medium: —*adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the soul or mind; spiritual: opp. of *physical*. Also, *adj.* **psy'chi-cal.**—*adv.* **psy'chi-cal-ly.**

psy-cho-a-nal-y-sis (sī"kō-ă-năl'ĭ-sĭs; psī"-), *n.* **1**, an analysis of the mental life of an individual; a psychological study of personality; **2**, a method of investigating and treating the mental condition of nervous patients.—*n.* **psy"cho-an'a-lyst** (-ăn'ă-lĭst).

psy-chol-o-gy (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭ; psī-), *n.* [*pl.* psychologies (-jĭz)], the science that treats of the mind; also, a treatise on this science.—*n.* **psy-chol'o-gist.**—

adj. **psy"cho-log'ic; psy"cho-log'i-cal.**—*adv.* **psy"cho-log'i-cal-ly.**

psy-chop-a-thy (sī-kŏp'ă-thĭ; psī-), *n.* disease of the mind, or its treatment.—*adj.* and *n.* **psy"cho-path'ic.**

ptar-mi-gan (tär'mĭ-găn), *n.* any of several grouse of arctic regions.

pter-o-dac-tyl (tĕr"ō-dăk'tĭl; ptĕr"-), *n.* any of several huge flying reptiles no longer in existence.

pto-ma-ine (tō'mă-ĭn; tō'mă-ēn; *Colloq.* tō'măn), *n.* any of a class of substances found in decaying organic matter, and usually poisonous. Also, **pto'ma-in.**

pu-ber-ty (pū'bĕr-tĭ), *n.* the earliest age at which persons can beget or bear children: about 14 for boys, 12 for girls.

pu-bes-cent (pū-bĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** arrived at the age when a person is able to bear or beget children; **2,** covered with soft, downy hairs, as some leaves.—*n.* **pu-bes'cence.**

pub-lic (pŭb'lĭk), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to the people at large; as, *public* property; **2,** open; generally known; **3,** common to all; open to general use:—*n.* the people in general.—*adv.* **pub'lic-ly.**

pub-li-can (pŭb'lĭ-kăn), *n.* **1,** in Great Britain, one who keeps an inn or public house; **2,** in ancient Rome, a collector of the taxes and public revenues.

pub-li-ca-tion (pŭb"lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of printing and placing on sale or of making generally known; **2,** a book, etc., printed and placed on sale.

pub-li-cist (pŭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* one familiar with the laws of nations; also, a writer on politics.

pub-lic-i-ty (pŭb-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the state of being open to common knowledge; notoriety; **2,** advertising activity.

pub-lic—spir-it-ed (pŭb'lĭk-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *adj.* having the interests of the community at heart.

pub-lish (pŭb'lĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to make known; announce; **2,** to print and offer for sale, as a book, magazine, etc.—*n.* **pub'lish-er.**

puck-er (pŭk'ĕr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to gather into small folds; wrinkle:—*n.* a small fold or wrinkle.

pud-ding (pōōd'ĭng), *n.* **1,** a kind of soft food, often a dessert, made of flour, milk, eggs, etc.; **2,** a piece of intestine stuffed with meat; a kind of sausage.

pud-dle (pŭd'l), *n.* **1,** a small pool of dirty water; **2,** clay, sand, etc., worked together with water:—*v.t.* **1,** to make muddy; **2,** to work water into, as sand, so as to make a mixture through which water will not pass; **3,** to stir (molten pig iron) so as to produce wrought iron.—*n.* **pud'dler.**—*n.* **pud'dling.**

pudg-y (pŭj'ĭ), *adj.* short and fat; dumpy.—*n.* **pudg'i-ness.**

pueb-lo (pwĕb'lō), *n.* [*pl.* pueblos (-lōz)], **1,** a building made of adobe, or sun-dried brick, by the Indians of New Mexico, and serving as the dwelling of the entire village or tribe; **2,** in the U. S. and Spanish America, an Indian or Spanish village: **Pueblo,** a member of one of the tribes of Indians living in pueblos.

pu-er-ile (pū'ĕr-ĭl; *Br.* pū'ĕr-īl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to childhood; **2,** immature; foolish; silly.—*n.* **pu"er-il'i-ty.**

puff (pŭf), *n.* **1,** a short quick blast; a sudden breath forced out; **2,** any of a number of objects, generally round, soft, light, etc.; **3,** a soft ball or pad used to apply powder to the skin or hair; **4,** a very light cake or tart filled with cream or custard; **5,** in dressmaking, a piece of material gathered on two sides so as to stand out in the center; **6,** *Colloq.,* exaggerated praise printed in a newspaper:—*v.i.* **1,** to send out air, smoke, breath, etc., with sudden force; **2,** to breathe quick and hard, as a runner; **3,** to swell with air; **4,** to swell with importance:—*v.t.* **1,** to blow, drive, etc., with whiffs or little blasts; **2,** to cause to swell, as with wind, or, figuratively, with importance; **3,** to praise in too high terms; **4,** to arrange in puffs, as the hair, dress material, etc.

puff-ball (pŭf'bôl"), *n.* any of various ball-shaped fungi that, when broken open, send out a cloud of dustlike spores.

puf-fin (pŭf'ĭn), *n.* any of various northern sea birds related to the auk, with short-necked bodies and large bills.

puff-y (pŭf'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** swollen with air or any soft matter; bloated; **2,** inflated in manner; **3,** blowing in little gusts.—*n.* **puff'i-ness.**

pug (pŭg), *n.* one of a breed of lap dogs, with a short, broad nose, wrinkled face, and tightly curled tail: also called *pug dog.*

pu-gil-ism (pū'jĭ-lĭzm), *n.* professional boxing; prize fighting.—*n.* **pu'gil-ist.**—*adj.* **pu"gil-is'tic.**

pug-na-cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *adj.* inclined to fight; quarrelsome.—*adv.* **pug-na'cious-ly.**—*n.* **pug-na'cious-ness.**

pug-nac-i-ty (pŭg-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

pug nose a nose turned up and broad-ened at the tip; a snub nose.—*adj.* **pug'—nosed".**

pu-is-sant (pū'ĭ-sănt; pū-ĭs'ănt), *adj.* powerful; strong; forceful; vigorous; as, *puissant* words.—*adv.* **pu'is-sant-ly.**—*n.* **pu'is-sance.**

pule (pūl), *v.i.* to cry weakly; whine, as a sickly child.

pull (pōōl), *v.t.* **1,** to draw out or toward one by exerting force; as, to *pull* a nail; *pull* a tooth; **2,** to draw in any direction; drag; haul; **3,** to pluck; as, to *pull* grapes; —*v.i.* to draw forcibly; tug:—*n.* **1,** the act of using force to draw; a tug; **2,** something pulled, as a proof in printing; **3,** a handle by which something is pulled, as of a bell, drawer, etc.; **4,** *Colloq.,* unfair advantage due to influence.—*n.* **pull'er.**

pul-let (pōōl'ĕt), *n.* a young hen or one not fully grown.

pul-ley (pōōl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pulleys (-lz)], **1,** a wheel with a flat face, used with a belt drive to transmit power; **2,** a wheel with a grooved rim in which a rope works: used in lifting or directing weights, beams, etc.

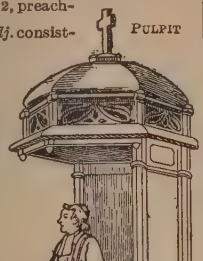
Pull-man (pōōl'măn), *n.* a sleeping car with berths and staterooms, or a day car with comfortable chairs: named from the inventor: also called *Pullman car.*

pul-mo-na-ry (pŭl'mō-nā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the lungs; as, *pulmonary* arteries.—*adj.* **pul-mon'ic.**

pulp (pŭlp), *n.* **1,** any soft, fleshy part of an animal or vegetable body, as of fruit;

specif., the inner, fleshy part of a tooth (see *tooth*, illus.); 2, any soft, formless mass; as, wood *pulp*; paper *pulp*.

pul-pit (pōōl'pĭt), *n.* 1, a raised stand or desk in a church, from which the sermon is delivered; 2, preachers as a class.


PULPIT

pulp-y (pŭl'pĭ), *adj.* consisting of, or like, a soft, moist mass of matter; soft; fleshy.—*n.* **pulp'i-ness.**

pul-sate (pŭl'sāt), *v.i.* 1, to throb, as a pulse; 2, to beat, as the heart.

pul-sa-tion (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* 1, a single throb or beat, as of the heart; 2, the act of throbbing or beating.

[1]pulse (pŭls), *n.* 1, a throbbing or beating in an artery, which may be felt with the finger; 2, a stroke or beat occurring at regular intervals; vibration:—*v.i.* to beat or throb, as an artery.—*adj.* **pulse'less.**

[2]pulse (pŭls), *n.* any of various leguminous plants such as peas, beans, or the like; also, the seeds of such plants used for food.

pul-som-e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* a pump for raising water by means of steam: also called *vacuum pump.*

pul-ver-ize (pŭl'vĕr-īz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to reduce, or be reduced, to powder, by crushing, grinding, etc.—*n.* **pul"ver-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **pul'ver-iz"er.**

pu-ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* a large, tawny, catlike animal of America; the mountain lion, or cougar.

PUMA (1/8)

pum-ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* a hard, light, porous, volcanic rock, used for cleaning or rubbing: also called *pumice stone.*

[1]pump (pŭmp), *n.* a mechanical device for raising or otherwise moving, or for compressing or exhausting, a liquid or gas by means of suction or pressure:—*v.t.* 1, to raise or draw, as water, by means of a pump; 2, to draw water or other fluids from; as, to *pump* a well dry; 3, to draw out by artful questions; as, to *pump* a secret out of a friend; 4, to get information from (a person) by questioning:—*v.i.* 1, to raise water or other fluids with a pump; 2, to work a pump.—*n.* **pump'er.**

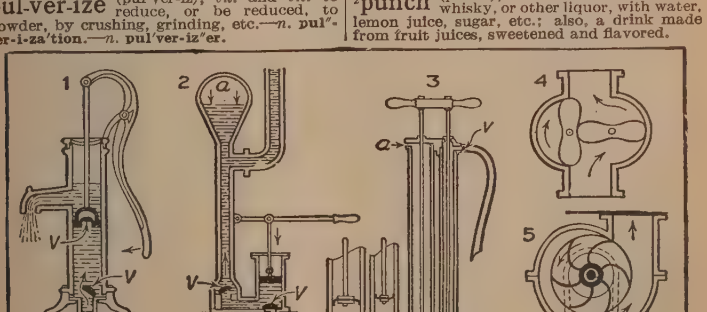
[2]pump (pŭmp), *n.* a low shoe, usually light in weight, without lacing.

pump-kin (pŭmp'kĭn; *Colloq.* pŭng'kĭn), *n.* a plant of the gourd family; also, its edible fruit.

pun (pŭn), *n.* a play on words similar in sound but different in meaning:—*v.i.* to make puns or a pun.

[1]punch (pŭnch), *n.* 1, a tool for making dents or holes; 2, a machine tool for stamping and forming sheet-metal articles; 3, a blow or thrust, esp. with the closed fist; 4, *Slang*, force; energy:—*v.t.* 1, to perforate with a punch; 2, to make (a hole) with a punch; 3, to strike with the closed fist.

[2]punch (pŭnch), *n.* a drink made of rum, whisky, or other liquor, with water, lemon juice, sugar, etc.; also, a drink made from fruit juices, sweetened and flavored.



PUMPS.—1, suction, or lift, pump: *V, V*, valves; 2, force pump: *a*, air dome; *V, V*, valves; 3, double-acting tire pump: *a*, intake; *s*, valve at outlet; *A*, detail of the two pistons, showing piston leathers turned in opposite directions; 4, rotary pump; 5, centrifugal pump.

punch-eon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* a liquor cask of varying capacity, generally holding 84 wine gallons.

punc-til-i-o (pŭngk-til'i-ō; pŭngk-tŭ'yō), *n.* [*pl.* punctilios (-ōz; -yōz)], a precise point in form, conduct, or ceremony; formal exactness or correctness.

punc-til-i-ous (pŭngk-til'i-ŭs; pŭngk-til'yŭs), *adj.* very nice or precise in conduct; exact to excess.—*adv.* **punc-til'i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **punc-til'i-ous-ness.**

punc-tu-al (pŭngk'tū-ăl), *adj.* prompt; also, done at the exact time.—*adv.* **punc'tu-al-ly.**

punc-tu-al-i-ty (pŭngk"tū-ăl'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being prompt, esp. in keeping an appointment or engagement.

punc-tu-ate (pŭngk'tū-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to mark with points, such as the comma and period; **2,** to make clear by separating into parts with such points:—*v.i.* to use marks of division in writing or printing.

punc-tu-a-tion (pŭngk"tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** in writing or printing, the division of a composition into parts, as sentences or parts of sentences, for the sake of clearness, by means of marks devised for the purpose; **2,** the marks used for such division: **punctuation marks,** the comma [,], semicolon [;], colon [:], period [.], interrogation mark [?], exclamation mark [!], dash [—], parentheses [()], brackets [], and double and single quotation marks [" " ' ']

punc-ture (pŭngk'tŭr), *n.* a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument:—*v.t.* to make a hole in, or pierce, as with a pointed instrument; prick.

pun-dit (pŭn'dit), *n.* a learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, the laws of India, Hindu religion, etc.

pun-gen-cy (pŭn'jĕn-si), *n.* sharpness; tartness; biting quality.

pun-gent (pŭn'jĕnt), *adj.* **1,** stinging, pricking, or biting; as, a *pungent* acid; **2,** piercing; keen; **3,** sarcastic; caustic.—*adv.* **pun'gent-ly.**

Pu-nic (pū'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the qualities of, the Carthaginians, whom the Romans considered treacherous; hence, deceitful:—*n.* the language of the Carthaginians, akin to Hebrew.

pun-ish (pŭn'ish), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to pay the penalty of a crime or fault, as by fine, pain, or death; correct; **2,** *Colloq.,* to handle roughly.—*n.* **pun'ish-er.**

pun-ish-a-ble (pŭn'ish-*a*-bl), *adj.* deserving of, or liable to, a penalty; as, a crime *punishable* by death.

pun-ish-ment (pŭn'ish-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** penalty inflicted for a crime or fault; **2,** *Colloq.,* rough treatment.

pu-ni-tive (pū'ni-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, involving, or inflicting, penalty.

punk (pŭngk), *n.* **1,** partly decayed wood; tinder; **2,** a substance that will burn without a flame.

pun-ster (pŭn'stĕr), *n.* one given to punning, or playing upon words.

[1]punt (pŭnt), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat for use on quiet water, as ponds or streams, square at the ends, usually propelled with a pole:—*v.t.* to propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole:—*v.i.* to go fishing, boating, or shooting in a punt.—*n.* **punt'er.**

[2]punt (pŭnt), *n.* in football, the act of kicking the ball, when dropped from the hand, before it touches the ground; also, the kick so made:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to kick (a football) so dropped before it touches the ground.

pu-ny (pū'nĭ), *adj.* small in strength or size; weak; feeble.—*n.* **pu'ni-ness.**

pup (pŭp), *n.* **1,** a young dog; a puppy; **2,** the young of any of several other mammals, as of the seal: **pup tent,** a small shelter tent without sides and open at the ends, for soldiers and campers; a dog tent.

pu-pa (pū'pă), *n.* [*pl.* pupæ (-pē)], the resting stage in the life of the higher insects, during which the larva changes to the adult.—*adj.* **pu'pal.**

[1]pu-pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* **1,** a young person of either sex who is under the care of a teacher; **2,** one in his minority; one under the care of a guardian.—*n.* **pu'pil-age.**

[2]pu-pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* the opening in the iris of the eye, through which rays of light pass to the retina.

pup-pet (pŭp'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a small doll or image, esp. one moved by wires in a mock drama; a marionette; **2,** one who is under the influence and control of another.

pup-py (pŭp'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* puppies (-iz)], **1,** a young dog; **2,** a conceited young man; a silly fop.—*n.* **pup'py-ish.**

pur (pûr), *n.* the low murmuring of a cat when pleased:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to utter, or show by, such a sound. Also, **purr,** *Pfd. S.*

pur-blind (pûr'blīnd"), *adj.* **1,** almost without sight; seeing dimly; **2,** mentally shortsighted or dull.—*adv.* **pur'-blind"ly.**—*n.* **pur'blind"ness.**

pur-chase (pûr'chās), *v.t.* to get by paying money or its equivalent; acquire; buy:—*n.* **1,** the act of buying; **2,** the thing bought; **3,** a mechanical hold or advantage in raising heavy bodies; as, to get a *purchase* on a thing to be lifted.—*n.* **pur'chas-er.**—*adj.* **pur'chas-a-ble.**

pure (pūr), *adj.* **1,** genuine; real; **2,** free from any foreign or adulterating matter; clear; clean; **3,** free from any defilement; innocent; **4,** sheer; mere; as, *pure* villainy.—*adv.* **pure'ly.**—*n.* **pure'ness.**

***pu-rée** (pū'rā'), [Fr.], *n.* a thick soup made of meat and vegetables boiled and rubbed through a sieve.

pur-ga-tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of cleansing; esp., the expulsion of waste matter from the intestines; **2,** the clearing from alleged guilt, as by oath.

pur-ga-tive (pûr'gă-tĭv), *adj.* having the power of cleansing:—*n.* a medicine for the purpose of cleansing the system of waste and impurities; a cathartic.

pur-ga-to-ry (pûr'gă-tō-rĭ), *n.* **1,** in the Roman Catholic creed, the state after death in which the souls of the faithful are purified from venial sins by suffering; **2,** hence, any place of torment or misery:—*adj.* cleansing.—*n.* **pur'ga-to'ri-al.**

purge (pûrj), *v.t.* **1,** to cleanse or free from impurities; **2,** to clear of guilt; also, to remove; wash away; as, to *purge* one's sins; **3,** to cleanse by the action of a cathartic medicine:—*v.i.* **1,** to become pure or clean; **2,** to clear the bowels by the use of a cathartic:—*n.* **1,** the act or process of cleansing; **2,** a purgative.—*n.* **purg'er.**

pu-ri-fi-ca-tion (pū″rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* cleansing from guilt or from moral or physical impurity.

pu-ri-fy (pūr′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to make clean; **2,** to free from guilt; **3,** to make ceremonially clean, as by a religious ceremony; **4,** to free from impurities, as food, water, etc.: —*v.i.* to become clean.—*n.* **pu′ri-fi′er.**

pur-ism (pūr′ĭzm), *n.* **1,** great nicety as to the choice of words; **2,** an example of such nicety.

pur-ist (pūr′ĭst), *n.* one who is very careful and precise in the choice of his language.—*adj.* **pu-ris′tic.**

pu-ri-tan (pū′rĭ-tăn), *n.* one who is very strict in his religious life, or over-strict in morals:—**Puritan,** one who in England or her Americam colonies in the 16th and 17th centuries insisted upon simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law, and who emphasized morality and freedom of religious belief.

Pu-ri-tan-ism (pū′rĭ-tăn-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Puritans; hence, great strictness in matters of religion and morals.

pu-ri-tan-ic (pū″rĭ-tăn′ĭk), *adj.* strict and precise in the matter of religious duties and moral conduct of life; rigid; austere; also, exacting; as, *puritanic* laws. Also, **pu″ri-tan′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pu″ri-tan′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **pu″ri-tan′i-cal-ness.**

pu-ri-ty (pū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being clean, pure, or unadulterated; **2,** virtue; innocence.

[1]purl (pûrl), *n.* a warm spiced ale or gin: so called from the bubbles on the surface.

[2]purl (pûrl), *n.* **1,** an embroidered or puckered border; **2,** a certain reversed stitch in knitting; **3,** a kind of gilt lace or cord for use on a border:—*v.t.* **1,** to ornament with an embroidered border; **2,** to reverse (stitches) in knitting:—*v.i.* **1,** to reverse knitting stitches; **2,** to embroider a border.

[3]purl (pûrl), *v.i.* **1,** to ripple or flow with a gentle murmur; **2,** to move in a circular motion; whirl:—*n.* **1,** the sound of rippling water; **2,** an eddy; a small whirlpool.

pur-lieus (pûr′lūz), *n.pl.* adjacent districts; environs; outskirts.

pur-loin (pûr-loin′), *v.t.* to steal:—*v.i.* to be guilty of stealing.—*n.* **pur-loin′er.**

pur-ple (pûr′pl), *adj.* **1,** of the color of robes of state; **2,** hence, regal; royal:—*n.* **1,** a color resulting from a mixture of red and blue; formerly, a deep crimson; **2,** a robe of this color formerly worn by royalty; **3,** hence, royal power or dignity; also, great wealth or high rank; as, born to the *purple*:—*v.t.* to dye or color a purple color:—*v.i.* to become purple. —*adj.* **pur′plish.**

pur-port (pûr′pōrt), *n.* meaning; design; import:—*v.t.* (pûr′pōrt; pûr-pōrt′), to mean; signify; intend.

pur-pose (pûr′pŭs), *n.* **1,** settled intention; design; **2,** the end or aim desired:—*v.t.* to intend or resolve; design:—*v.i.* to have an intention.—*adj.* **pur′pose-less.** —*adv.* **pur′pose-ly.**

pur-pose-ful (pûr′pŭs-fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** having an aim in view; not aimless; **2,** serving an end or aim.—*adv.* **pur′-pose-ful-ly.**

purr (pûr), *n.* the low murmuring of a cat when pleased:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to utter, or show by making, such a sound. Also, **pur.**

purse (pûrs), *n.* **1,** a small bag or pouch for money; **2,** a sum of money collected for a purpose; as, they made up a *purse* for the widow; also, such a sum offered as a prize; **3,** treasury; as, the public *purse*:—*v.t.* to pucker or wrinkle; as, to *purse* the lips.

purse-proud (pûrs′-proud″), *adj.* haughty because of the possession of great wealth.

purs-er (pûr′sẽr), *n.* **1,** an officer having charge of the provisions, clothing, and money of a ship; **2,** formerly, a paymaster.

purs-lane (pûrs′lān), *n.* a species of herb used as a salad or a potherb.

pur-su-ance (pŭr-sū′ăns), *n.* the act of following out, or state of being followed out; as, in *pursuance* of a plan.

pur-su-ant (pŭr-sū′ănt), *adj.* done as a result (of anything); conformable:—*adv.* in accordance; agreeably.—*adv.* **pur-su′ant-ly.**

pur-sue (pŭr-sū′), *v.t.* **1,** to follow with the aim of overtaking; chase; as, to *pursue* a thief; **2,** to seek; as, to *pursue* pleasure; **3,** to go on with; continue; as, to *pursue* one's studies:—*v.i.* **1,** to follow; **2,** to continue.—*n.* **pur-su′er.**

pur-suit (pŭr-sūt′), *n.* **1,** the act of following or seeking; chase; as, the *pursuit* of game or of a thief; **2,** a following up for a purpose; as, in *pursuit* of one's business; **3,** occupation.

pur-sy (pûr′sĭ), *adj.* fat, thick, and short-winded.—*n.* **pur′si-ness.**

pu-ru-lent (pū′rōō-lĕnt), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, pus.—*n.* **pu′ru-lence; pu′ru-len-cy.**

pur-vey (pŭr-vā′), *v.t.* to provide; procure, as provisions:—*v.i.* to purchase provisions or food.—*n.* **pur-vey′or.**

pur-vey-ance (pŭr-vā′ăns), *n.* **1,** the act of providing; provision; **2,** provisions supplied; **3,** the right formerly accorded to royalty of buying up provisions without the owner's consent.

pur-view (pûr′vū), *n.* **1,** extent or scope of anything; **2,** the scope or body of a statute; **3,** range of vision; outlook.

pus (pŭs), *n.* the white or yellowish white substance produced by inflammation, in sores, etc.; matter.—*adj.* **[1]pus′sy.**

push (pŏŏsh), *v.t.* **1,** to press against with force, for the purpose of moving; **2,** to urge forward or extend by effort; as, to *push* one's interests; **3,** to drive by pressure; urge; as, to *push* a debtor:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a steady forward effort; as, the army *pushed* on; **2,** to press hard in order to move:—*n.* **1,** a thrust; force applied; **2,** an effort or attempt; **3,** an emergency; **4,** *Colloq.,* enterprise; energy; as, a man with *push*.—*n.* **push′er.**—*p.adj.* **push′ing.**

pu-sil-lan-i-mous (pū″sĭ-lăn′ĭ-mŭs), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted.—*adv.* **pu″sil-lan′i-mous-ly.**—*n.* **pu″sil-la-nim′i-ty.**

puss (pŏŏs), *n.* **1,** a cat: a pet name; **2,** *Colloq.,* a girl or young woman. Also, **[2]puss′y.**

pus-tu-lar (pŭs′tū-lẽr), *adj.* covered with pimples filled with pus.

pus-tule (pŭs′tūl), *n.* a large pimple full of pus.—*adj.* **pus′tu-lous.**

[1]put (po͝ot), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* put, *p.pr.* put'ting], **1**, to push or drive onward; thrust; send; **2**, to throw or hurl with an upward and outward motion of the arm; as, to *put* the shot; **3**, to force or urge; as, to *put* a horse through his paces; **4**, to cause to be in any situation, state, or position; place; lay; as, to *put* a book on the table; **5**, to apply; as, to *put* one's mind to a task; **6**, to express; as, to *put* a thought into words; **7**, to fit; as, to *put* words to music: **put by**, to save, as money: **put off**, **1**, to postpone (an action); **2**, to turn (a person) aside from a purpose: **put on**, to assume, as pretentious airs: **put out**, **1**, to vex; **2**, to inconvenience; **3**, to disconcert; **4**, to send forth, as buds or shoots; **5**, to lend, as money at interest; **6**, to extinguish (fire); **7**, to publish: **put over**, *Slang*, to accomplish or bring about: **put through**, **1**, to carry out successfully; **2**, *Colloq.*, to subject to; as, to *put* him *through* an examination: **put up**, **1**, to offer for sale, esp. at auction; **2**, to raise (a price); **3**, to can or preserve (fruit); **4**, to offer or advance (funds), as on a bet: **5**, to lodge; **6**, to nominate, as for membership; **7**, to sheathe (a weapon): **put up to**, to incite (a person) to (mischief or daring):—*v.i.* **1**, to go or move; hasten; as, to *put* for school; **2**, to take one's course; as, the ship *put* into port: **put about**, of a ship, to alter the course; esp., to tack: **put in**, to head toward shore: **put on**, to make a pretense: **put up**, to lodge; take lodgings: **put up with**, to endure; tolerate:—*n.* a push; throw; thrust; the act of placing.

pu-ta-tive (pū'tā-tĭv), *adj.* supposed; reputed; regarded.

pu-tre-fac-tion (pū"trē-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of decaying; **2**, decomposition; rottenness.

pu-tre-fac-tive (pū"trē-făk'tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, decay; as, *putrefactive* chemicals.

pu-tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v.i.* to rot; corrupt:—*v.t.* to decay or become rotten.

pu-tres-cent (pū-trĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* becoming rotten; decomposed; decayed.—*n.* **pu-tres'cence.**

pu-trid (pū'trĭd), *adj.* **1**, corrupt; rotten; **2**, stinking; as, a *putrid* odor.—*n.* **pu'trid-ness.**—*n.* **pu-trid'i-ty.**

putt (pŭt), *n.* in golf, a short, careful stroke to play a ball into a hole:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to drive (a golf ball) into a hole with a short, careful stroke. Also, **[2]put.**

put-tee (pŭt'ē), *n.* **1**, a gaiter made of cloth wrapped spirally from ankle to knee: worn by soldiers or sportsmen; **2**, a stiff leather legging. Also, **put'tie**; **[1]put'ty.**

[1]putt-er (pŭt'ẽr), *n.* in golf, a short club, usually with a brass or iron head, used for playing the ball into a hole; also, one who putts with such a club.

[2]put-ter (pŭt'ẽr), *v.i.* to work idly or fussily. Also, **pot'ter**, *Pfd. S.*

putt-ing green (pŭt'ĭng), in golf, the plot of smooth turf around the hole into which the ball is played.

[2]put-ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.* a cement of whiting and linseed oil used for filling cracks, holding panes in window sashes, etc.:—*v.t.* to fill with such cement.

puz-zle (pŭz'l), *n.* **1**, something that perplexes or causes embarrassment; **2**, a toy made to tax one's skill in arranging its parts; **3**, a problem; riddle:—*v.i.* to think in perplexity; as, to *puzzle* over a mystery:—*v.t.* **1**, to perplex; entangle; embarrass; **2**, to solve by clever thinking; as, to *puzzle* out a riddle.—*n.* **puz'zle-ment.**—*n.* **puz'zler.**

pyg-my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pygmies (-mĭz)], **1**, a dwarf; **2**, a very insignificant person:—*adj.* very small; dwarfish; as, *pygmy* plants. Also, **pig'my.**

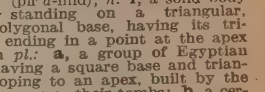
py-ja-ma (pī-jä'mȧ; pĭ-jä'mȧ), *n.* **1**, an Oriental garment, consisting of a pair of loose silk or cotton trousers; **2**, in *pl.*, (usually, in the U. S., *pajamas*), a sleeping suit consisting of a jacket and a pair of loose trousers. Also, **pa-ja'ma.**

py-lon (pī'lŏn), *n.* a gateway in the form of a truncated pyramid; a post or tower used as a marker to indicate the course over which an airplane is to fly.

py-lo-rus (pī-lō'rŭs; pĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* pylori (-rī)], the lower opening of the stomach, leading to the small intestine: also called *pyloric valve*.—*adj.* **py-lor'ic.**

py-or-rhe-a (pī"ō-rē'ȧ), *n.* a discharge of pus: used popularly as the name of a disease (*pyorrhea alveolaris*) of the mouth, characterized by inflammatory infection of the gums and loosening of the teeth.

pyr-a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* **1**, a solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, having its triangular sides ending in a point at the apex or top; **2**, in *pl.*: **a**, a group of Egyptian monuments having a square base and triangular sides sloping to an apex, built by the early kings to serve as their tombs; **b**, a certain game at billiards.—*adj.* **py-ram'i-dal.**—*a dj.* **pyr"a-mid'ic; pyr"a-mid'i-cal.**



PYRAMIDS OF GIZA, EGYPT

pyre (pīr), *n.* a funeral pile; a pile, as of wood, for ceremonially burning a dead body.

py-rex (pī'rĕks), *n.* a variety of glassware, used in cooking, possessing unusual strength and resistance to heat.

py-rite (pī'rīt; pĭr'īt), *n.* a yellow mineral with a bright luster, formed of iron and sulphur; iron pyrites.

py-ri-tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* a mixture of sulphur with iron, copper, etc., as pyrite.

py-ro-tech-nic (pī"rō-tĕk'nĭk; pĭr"ō-), *adj.* pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them:—**pyrotechnics**, *n.pl.* **1**, fireworks or the art of making them; **2**, hence, showy brilliance, as of wit; any brilliant display. Also, *n.* **py'ro-tech'ny.**—*n.* **py'ro-tech'nist.**

py-thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* a large serpent closely resembling the boa.

pyth-o-ness (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* any woman supposed to have the power of foretelling events; esp., one of the priestesses of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

pyx (pĭks), *n.* **1**, (also, *pix*), in the Roman Catholic Church, the box or container in which the consecrated wafer or Host is placed; **2**, the box in which coins are tested at the British mint before being circulated.

Q

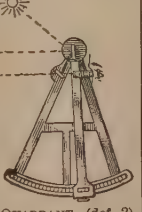
[1]quack (kwăk), *n.* the cry of a duck, or a harsh sound like it:—*v.i.* to utter a quack, or a sound like it.

[2]quack (kwăk), *n.* **1,** an ignorant person who claims medical skill and knowledge of marvelous remedies; **2,** hence, a pretender:—*v.i.* **1,** to pretend to medical skill; **2,** to make false claims of any kind:—*adj.* making false claims; fraudulent; as, a *quack* doctor.—*n.* **quack'er-y.**

[1]quad (kwŏd), *n.* in printing, a blank type, or quadrat, used for spacing.

[2]quad (kwŏd), *n. Colloq.*, a quadrangle or four-sided inclosure, as of a college.

quad-ran-gle (kwŏd'răng"gl), *n.* **1,** a four-sided court or lawn, surrounded by buildings, esp. on a college campus; **2,** a plane figure with four angles and four sides.—*adj.* **quad-ran'gu-lar.**



QUADRANT (def. 2) As formerly used on shipboard.

quad-rant (kwŏd'rănt), *n.* **1,** one fourth of a circle, or an arc of 90 degrees; **2,** an instrument containing a scale for measuring angles up to 90 degrees, usually in the form of an arc of 45 degrees, with a movable arm: formerly used in navigation, but now replaced by the sextant; **3,** an instrument for measuring the altitude of heavenly bodies; **4,** a device for raising a cannon to give it the desired range.

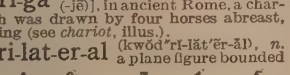
quad-rat (kwŏd'răt), *n.* in printing, a blank piece of type metal used for spacing a line: also called *quad.*

quad-rat-ic (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *n.* an equation in which the unknown quantity occurs in the second, but no higher, power:—**quadratics,** *pl.* used as *sing.* that part of algebra which treats of such equations:—*adj.* **1,** square; **2,** in algebra, involving the second, but no higher, power of an unknown quantity; as, a *quadratic* equation.

quad-ren-ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** lasting through four years; **2,** happening once in four years.—*adv.* **quad-ren'ni-al-ly.**

quad-ri-ga (kwŏd-rī'gȧ), *n.* [*pl.* quadrigæ (-jē)], in ancient Rome, a chariot which was drawn by four horses abreast, as in racing (see *chariot*, illus.).

quad-ri-lat-er-al (kwŏd"rĭ-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *n.* a plane figure bounded by four straight lines, as a parallelogram:—*adj.* having four sides.



QUADRILATERALS

1–4, parallelograms: 1, 2, rectangles; 1, square; 2, long rectangle; 3, rhomboid, or long parallelogram; 4, rhombus, lozenge, or diamond; 5, trapezoid.

qua-drille (kwȧ-drĭl'), *n.* **1,** an old-fashioned square dance for four couples; **2,** the music for it; **3,** a certain game of cards, played by four persons.

quad-ril-lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* in U. S. and French usage, the number denoted by one with 15 ciphers; in Great Britain, one with 24 ciphers.

quad-roon (kwŏd-rōōn'), *n.* a person having one fourth negro blood; the child of a mulatto and a white.

quad-ru-ped (kwŏd'rōō-pĕd), *n.* a four-footed animal:—*adj.* having four feet.—*adj.* **quad-ru'pe-dal.**

quad-ru-ple (kwŏd'rōō-pl), *adj.* fourfold:—*n.* a sum or quantity four times as great as another:—*v.t.* to multiply by four:—*v.i.* to increase fourfold.

quad-ru-plet (kwŏd'rōō-plĕt), *n.* **1,** a combination of four of one kind; **2,** one of four children born at one birth.

quad-ru-plex (kwŏd'rōō-plĕks), *adj.* fourfold; used esp. to describe a system of telegraphy in which four messages, two in each direction, can be sent at the same time over a single wire.

quad-ru-pli-cate (kwŏd-rōō'plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to multiply by four:—*adj.* (-plĭ-kāt), **1,** four times as great; **2,** in mathematics, raised to the fourth power:—*n.* (-plĭ-kāt), one of four like things.—*n.* **quad-ru"pli-ca'tion.**

quaff (kwăf), *v.t.* to drink or swallow in large quantities:—*v.i.* to drink deeply.

quag-ga (kwăg'ȧ), *n.* a South African four-footed animal of the zebra family: said to be no longer in existence.

quag-gy (kwăg'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** giving under the feet, as soft, wet ground; boggy; **2,** hence, flabby; limp.

quag-mire (kwăg'mīr"), *n.* soft, miry ground which yields under the feet; a bog; marsh.

[1]quail (kwāl), *n.* [*pl.* quail; quails], any of various game birds allied to the partridge, including the bobwhite: in the U. S., locally called *partridge.*

[2]quail (kwāl), *v.i.* to shrink from pain or danger; lose heart; cower.

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* pleasingly odd or unusual in appearance or manner; esp., attractive because of an old-fashioned daintiness or prettiness.—*adv.* **quaint'ly.**—*n.* **quaint'ness.**

quake (kwāk), *v.i.* **1,** to shake from internal shock or convulsion; as, the earth *quakes;* **2,** to tremble or shake with fear, cold, etc.; quiver:—*n.* a shaking or trembling; esp., an earthquake.

Quak-er (kwāk'ĕr), *n.* a member of a religious sect, officially called *Society of Friends,* founded about 1650: orig. applied in derision.—*n. fem.* **Quak'er-ess.**—*adj.* **Quak'er-ish.**—*n.* **Quak'er-ism.**

qual-i-fi-er (kwŏl'ĭ-fī"ĕr), *n.* **1,** that which limits or modifies: **2,** in grammar, a word, as an adjective or adverb, which modifies or limits the meaning of another word.

qual-i-fy (kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to make fit for any office, occupation, etc.; **2,** to moderate; lessen; soften; as, to *qualify* censure; **3,** to limit; modify; alter slightly; as,

to *qualify* a statement:—*v.i.* to be or become competent or fit for any office or employment. —*p.adj.* **qual'i-fied.**—*n.* **qual"i-fi-ca'tion.**

qual-i-ta-tive (kwŏl'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to quality or kind, as opposed to quantity or amount; as, *qualitative* analysis.—*adv.* **qual'i-ta-tive-ly.**

qual-i-ty (kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* qualities (-tĭz)], **1,** that which distinguishes one person or thing from others, as color, weight, skill, etc.; **2,** essential nature; kind; as, the *qualities* of iron; **3,** rank; as, a lady of *quality.*

qualm (kwäm), *n.* **1,** a feeling of sickness, esp. of the stomach; **2,** hence, a sudden misgiving; **3,** a twinge of conscience. —*adj.* **qualm'ish.**

quan-da-ry (kwŏn'dā-rĭ; *Br.* kwŏn-dā'-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* quandaries (-rĭz)], a state of hesitation or doubt; dilemma.

quan-ti-ta-tive (kwŏn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to quantity or amount, as opposed to quality or kind; as, *quantitative* analysis.—*adv.* **quan'ti-ta-tive-ly.**

quan-ti-ty (kwŏn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* quantities (-tĭz)], **1,** that property of a thing which permits its exact measurement with reference to some fixed standard, as of volume, weight, or the like; size; magnitude; as, this bag contains one bushel in *quantity;* **2,** any uncertain bulk, weight, or number; **3,** a large portion, sum, or mass; as, material in *quantity;* **4,** the sound given to a syllable, as long or short; **5,** in mathematics, anything that can be increased, divided, or measured.

quar-an-tine (kwŏr'ăn-tēn), *n.* **1,** the time during which an incoming vessel suspected of carrying a dangerous disease is not allowed to communicate with the shore; **2,** any enforced restriction placed on a person, thing, or place because of contagious disease:—*v.t.* (kwŏr'ăn-tēn; kwŏr"-ăn-tēn'), to place under restraint because of disease, as a person or ship.

quar-rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *n.* **1,** an angry dispute; a petty fight; **2,** a cause for dispute; **3,** a disagreement or falling out; serious breach of friendship:—*v.i.* **1,** to dispute violently; fight: usually with *with;* **2,** to disagree; fall out; **3,** to find fault: with *with;* as, to *quarrel* with a theory.—*n.* **quar'rel-er; quar'rel-ler.**—*adj.* **quar'rel-some.**—*adv.* **quar'rel-some-ly.**—*n.* **quar'rel-some-ness.**

[1]quar-ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* quarries (-ĭz)], an excavation from which stone is obtained by cutting or blasting (see illus. next page):—*v.t.* **1,** to dig or take from an excavation or hole; **2,** to dig into; excavate.

[2]quar-ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* quarries (-ĭz)], a beast or bird when hunted, caught, or killed, the object of a chase.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* **1,** a measure of capacity; two pints, or one fourth of a gallon, or, in dry measure, one eighth of a peck; **2,** a vessel containing a quart, or its contents.

quar-ter (kwôr'tẽr), *n.* **1,** one of the four equal parts into which a thing may be, or is, divided; **2,** one fourth of a hundredweight; 25 or 28 pounds; **3,** in England, one fourth of a ton, or eight bushels: used esp. in measuring grain; **4,** three months, or a fourth of one year; **5,** one half of a semester at school or college; **6,** a fourth of a dollar, or 25 cents; also, a silver coin of this value; **7,** one of the four cardinal points of the compass; hence, any part of the earth; as, men came from all *quarters;* **8,** a particular place or district; as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris; **9,** one of the four limbs of an animal with the parts near it; as, a *quarter* of beef; **10,** a fourth part of the moon's monthly revolution; **11,** the aspect or phase of the moon when halfway between new and full; **12,** in heraldry, one of the four parts into which a shield is divided; **13,** life granted to a captive or enemy; mercy; as, to give no *quarter;* **14,** in *pl.,* lodgings, esp. for soldiers:—*adj.* consisting of, or equal to, a fourth part of something; as, a *quarter* hour: —*v.t.* **1,** to divide into four equal parts; also, to divide into parts; dismember, as, formerly, executed criminals; **2,** to quarter-saw; **3,** to furnish with food and lodging; as, to *quarter* soldiers in a town.

quar-ter day a day on which quarterly rents are officially due and tenancies begin and end.

quar-ter–deck (kwôr'tẽr-dĕk"), *n.* that part of the upper deck of a ship which is behind the mainmast.

quar-tered (kwôr'tẽrd), *p.adj.* **1,** divided into four equal parts; **2,** furnished with shelter, or quarters: **quartered oak,** oak lumber obtained by sawing the trunk lengthwise into quarters through the center and then sawing these in such a way as to bring out the grain of the marks radiating from the center, called *medullary rays.*

quar-ter-foil (kwôr'tẽr-foil"), *n.* **1,** a flower with four leaves, or a leaf with four leaflets; **2,** an ornament somewhat like a leaf and having four lobes. Also, **quat're-foil",** *Pfd. S.*

quar-ter-ing (kwôr'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of assigning lodging or quarters, as to soldiers; **2,** the placing of more than one coat of arms on a shield to show the different families from which a person is descended; **3,** any one of the four or more quarters of a coat of arms, or the device on it.

quar-ter-ly (kwôr'tẽr-lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* quarterlies (-lĭz)], a publication issued once every three months:—*adj.* **1,** consisting of, or containing, a fourth part; **2,** coming, or falling due, once every three months; as, a *quarterly* meeting:—*adv.* **1,** once in each fourth of the year; **2,** by or in quarters.

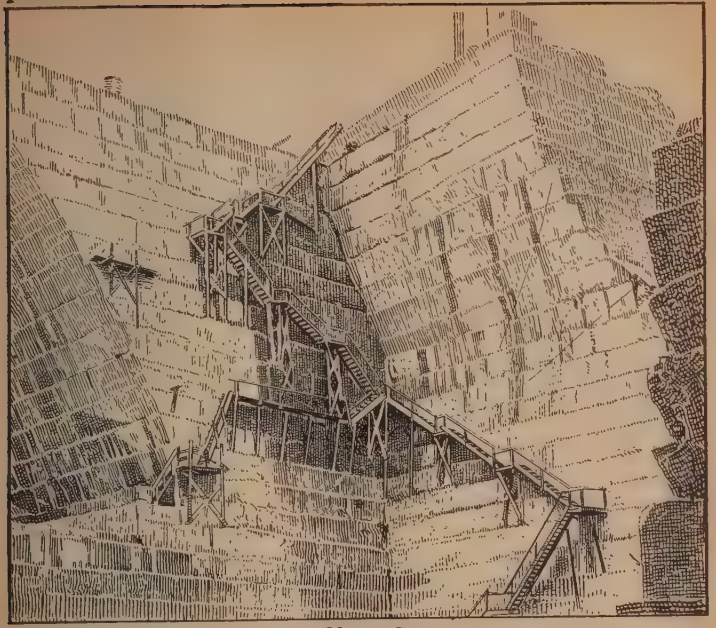
quar-ter-mas-ter (kwôr'tẽr-măs"tẽr), *n.* **1,** in the army, an officer whose duty it is to provide lodgings, food, clothing, and other supplies for soldiers; **2,** in the navy, a petty officer who attends to the steering, signals, soundings, etc., of ships.

quar-tern (kwôr'tẽrn), *n.* **1,** a quarter; a fourth part; **2,** in Great Britain, a quarter of various weights and measures, as of an ounce, a pint, or a peck; **3,** a loaf of bread weighing four pounds.

quar-ter–saw (kwôr'tẽr-sô"), *v.t.* to saw (a log, esp. an oak log) lengthwise through the center into quarters and then into boards in such a way as to bring out the grain to advantage.

quar-ter-staff (kwôr'tẽr-stăf"), *n.* [*pl.* quarterstaves (-stāvz"; -stăvz")], a stout stick from six to eight feet long, formerly used in England as a weapon.

quar-tet (kwôr-tĕt'), *n.* **1,** a musical composition for four parts for four voices or instruments; **2,** the four performers

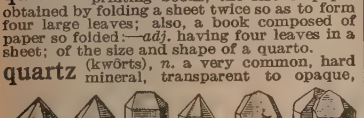


VERMONT MARBLE QUARRY

of such a composition; **3**, anything made up of four. Also, **quar-tette'**.

quar-to (kwôr'tō), *n.* [*pl.* quartos (-tōz)], in printing books, the size of paper obtained by folding a sheet twice so as to form four large leaves; also, a book composed of paper so folded:—*adj.* having four leaves in a sheet; of the size and shape of a quarto.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* a very common, hard mineral, transparent to opaque,



QUARTZ CRYSTALS

found in brilliant crystals or in a massive form, and composed of silica.

quartz-ite (kwôrt'sīt), *n.* a compact rock composed of grains of quartz.

[1]quash (kwŏsh), *v.t.* to subdue or crush, as a rebellion.

[2]quash (kwŏsh), *v.t.* to stop, as a suit; set aside, as an indictment.

qua-si (kwā'sī), *adv.* [Lat.], as if: used esp. in combination, meaning almost; seemingly; as, *quasi*-historical.

quas-si-a (kwŏsh'i-ȧ; kwäs'-; kwäsh'-), *n.* a very bitter drug obtained from the wood of any of several tropical American tress: used in medicine as a tonic, and sometimes as a substitute for hops in making beer.

quat-rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* a four-line stanza, in which, usually, the first and third lines rime, and the second and fourth.

qua-tre (kā'tĕr; kȧtr'), *n.* **1**, (also, *cater*), a die, domino, or card bearing a marking of four spots; **2**, the number four; **3**, in *pl.* (usually, *caters* or *quaters*), the changes rung on a set, or ring, of nine bells.

quat-re-foil (kăt'ĕr-foil"), *n.* **1**, a leaf or a flower with four leaflets radiating from a center; **2**, a carved stone ornament, or an opening, resembling a symmetrical leaf with four lobes. Also, **quar'ter-foil"**.

qua-ver (kwā'vĕr), *n.* **1**, a shaking or trembling, as of the voice; **2**, a trill in singing or playing; **3**, in music, an eighth note:—*v.i.* **1**, to shake or tremble; vibrate; **2**, to have a tremulous sound, as a

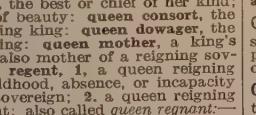
voice or musical instrument:—*v.t.* to utter or sing with trills or a tremulous sound.

quay (kē), *n.* a firmly built wharf for loading or unloading vessels.

quea-sy (kwē'zi), *adj.* **1,** affected with, or causing, nausea or vomiting; **2,** easily nauseated; **3,** hence, presenting difficulties; delicate: as, a *queasy* question.

queen (kwēn), *n.* **1,** a female sovereign, or woman who rules in her own right; **2,** the wife of a king; **3,** a gifted woman who is a natural leader in her sphere; as, a social *queen*; **4,** the perfect female of bees, ants, or termites, usually the only female in the group capable of reproduction; **5,** a playing card bearing a conventional drawing of a queen; **6,** the one of a set of chess pieces ranking next to the king; **7,** the best or chief of her kind; as, the *queen* of beauty: **queen consort,** the wife of a reigning king: **queen dowager,** the widow of a king: **queen mother,** a king's widow who is also mother of a reigning sovereign: **queen regent, 1,** a queen reigning during the childhood, absence, or incapacity of the actual sovereign; **2,** a queen reigning in her own right: also called *queen regnant*:—*v.i.* to rule as, or play the part of, a sovereign.—*adj.* and *adv.* **queen'ly.**—*n.* **queen'li-ness.**

queen-post (kwēn'-pōst'), *n.* one of two upright timbers in a roof truss placed at equal distances from the apex: distinguished from *king-post*, placed at the apex.



QUEEN-POST

A, ridgepole; BC, tiebeam; AB, AC, rafters; DB, GC, principal rafters; DE, GF, queen-posts; HE, IF, struts; DG, straining piece.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* **1,** differing from the ordinary or normal; droll; strange; **2,** giddy; faint; sick; as, a *queer* feeling; **3,** *Colloq.*, mentally unsound: open to question; **4,** *Slang*, counterfeit; sham; as, *queer* money.—*adv.* **queer'ly.**—*n.* **queer'ness.**

quell (kwĕl), *v.t.* **1,** to suppress or subdue; put an end to; as, to *quell* a riot; **2,** to calm; as, to *quell* rage.—*n.* **quell'er.**

quench (kwĕnch), *v.t.* **1,** to put out, as a fire; **2,** to cause to cease; stop; as, to *quench* thirst; **3,** to cool suddenly; as, to *quench* hot iron in water.—*adj* **quench'a-ble.**—*n.* **quench'er.**—*adj.* **quench'less.**

quer-u-lous (kwĕr'ōō-lŭs), *adj.* **1,** complaining; discontented; fretful; as, a *querulous* old man; **2,** expressing complaint or fretfulness, as a voice.—*adv.* **quer'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **quer'u-lous-ness.**

que-ry (kwē'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* queries (-rĭz)], **1,** a question; an inquiry; **2,** a question mark [?]:—*v.t.* **1,** to inquire into; ask; **2,** to express a doubt in regard to:—*v.i.* to ask questions.—*n.* **que'rist.**

quest (kwĕst), *n.* **1,** search; as, an animal in *quest* of food; **2,** in medieval romance, an expedition for a particular object, such as the Holy Grail; **3,** those engaged in an adventure or search, collectively:—*v.i.* to go forth seeking adventure; as, the knight *quested* forth.

ques-tion (kwĕs'chŭn), **1,** the act of asking; inquiry; **2,** that which is asked; interrogation; **3,** the subject under discussion or to be decided; as, the *question* before the meeting; **4,** dispute or doubt; as, these beyond *question* are the facts: **question mark,** an interrogation point; a mark [?] of punctuation put at the end of a question:—*v.t.* **1,** to ask; examine by queries; **2,** to consider doubtful: often with *whether*; **3,** to challenge; take exception to; as, I *question* that statement:—*v.i.* to make inquiries.—*n.* **ques'tion-er.**—*adv.* **ques'tion-ing-ly.**

ques-tion-a-ble (kwĕs'chŭn-ă-bl), *adj.* **1,** open to question or doubt; **2,** arousing suspicion; as, a *questionable* transaction in business.—*adv.* **ques'tion-a-bly.**—*n.* **ques'tion-a-ble-ness.**

ques-tion-naire (kwĕs-chŭn-âr'; *Fr.* kĕs"tyŏ"nâr'), *n.* a series of questions submitted to a number of persons, whose replies often serve as the basis of a report on the subject of the questions.

quet-zal (kĕt-säl'; kĕt'săl), *n.* **1,** a handsome bird of Central America, the national emblem of Guatemala, with a crest and a long tail; **2,** the monetary unit of Guatemala, equivalent to $1.00. Also, **que-zal'** (kĕ-säl').

queue (kū), *n.* **1,** a pigtail, or the tail of a wig; **2,** a line of people awaiting their turn to proceed. Also, **cue.**

quib-ble (kwĭb'l), *n.* a turn or shift from the point in question:—*v.i.* to avoid the truth by a skilful but trifling objection; equivocate.—*n.* **quib'bler.**—*n.* **quib'bling.**

quick (kwĭk), *adj.* **1,** rapid; swift; as, *quick* in action; **2,** nimble; as, *quick* on one's feet; **3,** prompt to respond to impressions; alert; as, a *quick* mind; **4,** accurate; unhesitating; ready; as, a *quick* eye; *quick* wit; **5,** easily excited; hasty; as, a *quick* temper; **6,** sensitive; as, a *quick* ear; **7,** sharp, as a curve; **8,** *Archaic*, having life:—*adv.* with haste; rapidly:—*n.* **1,** the living flesh; as, to cut the nails down to the *quick*; **2,** hence, figuratively, the feelings; as, she was hurt to the *quick*; **3,** a hedge of growing shrubs; a quickset hedge.—*adv.* **quick'ly.**—*n.* **quick'ness.**

quick-en (kwĭk'n), *v.t.* **1,** to come to life; become alive; **2,** to act or move more rapidly:—*v.t.* **1,** to increase the speed of; hasten; as, to *quicken* one's steps; **2,** to bring to life; **3,** to make keen; give new life to; refresh; cheer.—*n.* **quick'en-er.**

quick-lime (kwĭk'līm"), *n.* lime produced by burning limestone, shells, etc., with intense heat: transformed by the addition of water into slaked lime, and used in cement, mortar, and the like.

quick-sand (kwĭk'sănd"), *n.* sand soaked with water and yielding so easily that a person may readily sink into it.

quick-set (kwĭk'sĕt"), *n.* **1,** a cutting from a living shrub, esp. the hawthorn, set to grow, as for a hedge; **2,** a hedge formed in this manner.

quick-sil-ver (kwĭk'sĭl"vĕr), *n.* **1,** mercury, a silver-white metallic element; **2,** a compound of tin and mercury, formerly used on the backs of mirrors.

quick-step (kwĭk'stĕp"), *n.* a lively march, written in quick time.

quid (kwĭd), *n.* a piece of something to be chewed, esp. of tobacco; a cud.

quid-di-ty (kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* quiddities (-tiz)], **1,** an essential quality or attribute; **2,** a trifling nicety.

quid-nunc (kwĭd'nŭngk″), *n.* one who is curious to know everything that goes on; a gossip.

qui-es-cent (kwī-ĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* resting; calm; silent; still.—*adv.* **qui-es'cent-ly.**—*n.* **qui-es'cence; qui-es'cen-cy.**

qui-et (kwī'ĕt), *adj.* **1,** free from motion, disturbance, or noise; as, a *quiet* river; *quiet* life; *quiet* children; **2,** still; calm; as, a *quiet* night; **3,** peaceable; gentle; as, a *quiet* disposition; **4,** subdued and modest; as, *quiet* manners; **5,** not showy; as, *quiet* colors; **6,** informal, as a wedding:—*v.t.* **1,** to calm or make peaceful; **2,** to bring to a state of rest:—*v.i.* to become still or calm:—*n.* **1,** freedom from motion, noise, or disturbance; **2,** gentleness; composure; peace; rest.—*n.* **qui'et-er.**—*adv.* **qui'et-ly.**—*n.* **qui'et-ness.**

qui-e-tude (kwī'ē-tūd), *n.* rest; repose; quietness.

qui-e-tus (kwī-ē'tŭs), *n.* **1,** the final settlement of an account; **2,** anything which puts an end to action, esp. death.

quill (kwĭl), *n.* **1,** one of the large, strong feathers of a bird's wing or tail; also, the hollow shaft of a feather; **2,** a pen made from a feather; **3,** one of the long, sharp spines of the porcupine:—*v.t.* to plait or iron into small fluted ridges.

quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* a bed cover made by stitching a layer of soft cotton or wool between two layers of fabric; hence, any warm bed cover or counterpane:—*v.t.* **1,** to stitch together, as two layers or pieces of cloth, with a soft material between; **2,** to stuff in the manner of a quilt:—*v.i.* to stitch material together with soft material between, as in making a quilt.—*n.* **quilt'er.**

quilt-ing (kwĭlt'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act or process of making a quilt; **2,** the soft material, usually cotton, for such work.

quince (kwĭns), *n.* **1,** a bushy tree or shrub allied to the apple; **2,** the hard, applelike fruit of this tree, used for preserves.

qui-nine (kwī'nīn; kwĭ-nēn'; kwĭ-nīn'), *n.* a bitter drug obtained from the bark of the cinchona tree.

quin-quen-ni-al (kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; **2,** lasting five years:—*n.* such an event.

quin-sy (kwĭn'zĭ), *n.* severe inflammation of the tonsils and throat, accompanied by swelling and the formation of pus.

quin-tal (kwĭn'tăl), *n.* a unit of weight varying in different countries from 100 to 220 pounds.

quin-tes-sence (kwĭn-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1,** the pure essence, or most characteristic part, of anything; **2,** the most perfect form or embodiment of some quality.

quin-tet (kwĭn-tĕt'), *n.* **1,** a musical composition in five parts or for five voices or instruments; **2,** the five performers of such a composition; **3,** any set or group of five. Also, **quin-tette'.**

quin-tu-ple (kwĭn'tū-pl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become five times as much:—*adj.* fivefold.

quip (kwĭp), *n.* **1,** a short sarcastic remark; a smart retort; jeer; **2,** a quibble; **3,** an odd or fantastic act or object.

quire (kwīr), *n.* a unit of measure consisting of 24 (sometimes 25) uniform sheets of paper, or the 20th part of a ream: **in quires,** in loose sheets; unbound, as a book.

Quir-i-nal (kwĭr'ĭ-năl, kwī-rī'năl), *n.* **1,** one of the seven hills upon which Rome was built; **2,** the royal palace of the king of Italy, which stands on this hill; **3,** hence, the monarchial government of the Italian king as distinguished from the *Vatican,* or government of the Pope.

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* **1,** a sudden twist, turn, or curve, as of the pen in writing; a flourish; **2,** a quick turn of fancy; a quip; conceit; **3,** an artful avoidance of the truth.

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* a riding whip with a short handle and lash of braided rawhide.

quit (kwĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* quit or quit'ted, *p.pr.* quit'ting], **1,** to satisfy or discharge, as an obligation; **2,** to stop; give up; as, to *quit* work; **3,** to resign; abandon; as, to *quit* the path of duty; —*adj.* freed from.

quit-claim (kwĭt'klām″), *n.* a deed of release; a legal paper by which a person gives up claim to, or right in, an estate:—*v.t.* to give up claim to, as an estate.

quite (kwīt), *adv.* **1,** wholly; completely; entirely; as, *quite* dead; *quite* certain; **2,** *Colloq.,* very; considerably; as, *quite* cold; *quite* sick.

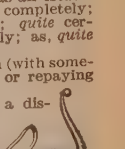
quits (kwĭts), *adj.* equal or even (with someone), as when returning or repaying something; as, now we are *quits.*

quit-tance (kwĭt'ăns), *n.* **1,** a discharge or release from a debt, service, or obligation; **2,** recompense; repayment.

quit-ter (kwĭt'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who shirks or gives up before a task is done; **2,** *Colloq.,* a coward.

[1]quiv-er (kwĭv'ĕr), *n.* a light, portable case, or sheath, for arrows.

[2]quiv-er (kwĭv'ĕr), *n.* the act of trembling or shivering; a tremor:—*v.i.* to tremble, as from fear; shake; shiver.



ANCIENT QUIVER

***qui vive** (kē' vēv'), [Fr.], who goes there? the challenge of a sentinel in the French army: **on the qui vive,** on the watch; alert.

quix-ot-ic (kwĭk-sŏt'ĭk), *adj.* chivalrous or romantic to an absurd or extravagant degree: from *Don Quixote,* the hero of Cervantes' romance of that name.—*adv.* **quix-ot'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **quix'ot-ism.**

quiz (kwĭz), *n.* [*pl.* quizzes (-ĕz)], **1,** an absurd, jesting question, put in pretended seriousness; a joke; **2,** one who jests or asks absurd questions; **3,** *Colloq.,* a questioning of a pupil or class:—*v.t.* **1,** to make fun of while pretending to be serious; chaff; **2,** to peer at impertinently; **3,** *Colloq.,* to examine (a pupil or class) by questions.—*n.* **quiz'zer.**

quiz-zi-cal (kwĭz'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* comical; humorously serious; queer; odd.—*adv.* **quiz'zi-cal-ly.**

quoin (koin; kwoin), *n.* **1,** a large square stone at the corner of a wall; also, the outside angle of a building; **2,** any of

several wedge-shaped devices, as for locking type in a chase, for raising a gun barrel, etc.

quoit (kwoit; koit), *n.* **1,** a flat ring of iron to be pitched at a fixed object, as a short peg; **2,** in *pl.*, the game thus played.

quon-dam (kwŏn'dăm), *adj.* having been at some time; former; sometime; as, a *quondam* member of a society.

quo-rum (kwō'rŭm), *n.* the number of regularly assembled members of a body or corporation necessary, by law or constitution, to transact business.

quo-ta (kwō'tă), *n.* the part or share which one is entitled to receive from, or bound to contribute to, a total sum.

quo-ta-tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of repeating the words of another; **2,** the words repeated; **3,** a passage repeated or referred to as an illustration; **4,** the current market price of a stock or commodity: **quotation mark,** one of the marks placed at the beginning ["‘, ‘], or end [", ’] of a cited or repeated passage or word.

quote (kwōt), *v.t.* **1,** to repeat, as the words of some other person; repeat the words of, as an author or passage; **2,** to name or cite, as an author, as authority or illustration; **3,** to give the present price of; **4,** in printing, to inclose (a passage) in quotation marks:—*v.i.* to repeat the words of another:—*n.* **1,** in printing, a quotation mark; **2,** *Colloq.*, a quotation.—*n.* **quot'er.**—*adj.* **quot'a-ble.**

quoth (kwōth), *v.t. Archaic,* said; spoke; uttered: used only in the first and third persons in the past tense, with the subject always following the verb; as, *quoth* he.

quo-tient (kwō'shĕnt), *n.* the result of the process of division; esp., the number showing how many times a given number is contained in another.

R

rab-bet (răb'ĕt), *n.* a groove or cut, made in the edge of one plank so that another may fit into it:—*v.t.* to join, as parts cut or grooved to fit together.

rab-bi (răb'ī; răb'ī), *n.* [*pl.* rabbis; rabbies (-īz; -ĭz)], master; teacher; in Jewish usage, a doctor of the law.

rab-bin-ic (ră-bĭn'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to rabbis or their doctrines, learning, or language. Also, **rab-bin'i-cal.**

rab-bit (răb'ĭt), *n.* a well-known small animal of the hare family, esteemed for food and for its fur:—*v.i.* to hunt rabbits.

rab-ble (răb'l), *n.* a noisy crowd or mob; **the rabble,** the common people; the lowest class of people.

rab-id (răb'ĭd), *adj.* **1,** furious; raging; **2,** extremely unreasonable; excessively zealous; **3,** affected with hydrophobia; mad.—*adv.* **rab'id-ly.**—*n.* **rab'id-ness.**

ra-bi-es (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* an infectious and generally fatal disease of such animals as the dog and wolf; hydrophobia.

rac-coon (ră-kōōn'), *n.* a grayish brown animal of North America with a bushy tail: often called *coon.* Also, **ra-coon'.**

[1]race (rās), *n.* **1,** a swift current of water or the channel for such a current; as, a mill *race;* **2,** course of life; career; as, my *race* is run; **3,** a competitive contest of speed, as in running, swimming, or the like; **4,** a channel or slot along which some part of a machine moves, as the grooves holding the balls in a ball bearing:—*v.i.* **1,** to run swiftly; **2,** to compete in speed; **3,** to run too fast, as a machine, because of a lightened load:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to move swiftly; as, he *raced* me along; **2,** to drive, as horses or cars, at great speed, or in a race; **3,** to contend with in a speed contest.

[2]race (rās), *n.* **1,** the descendants of a common ancestor; a family; **2,** a great division of mankind, made up of tribes and nations descended from a common stock, having the same distinguishing characteristics; as, the Negro *race.*

ra-ceme (rā-sēm'; rā-), *n.* a type of bloom in which the flowers grow singly, at almost regular distances, along a stalk, as in the lily of the valley (see *inflorescence,* illus.).—*adj.* **rac'e-mose** (rās'ē-mōs).

rac-er (rās'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who engages in a speed contest; also, anything that has power to go at great speed; **2,** any of various snakes, esp. the American black snake.

ra-cial (rā'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to a division of mankind.—*adv.* **ra'cial-ly.**

[1]rack (răk), *n.* thin, broken, vapory clouds:—*v.i.* to scud before the wind, as clouds. Also, **wrack.**

[2]rack (răk), *n.* **1,** a framework on or in which articles are hung or arranged; specif., a bar grating above a manger for holding fodder, or a framework fitted to a wagon for hauling hay; **2,** a wrenching or straining, as by storms; **3,** a bar with teeth on one side that engage the teeth of a gear.

[3]rack (răk), *n.* **1,** an instrument for torturing the body by stretching or straining the limbs; **2,** intense physical or mental anguish:—*v.t.* **1,** to stretch on, or as on, such an instrument of torture; **2,** to subject to great physical or mental anguish; as, remorse *racked* him; **3,** to strain; figuratively, to exert to the utmost; as, to *rack* one's brain for the correct answer.

[4]rack (răk), *n. Rare,* destruction: used only in *rack and ruin.* Also, **wrack.**

[5]rack (răk), *n.* a gait of a horse in which the two feet on the same side are moved together; a pace; also, a gait like the pace:—*v.i.* to pace.—*n.* **rack'er.**

[1]rack-et (răk'ĕt; răk'ĭt), *n.* **1,** a clattering noise; din; noisy talk or play; **2,** a scene of excitement or gaiety; a carouse; **3,** *Slang,* a trick, scheme, or game; esp., an organized activity of the criminal underworld, as bootlegging:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a loud and confused noise; cause uproar or commotion; **2,** to carouse.—*adj.* **rack'et-y.**

[2]rack-et (răk'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a network bat used in tennis and similar games (see *lacrosse,* illus.); **2,** a broad wooden shoe used in walking over soft ground; also, a snowshoe; **3,** in *pl.*, a game played in a four-walled court. Also, **rac'quet; rac-quette'.**

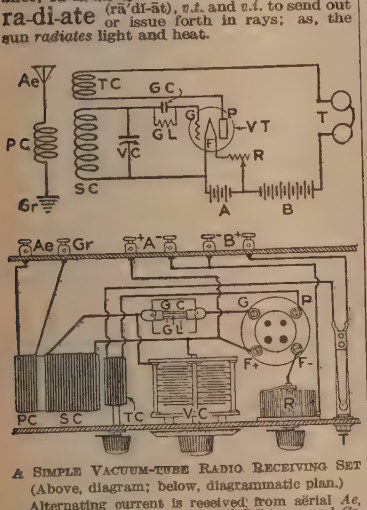
rack-et-eer (răk″ĕt-ēr′), *n.* **1,** one who makes a din, or carouses; **2,** *Slang,* a person, esp. a member of an organized gang, who engages in bootlegging or some other typical activity of the criminal underworld, as gambling, drug peddling, extortion, or the like.

rac-y (rās′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** having a strong flavor that would indicate origin; rich; as, a *racy* wine; **2,** mentally exciting; lively; spirited; as, a *racy* style; **3,** *Colloq.,* suggestive or immodest; as, a *racy* story.—*adv.* **rac′i-ly.**—*n.* **rac′i-ness.**

ra-di-al (rā′dĭ-ăl), *adj.* like or pertaining to a ray, as of light, or a radius, as of a circle.—*adv.* **ra′di-al-ly.**

ra-di-ant (rā′dĭ-ănt), *adj.* **1,** sending out rays of light or heat; as, the *radiant* sun; **2,** shining; brilliant; as, *radiant* beauty; **3,** beaming with kindness, joy, etc.; **4,** pouring out or issuing from a source; as, *radiant* energy.—*adv.* **ra′di-ant-ly.**—*n.* **ra′di-ance; ra′di-an-cy.**

ra-di-ate (rā′dĭ-āt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to send out or issue forth in rays; as, the sun *radiates* light and heat.



A Simple Vacuum-tube Radio Receiving Set

(Above, diagram; below, diagrammatic plan.)

Alternating current is received from aërial *Ae,* and passes through primary coil *PC* to ground *Gr,* constituting primary circuit. Current of secondary circuit is thereby induced in secondary coil *SC* (tuned to required wave length by variable condenser *VC*) and passes to filament *F* and grid *B* in vacuum tube *VT,* where it is rectified. *F* is heated by a current, regulated by rheostat *R,* from battery *A,* and emits negative electrons through Grid *G* to plate *P,* made positive by battery *B.* From *P* current passes through tickler coil *TC,* inducing additional current in *SC,* to telephones *T,* where the electrical vibrations are transformed to audible vibrations. Grid condenser *GC* and grid leak *GL* aid rectifying action of vacuum tube.

ra-di-a-tion (rā″dĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the coming forth and spreading, as of rays, in all directions from a common center; as, the *radiation* of light from the sun; **2,** that which is diffused in all directions.

ra-di-a-tor (rā′dĭ-ā″tẽr), *n.* **1,** a body from which rays are sent out; **2,** in heating systems, a set of pipes, heated by some medium, as steam, for radiating heat.

rad-i-cal (răd′ĭ-kăl), *n.* **1,** a root; a fundamental part or principle; **2,** a word or root from which other words are formed; **3,** one who cuts at the root of things; an extremist; **4,** in mathematics, a quantity considered as the root of another quantity; also, a symbol, called *radical sign,* used to indicate that a root is to be extracted.—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to a root or origin; **2,** fundamental; as, *radical* changes; **3,** desiring extreme measures; **4,** in mathematics, pertaining to a root.—*adv.* **rad′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **rad′i-cal-ness.**—*n.* **rad′i-cal-ism.**

ra-di-i (rā′dĭ-ī), *n.* Latin plural of the noun *radius,* which see.

ra-di-o (rā′dĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* radios (-ōz)], **1,** anything transmitted or received by means of electromagnetic waves without the agency of intervening wires; **2,** the use of wireless telegraphy or telephony; **3,** equipment for transmitting messages in this way; esp., a radio receiving set (see illus.).—*adj.* pertaining to radio; as, *radio* supplies.

ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā″dĭ-ō-ăk′tĭv), *adj.* capable of spontaneously sending forth certain rays, such as beta rays.—*n.* **ra′di-o-ac-tiv′i-ty.**

ra-di-o-graph (rā′dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* a picture obtained by invisible rays, as X rays.—*v.t.* to produce a picture of, by means of X rays, radium rays, etc.—*n.* **ra′di-og′ra-phy.**—*n.* **ra″di-o-graph′er.**

ra-di-o-tel-e-gram (rā″dĭ-ō-tĕl′ē-grăm), *n.* a message sent through space by radio; a wireless message.

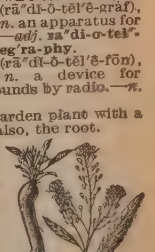
ra-di-o-tel-e-graph (rā″dĭ-ō-tĕl′ē-grăf), *n.* an apparatus for sending messages by radio.—*adj.* **ra″di-o-tel″e-graph′ic.**—*n.* **ra″di-o-te-leg′ra-phy.**

ra-di-o-tel-e-phone (rā″dĭ-ō-tĕl′ē-fōn), *n.* a device for transmitting or receiving sounds by radio.—*n.* **ra″di-o-te-leph′o-ny.**

rad-ish (răd′ĭsh), *n.* a garden plant with a pungent root; also, the root.

ra-di-um (rā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* a very rare metallic chemical element, which undergoes spontaneous decomposition, giving off several kinds of radiation.

ra-di-us (rā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* radii (-ī); radiuses (-ĕz)], **1,** a straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; **2,** the shorter bone of the forearm, on the thumb side.



Radish

raf-fi-a (răf′ĭ-ă), *n.* **1,** a kind of palm fiber, used in weaving; **2,** the palm itself.

raf-fle (răf′l), *n.* a kind of lottery, or game of chance, in which each person pays a part of the value of a thing for a chance

of winning it:—*v.t.* to dispose of by selling chances on:—*v.i.* to take part in such a sale.

raft (răft), *n.* a floating framework of logs, boards, etc.:—*v.t.* to carry on, or as on, such a float.—*n.* **rafts'man.**

raft-er (răf'tẽr), *n.* a sloping beam that supports the roof of a house (see *principal*, illus.):—*v.t.* to furnish with rafters.

rag (răg), *n.* **1,** a worn or torn piece of cloth; shred; **2,** a piece of popular music in syncopated time; **3,** in *pl.*, tattered or worn-out garments:—*v.i.* to play music in syncopated time:—*v.t. Slang:* **1,** to tease; play jokes upon; **2,** to scold; nag; hector.

rag-a-muf-fin (răg'ə-mŭf'ĭn), *n.* a ragged, disreputable fellow.

rage (rāj), *n.* **1,** uncontrolled anger; **2,** extreme violence; fury; **3,** enthusiasm; great eagerness; **4,** *Colloq.*, anything eagerly sought because of fashion; as, high heels are the *rage*:—*v.i.* **1,** to be furious with anger; storm; **2,** to act or speak violently; **3,** to have furious force or effect; as, a fever *rages*.

rag-ged (răg'ĕd), *adj.* **1,** having holes resulting from wear; torn; as, a *ragged* coat; **2,** clothed in tattered garments; as, a *ragged* fellow; **3,** rough; jagged, as a stone.—*adv.* **rag'ged-ly.**—*n.* **rag'ged-ness.**

rag-man (răg'măn), *n.* [*pl.* ragmen (-mĕn)], a dealer in rags, bones, and junk.

ra-gout (rȧ-gōō'), *n.* a stew of meat and vegetables highly seasoned.

rag-time (răg'tīm"), *n. Colloq.*, **1,** syncopated time in music: a form peculiar to many negro melodies; **2,** popular music written in syncopated rhythm.

rag-weed (răg'wēd"), *n.* any of several coarse common herbs of the composite family, esp. a certain species, the pollen of which is a cause of hay fever.

raid (rād), *n.* **1,** a hostile invasion; a sudden attack; a foray; **2,** *Colloq.*, an attack or forced entrance, as by the police, to make arrests, seize property, or discover stolen goods:—*v.t.* **1,** to make a sudden attack upon; **2,** to enter and seize under authority of the law.—*n.* **raid'er.**

[1]rail (rāl), *n.* **1,** a bar of wood or metal placed in a horizontal position between two posts or supports, as in a fence; **2,** a wooden or iron fence, esp. that placed as a guard around the deck of a ship; **3,** one of the two metal bars forming a track for the wheels of a vehicle; **4,** a railroad; as, to travel by *rail*:—*v.t.* to inclose with bars: often with *in* or *off*.—*n.* **[1]rail'er.**

[2]rail (rāl), *n.* any of several widely distributed birds resembling small cranes.

[3]rail (rāl), *v.i.* to use bitter, scornful, or reproachful language; scoff: with *at* or *against*.—*n.* **[2]rail'er.**—*n.* and *p.adj.* **[1]rail'ing.**

[2]rail-ing (rāl'ĭng), *n.* **1,** material for rails; **2,** a fence or barrier of rails.

rail-ler-y (rāl'ẽr-ĭ; rāl'ər-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* railleries (-ĭz)], good-humored ridicule.

rail-road (rāl'rōd"), *n.* **1,** a track formed by two parallel rails, along which cars are propelled by some power, such as steam or electricity; **2,** such a road, with all the land, stations, cars, etc., pertaining to it:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to put through rapidly; as, to *railroad* an act through a legislature.

rail-way (rāl'wā"), *n.* **1,** a railroad; **2,** any track with rails for wheels.

rai-ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* clothing; garments; wearing apparel.

rain (rān), *n.* **1,** water falling in drops condensed from moisture in the air; **2,** the fall of such drops; **3,** a fall or shower of anything in, or as if in, drops; as, a *rain* of bullets:—*v.i.* **1,** to fall in drops of rain; **2,** to fall like rain:—*v.t.* to pour down like rain; as, to *rain* bullets, or favors, on someone.—*adj.* **rain'less.**

rain-bow (rān'bō"), *n.* the bright-colored arc or bow formed in the heavens opposite the sun by the reflection and refraction of the sun's rays from drops of falling rain, spray, or mist.

rain-fall (rān'fôl"), *n.* **1,** a shower of rain; **2,** the amount of rain that falls during a definite period on any given area.

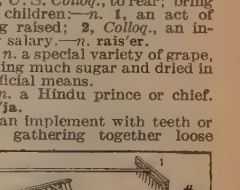
rain-y (rān'ĭ), *adj.* abounding with rain; showery; wet.—*n.* **rain'i-ness.**

raise (rāz), *v.t.* **1,** to set upright; restore to its usual position; lift from the ground; **2,** to restore to life, as the dead; rouse from sleep; rouse from a lair or covert, as game; **3,** to lift by direct effort, as a flag, sail, sunken vessel, minerals from the ground, etc.; **4,** to erect; construct, as a building; **5,** to cause to come into existence; grow; breed, as crops or cattle; **6,** to procure; collect; muster, as money, armies, etc.; **7,** to bring up for consideration, as a question, a claim, an objection, etc.; **8,** to increase in degree, amount, intensity, etc., as prices, the voice, the spirits, etc.; **9,** *U. S. Colloq.*, to rear; bring up; as, to *raise* children:—*n.* **1,** an act of raising, or a thing raised; **2,** *Colloq.*, an increase in wages or salary.—*n.* **rais'er.**

rai-sin (rā'zn), *n.* a special variety of grape, containing much sugar and dried in the sun or by artificial means.

ra-jah (rä'jȧ), *n.* a Hindu prince or chief. Also, **ra'ja.**

[1]rake (rāk), *n.* an implement with teeth or tines for gathering together loose matter, or for making soil loose and smooth:—*v.t.* **1,** to gather, smooth, or loosen with a rake; as, to *rake* up leaves; **2,** to collect; gather together by diligent effort; **3,** to fire upon, esp. along the length of; as, to *rake* the deck of a ship, or a line of soldiers:—*v.i.* **1,** to work with a rake; **2,** to make a close search; **3,** to gather with great effort.—*n.* **rak'er.**



RAKES
1, wooden lawn rake; 2, hay rake; 3, iron rake; 4, adjustable rake; 5, horse-drawn rake.

[2]rake (rāk), *n.* an immoral or dissipated man; a roué.—*adj.* **[1]rak'ish.**

[3]rake (rāk), *v.i.* to slant, as a ship's mast: —*v.t.* to cause to slant:—*n.* slant, as of a ship's mast or funnel.—*adj.* **[2]rak'ish.**

[1]ral-ly (răl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rallies (-ĭz)], **1,** the act of recovering order or of reassembling; as, the *rally* of the troops; **2,** a quick recovery from depression; as, a *rally* in stocks; **3,** *U. S. Colloq.*, a mass meeting; **4,** in tennis, the repeated return of the ball in play:—*v.t.*

1, to gather and restore to order, as troops in flight; **2**, to call together for any purpose; as, to *rally* voters; **3**, to revive; as, to *rally* a person's spirits:—*v.i.* **1**, to return to order; as, the troops *rallied;* **2**, to come together for action; be aroused to vigorous action; as, *rally* round the flag; **3**, to recover strength; as, to *rally* from fever; **4**, in tennis, to send the ball rapidly back and forth over the net.

²ral-ly (răl'ĭ), *v.t.* to tease; banter:—*v.i.* to joke.

ram (răm), *n.* **1**, a male sheep; **2**, a military engine for battering or knocking down by heavy blows; a battering-ram; **3**, a pumping device: more fully called *hydraulic ram:* —*v.t.* **1**, to strike or butt against in order to damage or crush; **2**, to press or cram (a person or thing) into something.

ram-ble (răm'bl), *n.* an aimless roving or wandering from place to place; a leisurely stroll:—*v.i.* **1**, to wander or rove aimlessly about, as for pleasure; **2**, to talk or write at length without aim; **3**, to grow or spread at random.—*n.* **ram'bler.**—*p. adj.* and *n.* **ram'bling.**

ram-ie (răm'ē), *n.* a shrublike plant of the East Indies, China, and Japan, yielding a soft, woody fiber; also, the fiber.

ram-i-fy (răm'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to divide into branches or divisions.—*n.* **ram"i-fi-ca'tion.**

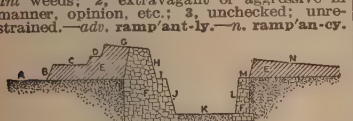
ram-mer (răm'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which batters or drives with violence, as a battering-ram.

ra-mose (rā'mōs; *rā-mōs'*), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or having, branches. Also, **ra'mous.**

ramp (rămp), *v.i.* **1**, to rear up; assume a threatening position; as, a lion *ramps;* **2**, to rage; rush about wildly:—*n.* a slope or incline, as of a road or corridor.

ramp-age (răm'pāj; răm"pāj'), *n.* a state of excitement or rage; angry or violent behavior.—*adj.* **ram-pa'geous.**

ramp-ant (răm'pănt), *adj.* **1**, climbing or growing unchecked; as, *rampant* weeds; **2**, extravagant or aggressive in manner, opinion, etc.; **3**, unchecked; unrestrained.—*adv.* **ramp'ant-ly.**—*n.* **ramp'an-cy.**



RAMPART

A, boulevard, or parade, on original level; B, interior slope; C, terreplein; D, banquette; E,E, fill from ditch; F, F, masonry; G, parapet; H, face; I, berm; J, scarp; K, bottom of ditch, or moat; L, counterscarp; M, covered way; N, glacis, subject to enfilading fire from G.

ram-part (răm'pärt), *n.* **1**, an embankment surmounted by a parapet, surrounding a fortified place; **2**, any protection from assault or danger; a defense.

ram-rod (răm'rŏd"), *n.* a rod used for ramming down the charge of a gun which loads through the muzzle.

ram-shack-le (răm'shăk-l), *adj.* loose; out of repair; rickety; as, a *ramshackle* tenement.

ran (răn), past tense of the irregular verb *run.*

ranch (rănch), *n.* **1**, in the western U. S. and Canada, a farm for the rearing of cattle, horses, and sheep in large herds; **2**, a large farm for a special crop; as, a fruit *ranch.* —*n.* **ranch'er.**—*n.* **ranch'man.**

ran-che-ro (răn-chā'rō), *n.* [*pl.* rancheros (-rōz)], in the western U. S. and Mexico, a worker on, or an owner of, a stock farm; a rancher.

ran-cho (răn'chō), *n.* [*pl.* ranchos (-chōz)], **1**, in Spanish America, a hut or group of huts for workers on a stock farm; **2**, in the southwestern U. S., a ranch.

ran-cid (răn'sĭd), *adj.* not fresh; having a rank, tainted smell or taste of spoiled fat.—*n.* **ran'cid-ness.**—*n.* **ran-cid'i-ty.**

ran-cor (răng'kẽr), *n.* deep spite or malice; a bitter, cherished grudge. Also, **ran'cour.**—*adj.* **ran'cor-ous.**

ran-dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* want of definite aim or method; chance: at **random,** without direction or method; aimlessly:—*adj.* done without definite aim or purpose; as, a *random* shot.

rang (răng), past tense of the irregular verb *ring.*

range (rānj), *v.t.* **1**, to set or arrange in a row or in regular order; **2**, to take sides with; **3**, to place in proper order; classify; **4**, to wander over; as, cattle *range* the plains: —*v.i.* **1**, to wander; roam; **2**, to go over or through a place in order to explore it; **3**, to vary within certain limits; as, they *range* in height from four to six feet; **4**, to be found or to occur over a certain area: said of plants and animals:—*n.* **1**, a line or row; series; chain, as of buildings or mountains; **2**, line of direction; as, in *range* with my window; **3**, the space, time, or limits taken in or covered; scope; extent; register; as, *range* of voice; the whole *range* of history; **4**, a great tract of land over which cattle graze; **5**, the distance to which a missile can be sent; also, the distance of the object aimed at; **6**, a place for shooting at a mark; **7**, a kind of large cooking stove.

rang-er (rān'jẽr), *n.* **1**, in England, the keeper of a royal park or forest; **2**, a rover; **3**, one of a mounted armed band of men; **4**, in America, a forest guard; **5**, a kind of hunting dog; **6**, in *pl.*, mounted troops.

rang-y (rān'jĭ), *adj.* **1**, having a tendency to roam; **2**, hence, long in limb, lean, and muscular.

¹rank (răngk), *n.* **1**, a row or line of objects; also, an orderly formation; **2**, high station or position; as, a man of *rank;* **3**, grade of social or official position, hereditary or conferred; **4**, degree of worth or eminence; as, a poet of the first *rank;* **5**, a line of soldiers, drawn up side by side: opp. of *file;* **6**, in *pl.*: **a**, the army as a whole: **b**, the body of privates as distinguished from the officers:—*v.t.* **1**, to place in rows; draw up in line; **2**, to include in a certain class, order, or division: *v.i.* to hold a certain grade or position; as, she *ranks* high in her classes.

²rank (răngk), *adj.* **1**, very plentiful and coarse in growth; as, *rank* grass; **2**, very fertile; producing too freely; **3**, coarse; strong in taste or smell; **4**, gross; extreme.—*adv.* **rank'ly.**—*n.* **rank'ness.**

ran-kle (răng'kl), *v.i.* **1**, to fester or cause to fester; **2**, to cause mental pain or irritation; as, the insult *rankled.*

ran-sack (răn'săk), *v.t.* **1**, to search thoroughly; **2**, to pillage.

ran-som (răn'sŭm), *n.* **1**, the act of securing the return of a captive or seized property by payment of a price demanded as condition of such return; **2**, the sum so paid or demanded:—*v.t.* **1**, to free from prison, slavery, or punishment, by a payment; **2**, to redeem; set free.—*n.* **ran'som-er.**—*adj.* **ran'som-less.**

rant (rănt), *n.* noisy, empty speech; bombast:—*v.i.* to bluster or be noisily wordy; rave in extravagant or violent language.—*n.* **rant'er.**—*adv.* **rant'ing-ly.**

rap (răp), *v.i.* to strike a quick, sharp blow; knock:—*v.t.* **1**, to strike sharply; **2**, to utter sharply; as, to *rap* out a command.

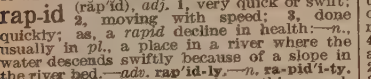
ra-pa-cious (*rā*-pā'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, given to plunder; seizing by violence; **2**, greedy; grasping.—*adv.* **ra-pa'cious-ly.**—*n.* **ra-pa'cious-ness.**—*n.* **ra-pac'i-ty.**

[1]rape (răp), *v.t.* to assault or ravish (a woman):—*n.* **1**, violation by force; **2**, a carrying away by force; robbery.

[2]rape (răp), *n.* a plant of the mustard family, used as forage, from the seeds of which an oil is obtained.

rap-id (răp'id), *adj.* **1**, very quick or swift; **2**, moving with speed; **3**, done quickly; as, a *rapid* decline in health:—*n.*, usually in *pl.*, a place in a river where the water descends swiftly because of a slope in the river bed.—*adv.* **rap'id-ly.**—*n.* **ra-pid'i-ty.**

ra-pi-er (rā'pĭ-ĕr), *n.* a long, thin sword, used esp. for thrusting.



RAPIER

rap-ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* the act of plundering or of carrying off property by force.

rap-scal-lion (răp-skăl'yŭn), *n.* a rascal; scamp; vagabond.

rapt (răpt), *p.adj.* **1**, carried away with delight; enraptured; **2**, deep in thought; engrossed; **3**, seized and carried away.

rap-ture (răp'tûr), *n.* the state of being carried away with joy or delight; ecstasy; transport.—*adj.* **rap'tur-ous.**

[1]rare (râr), *adj.* **1**, thin; not dense; **2**, scarce; uncommon; unusual; **3**, excellent; choice; precious; as, *rare* old lace.—*n.* **rare'ness.**—*n.* **rar'i-ty.**—*adv.* **rare'ly.**

[2]rare (râr), *adj.* not cooked through; underdone; as, *rare* beefsteak.

rar-e-fy (răr'ē-fī; râr'-), *v.t.* to make or become thin or less dense: opp. of *condense.*—*n.* **rar'e-fac'tion.**

ras-cal (răs'kăl), *n.* **1**, a mean fellow; a scoundrel; **2**, a mischievous or roguish person.—*adj.* and *adv.* **ras'cal-ly.**—*n.* **ras-cal'i-ty.**

[1]rash (răsh), *n.* an eruption of the skin, showing red patches.

[2]rash (răsh), *adj.* **1**, hasty in thought or act; reckless; **2**, done through, or characterized by, lack of caution.—*adv.* **rash'ly.**—*n.* **rash'ness.**

rash-er (răsh'ĕr), *n.* a thin slice of ham or bacon.

rasp (răsp), *v.t.* **1**, to rub with a file or other rough instrument; **2**, to irritate; as, her voice *rasps* one's nerves:—*v.i.* **1**, to scrape or grate roughly; **2**, to make a harsh, grating noise:—*n.* **1**, a rough file with points instead of lines; **2**, a harsh, grating noise.

rasp-ber-ry (răz'bĕr-ĭ; răz'-), *n.* [*pl.* raspberries (-ĭz)], a garden bramble and its edible fruit.

rat (răt), *n.* **1**, any of several rodents somewhat like the mouse, but larger; **2**, a small pad over which the hair is rolled;—*v.i.* to catch rats.—*n.* **rat'ter.**

rat-a-ble (rāt'ă-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being valued; **2**, liable to be taxed; **3**, estimated proportionally. Also, **rate'a-ble.**—*adv.* **rat'a-bly.**

ra-tan (rā-tăn'), *n.* any of several climbing palms. See **rat-tan'**, *Fld. S.*

ratch-et (răch'ĕt; răch'ĭt), *n.* **1**, a tooth or tongue, also called *pawl* and *click*, which drops into the notches of a toothed wheel and prevents it from turning backward; **2**, the toothed wheel; **3**, the toothed wheel and the pawl, working together: also called *ratchet wheel.* Also, **ratch.**

[1]rate (rāt), *n.* **1**, the amount or number of one thing measured by units of another; as, the death *rate;* **2**, a fixed relation of amount, number, or degree between two things; as, the *rate* of income tax; also, a fixed charge; **3**, relative standard in respect to manner, style, speed, etc.; rank; class; **4**, usually in *pl.*, in England, a public tax or assessment;—*v.t.* **1**, to estimate; appraise; **2**, to settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; **3**, to consider; regard; as, he is not *rated* among the best authors:—*v.i.* to be estimated; be placed in a certain class or rank.

[2]rate (rāt), *v.t.* to scold sharply:—*v.i.* to scold a person sharply.

rath-er (răth'ĕr; rä'thĕr), *adv.* **1**, more willingly; as, I would *rather* read than write; **2**, on the contrary; instead; as, go *rather* to them that sell; **3**, more properly; as, they acted wisely, or *rather* their brother did for them; **4**, somewhat; to a certain extent; as, I *rather* like it that way.

rat-i-fy (răt'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1**, to approve of formally; give indorsement to, as a contract; **2**, to settle or confirm; establish, as a boundary.—*n.* **rat'i-fi'er,**—*n.* **rat'i-fi-ca'tion.**

rat-ing (rāt'ĭng), *n.* classification according to relative value or standing; rank; class; grade.

ra-ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō; rā'shō), *n.* [*pl.* ratios (-ōz)], **1**, relation of number, degree, or quantity; proportion; **2**, the quotient of one quantity divided by another of like kind.

ra-tion (rā'shŭn; răsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, a definite quantity of food or supplies allowed daily to a man or animal in the army or navy; **2**, any fixed or stated share:—*v.t.* to furnish with a fixed allowance of food, supplies, etc., as soldiers or civilians in time of scarcity.

ra-tion-al (răsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to reason; **2**, having the power to reason, or think connectedly, as, a *rational* being; **3**, exercising, agreeable to, or in accord with, reason; intelligent; not foolish; as, *rational* conduct; **4**, in mathematics, designating a number or quantity that can be expressed without radical signs: opp. of *surd.*—*adv.* **ra'tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **ra'tion-al'i-ty.**

ra-tion-al-ism (răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* a doctrine which makes reason the sole guide in matters of belief or conduct. —*n.* **ra′tion-al-ist.**—*adj.* **ra″tion-al-is′tic.**

rat-line (răt′lĭn), *n.* **1,** one of the small, transverse ropes forming a ladder in a ship's rigging; **2,** light, tarred rope used for ratlines. Also, **rat′lin.**

rats-bane (răts′bān″), *n.* rat poison; esp., white arsenic.

rat-tan (ră-tăn′), *n.* **1,** any of several climbing palms with long, smooth, reedlike stems; **2,** one of the stems of such a palm: used for wickerwork, cordage, etc.; **3,** a walking stick or switch made of such a reedlike stem. Also, **ra-tan′.**

RATLINES

rat-tle (răt′l), *n.* **1,** a series of short, sharp, clattering sounds following each other quickly; **2,** noisy, rapid, empty talk; **3,** anything for making a clattering sound, as a child's toy:—*v.i.* **1,** to produce short, sharp noises in quick succession; clatter; as, hail *rattles* on a roof; **2,** to talk in a noisy, rapid manner; **3,** to move with a clatter:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to make a succession of rapid, sharp noises; **2,** to utter in a rapid, noisy way; **3,** *Colloq.*, to confuse or daze; as, he was completely *rattled*.

rat-tler (răt′lẽr), *n.* anything that rattles; specif., a rattlesnake.

rat-tle-snake (răt′l-snāk″), *n.* a poisonous snake with hard, bony rings or scales on the tail which make a rattling sound when the tail is shaken.

rau-cous (rô′kŭs), *adj.* hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a *raucous* voice.—*adv.* **rau′cous-ly.**

rav-age (răv′ĭj), *n.* destruction by violence; ruin; waste; as, the *ravages* of disease:—*v.t.* to lay waste; pillage; plunder or sack; as, the army *ravaged* the country:—*v.i.* to work havoc.—*n.* **rav′ag-er.**

rave (rāv), *v.i.* **1,** to act or talk wildly; rage; **2,** to speak enthusiastically; as, he *raved* about her singing.—*p.adj.* **rav′ing.**

rav-el (răv′l), *v.t.* **1,** to draw out the threads of, as of a woven or knitted fabric; unmesh; **2,** to disentangle or make less difficult to understand:—*v.i.* **1,** to become unwoven or unknit: often with *out;* as, a stocking *ravels* out; **2,** to become disentangled:—*n.* **1,** a snarl; **2,** raveled material.

rav-el-ings (răv′l-ĭngz), *n.pl.* the threads drawn out of woven or twisted fabrics. Also, **rav′el-lings.**

[1]ra-ven (rā′vn), *n.* a large bird of the crow family, noted for its deep, glossy black color:—*adj.* jet black and shining.

[2]rav-en (răv′n), *n.* **1,** the act of plundering; **2,** plunder; prey:—*v.t.* **1,** to devour voraciously; **2,** to seize with force:—*v.i.* to seek and devour prey.

rav-en-ing (răv′n-ĭng), *n.* eagerness for plunder:—*p. adj.* seeking eagerly for prey; as, *ravening* wolves.

rav-en-ous (răv′n-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** furiously hungry; **2,** extremely greedy. —*adv.* **rav′en-ous-ly.**—*n.* **rav′en-ous-ness.**

ra-vine (ră-vēn′), *n.* a long, deep hollow, worn by the action of a stream or torrent; a mountain gorge; gully.

rav-ish (răv′ĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to seize and remove by force; **2,** to abduct or violate (a woman); **3,** to carry away with delight or rapture.—*n.* **rav′ish-er.**—*n.* **rav′ish-ment.**—*p.adj.* **rav′ish-ing.**—*adv.* **rav′ish-ing-ly.**

raw (rô), *adj.* **1,** uncooked; **2,** without the covering of the skin; as, a *raw* spot; **3,** in the natural state: unprepared; as, *raw* silk; **4,** crude; inexperienced; unpracticed; as, *raw* judgment; *raw* troops; **5,** cold and damp; as, *raw* weather:—*n.* **1,** a sore spot; **2,** something raw, as materials in their natural state.—*adv.* **raw′ly.**—*n.* **raw′ness.**

raw-boned (rô′bōnd″), *adj.* with little flesh on the bones; gaunt.

raw-hide (rô′hīd″), *n.* **1,** untanned skin, as of cattle; **2,** a whip made of a roll or braid of untanned leather.

[1]ray (rā), *n.* **1,** a single line of light appearing to stream from a bright center or source; **2,** one of a number of thin lines spreading from a common center; **3,** a beam of mental light; as, a *ray* of intelligence; **4,** in physics: **a,** a line defining the direction of propagation of energy, as of heat, light, etc.; **b,** loosely, a beam of energy of small cross section, propagated through space, in the form either of waves or of projected particles of matter; **5,** the outer flowers of certain composites, as the white florets of the oxeye daisy: —*v.t.* to send forth, as light:—*v.i.* to shine forth; radiate.—*adj.* **ray′less.**

[2]ray (rā), *n.* any one of various fishes having a broad, flat body and a thin tail, as the skate and torpedo.

ray-on (rā′ŏn), *n.* a lustrous, elastic cellulose, spun into thread from which are made various fabrics closely resembling silk.

raze (rāz), *v.t.* **1,** to level to the ground; destroy; **2,** to blot out; efface.

ra-zor (rā′zẽr), *n.* a sharp-edged instrument used for shaving hair from the skin.

re (rā), *n.* the second of the syllables used in singing an ascending diatonic scale.

reach (rēch), *v.t.* **1,** to stretch out, as the hand; **2,** to touch or grasp, as with the extended hand; **3,** to pass or deliver to another; **4,** to arrive at or come to; gain; **5,** to extend as far as; penetrate to:—*v.i.* **1,** to extend, as the hand, so as to touch or seize something; **2,** to endeavor to obtain something; **3,** to extend in time, space, amount, etc.; **4,** to carry, as a gun, sight, sound:—*n.* **1,** the act of stretching out, or the ability to stretch out, touch, grasp, etc.; **2,** the distance within which one can touch, observe, etc.; **3,** the limit of power or influence; **4,** an unbroken stretch, as of water.—*n.* **reach′er.**

re—act (rē=ăkt′), *v.t.* to perform a second time, as a play.

re-act (rē-ăkt′), *v.i.* **1,** to act in a manner opposite to some former action; **2,** to respond to an influence or stimulus; **3,** to exert mutual chemical action; **4,** to resist the action of a body by an opposing force.

re-ac-tion (rē-ăk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** return action or influence: response to influence or effort exerted: **2,** a tendency to return to a former or opposite state of things; **3,** the response of a living tissue or organism to

stimulus or change, **4**, in physics, the opposing force exerted on an agent by the body upon which it acts; **5**, in chemistry, the interaction of chemical substances according to their properties, or the result of such action.

re-ac-tion-a-ry (rē-ăk'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* reactionaries (-rĭz)], **1**, one who favors a return to former conditions; **2**, one who seeks to hinder or undo political progress:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, of the nature of, or causing, reverse action; **2**, favoring a return to a former state of affairs.

read (rēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* read (rĕd), *p.pr.* read'ing], **1**, to observe and understand the meaning of (something written, printed, or inscribed); peruse; as, to *read* a book; **2**, to utter aloud (something written or printed); as, he *reads* his sermons; **3**, to discover or understand by observatiɔn; as, to *read* the stars; **4**, to impress upon or teach; as, he *read* them a lesson; **5**, to interpret, as riddles; **6**, to show; indicate; as, the meter *reads* twenty miles:—*v.i.* **1**, to peruse written or printed matter; **2**, to learn from written or printed matter with *of* or *about*; **3**, to utter aloud the words of a book, paper, etc.; as, he *reads* well; **4**, to have a special form: as, the passage *reads* thus: **read** (rĕd), *p.adj.* informed by reading; as, he is well-*read*.

read-a-ble (rēd'ā-bl), *adj.* **1**, easy and pleasant to read; interesting; **2**, legible, or plainly written.—*n.* **read'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **read'a-bil'i-ty.**

read-er (rēd'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who reads, as a professional reciter or one who reads the lessons in church; **2**, one who criticizes manuscripts offered for publication; **3**, a university lecturer; **4**, a schoolbook for instruction and practice in reading; as, a fifth *reader*; **5**, one who interprets.

read-ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* **1**, perusal of written or printed matter; **2**, utterance aloud of the words of books, letters, or the like; **3**, the study of books; scholarship; **4**, public recital; as, to give *readings* from the poets; **5**, a version or form of a particular passage in a book; as, various *readings* of a passage in different editions of Shakespeare; **6**, written or printed matter to be perused; **7**, the manner of interpreting something written; as, an actor's *reading* of his lines; **8**, that which is shown by an instrument; as, the *reading* of a gas meter.

read-y (rĕd'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, in condition to be used or to act immediately; **2**, quick; prompt; as, *ready* wit; *ready* payment; **3**, mentally fit or prepared; willing; as, *ready* to obey; **4**, on the point of; about to; likely; as, that tree is *ready* to fall; **5**, easy to obtain; as, *ready* money.—*adv.* **read'i-ly.**—*n.* **read'i-ness.**

read-y-made (rĕd'ĭ-mād'), *adj.* **1**, not made to individual order or measure; made in standard forms; as, *ready-made* clothing; **2**, prepared beforehand; as, a *ready-made* speech.

re-a-gent (rē-ā'jĕnt), *n.* **1**, that which reacts; **2**, a chemical substance used to test the nature of another substance by observing the effect of one upon the other.

re-al (rē'ăl), *adj.* **1**, actually existing; not imaginary; **2**, true; genuine; not counterfeit; **3**, in law, pertaining to things fixed, as lands or tenements: of property, opp. of *personal*; as, *real* estate.

re-al es-tate lands and all belonging to them, as trees, fences, permanent buildings, etc.; all immovable property.

re-al-ism (rē'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, in art and literature, the practice of presenting people and scenes as they are in real life, opp. of *idealism*; **2**, the doctrine that the objects that can be seen or touched have a real existence.—*n.* **re'al-ist.**

re-al-is-tic (rē"ăl-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* presenting people and scenes as they actually exist; true to fact; lifelike.—*adv.* **re"al-is'ti-cal-ly.**

re-al-i-ty (rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* realities (-tĭz)], **1**, the state or quality of being in existence, or of being actual; **2**, that which exists or is actual; fact; truth.

re-al-ize (rē'ăl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to bring into actual existence; hence, to accomplish; **2**, to cause to seem true to nature or fact; bring clearly before the mind; **3**, to feel fully and vividly; **4**, to obtain as a profit; as, he *realized* five dollars from the sale:—*v.i.* to sell property for ready money.—*adj.* **re'al-iz"a-ble.**—*n.* **re"al-i-za'tion.**

re-al-ly (rē'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**, actually; in truth, as a matter of fact. **2**, indeed: used for emphasis.

realm (rĕlm), *n.* **1**, a kingdom; an empire; **2**, hence, region, domain, or state; as, the *realm* of dreams.

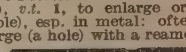
re-al-tor (rē'ăl-tŏr), *n.* a dealer in real estate who is associated with the National Association of Real Estate Boards: a trade term.

re-al-ty (rē'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* realties (-tĭz)], landed property. opp. of *personalty*.

1ream (rēm), *n.* twenty quires, or 480 sheets, of paper; sometimes 472, 500, or even 516 sheets.

2ream (rēm), *v.t.* **1**, to enlarge or taper (a hole), esp. in metal: often with *out*; **2**, to enlarge (a hole) with a reamer.

ream-er (rēm'ẽr), *n.* any of various tools with sharp edges for enlarging or tapering holes.



REAMER

re-an-i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v.t.* **1**, to bring back to life; **2**, to give new strength to; encourage.

reap (rēp), *v.t.* **1**, to cut down with a scythe, sickle, or machine; gather in; as, to *reap* grain; **2**, to cut a crop from; as, to *reap* a field; **3**, to receive as a reward:—*v.i.* to cut and gather grain.—*n.* **reap'er.**

1rear (rēr), *n.* **1**, the back or hinder part; **2**, a place or position behind; **3**, that part of a fleet or army behind the rest:—*adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the back part.—*adj. superl.* **rear'most.**

2rear (rēr), *v.t.* **1**, to raise or lift up; elevate; as, to *rear* a telegraph pole; **2**, to construct; erect; as, to *rear* a palace; **3**, to nurture and train; bring up and educate; foster; as, to *rear* children; **4**, to breed; grow:—*v.i.* to rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

rear ad-mi-ral in the U. S. navy, and in almost all other navies, an officer ranking next above a captain and next below a vice admiral.

rear-ward (rēr'wẽrd), *adj.* and *adv.* at or toward the rear.

rea-son (rē′zn), *n.* **1,** the power or faculty of understanding and forming conclusions; **2,** the normal exercise of this faculty; sanity; common sense; **3,** a reasonable view of a matter; as, to bring a child to *reason;* **4,** the cause for an opinion or act; **5,** an explanation given for a belief, act, or the like: —*v.i.* **1,** to exercise the power of thinking logically or drawing conclusions; **2,** to argue: —*v.t.* **1,** to persuade by argument; **2,** to prove or explain by means of the intellect; as, to *reason* out a solution.—*n.* **rea′son-er.**

rea-son-a-ble (rē′zn-ə-bl), *adj.* **1,** having the power to think connectedly and reach conclusions; as, a *reasonable* being; **2,** governed by reason; just; as, a *reasonable* employer; **3,** moderate or fair, as a price; **4,** sound or sensible, as a decision.—*adv.* **rea′son-a-bly.**—*n.* **rea′son-a-ble-ness.**

rea-son-ing (rē′zn-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of one who reaches conclusions by careful and connected thinking; **2,** a line of argument; presentation of reasons.

re-as-sure (rē″ă-shōōr′), *v.t.* to give back boldness, courage, or certainty to; give new confidence to.—*adv.* **re″as-sur′ing-ly.**—*n.* **re″as-sur′ance.**

re-bate (rē-bāt′; rē′bāt), *n.* a refund; discount:—*v.t.* (rē-bāt′), to make a deduction from; allow a discount to, as on goods purchased.—*n.* **re-bat′er.**

[1]re-bel (rē-bĕl′), *v.i.* **1,** to resist, and take up arms against, the law or government; **2,** to revolt against any authority.

[2]reb-el (rĕb′ĕl), *n.* **1,** one who wars against his government or resists its laws; **2,** one who resists any authority:—*adj.* opposing or resisting authority.

re-bel-lion (rē-bĕl′yŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of taking up arms, or the state of being at war, against the government or its laws; **2,** resistance to, or defiance of, any authority; revolt.

re-bel-lious (rē-bĕl′yŭs), *adj.* **1,** opposing or resisting lawful authority; **2,** resisting control; unmanageable.—*adv.* **re-bel′lious-ly.**—*n.* **re-bel′lious-ness.**

re-bound (rē-bound′), *v.i.* **1,** to spring or fly back from that which has been struck; **2,** to spring back repeatedly:—*n.* **1,** the act of springing back; **2,** a flying back from that which has been struck.

re-buff (rē-bŭf′), *n.* **1,** a sudden check; defeat; **2,** a curt refusal; repulse; **3,** a driving back:—*v.t.* **1,** to repel curtly; refuse sharply; snub; **2,** to check suddenly; **3,** to drive back.

re-buke (rē-būk′), *n.* a sharp reproof; chiding; reprimand:—*v.t.* to censure; chide; reprove sharply.

re-bus (rē′bŭs), *n.* a puzzle in which words, phrases, and sentences are represented by pictures of objects and signs.

re-but (rē-bŭt′), *v.t.* to contradict or oppose by argument, evidence, or proof; refute, as in a debate.

re-but-tal (rē-bŭt′ăl), *n.* **1,** the act of refuting, or contradicting, in general; **2,** the presenting of evidence or arguments refuting the testimony already given by the opposing side in a trial or debate.

re-cal-ci-trant (rē-kăl′sĭ-trănt), *adj.* obstinately refusing to submit; refractory.—*n.* **re-cal′ci-trance.**

re-call (rē-kôl′), *n.* **1,** the act of summoning or calling back; **2,** the power by which an unsatisfactory public official may be unseated, or put out of office, by vote of the people:—*v.t.* **1,** to order or summon back; as, to *recall* an ambassador; **2,** to remember; recollect; as, to *recall* a name; **3,** to take back; as, to *recall* angry words; **4,** to revoke; withdraw; annul; as, to *recall* a decision.

re-cant (rē-kănt′), *v.t.* to withdraw formally and publicly (an opinion or belief previously held); renounce:—*v.i.* to renounce formally an opinion previously held.—*n.* **re-cant′er.**—*n.* **re′can-ta′tion.**

re-ca-pit-u-late (rē″kă-pĭt′ū-lāt), *v.t.* to sum up the chief points of:—*v.i.* to repeat briefly what has already been said at length.—*adj.* **re″ca-pit′u-la-to-ry.**—*n.* **re″ca-pit″u-la′tion.**

re-cap-ture (rē-kăp′tûr), *n.* **1,** the act of seizing or taking again; **2,** that which is seized or taken again:—*v.t.* to seize or take again.

re-cast (rē-kăst′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cast′, *p.pr.* -cast′ing], **1,** to plan or lay out anew; **2,** to mold or cast again; **3,** to compute again.

[1]re-cede (rē-sēd′), *v.i.* **1,** to fall back; retreat; retire; as, the tide *receded;* **2,** to withdraw, as from a claim, proposal, etc.; **3,** to slope or incline backward.

[2]re-cede (rē-sēd′), *v.t.* to give back to a former owner, as property.

re-ceipt (rē-sēt′), *n.* **1,** the act of getting, or state of having, anything that has been given, sent, etc.; as, the *receipt* of a letter; in *receipt* of news; **2,** a direction for making something by mixing certain things together, esp. in cookery; a recipe; as, a *receipt* for cake; **3,** a written acknowledgment of anything, as money or goods, had from another; **4,** usually in *pl.,* that which is taken, in distinction to that which is given out; as, cash *receipts:*—*v.t.* **1,** to sign in acknowledgment of payment; as, to *receipt* a bill; **2,** in the U. S., to give a written acknowledgment of the receipt of.

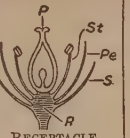
re-ceive (rē-sēv′), *v.t.* **1,** to take, as a gift, message, payment, or the like, from another; **2,** to get knowledge of; as, to *receive* reports; **3,** to admit to one's company; greet; entertain; as, to *receive* guests; **4,** to serve as a holder for; as, a channel to *receive* the overflow; **5,** to admit as credible; accept; as, they *received* the faith; **6,** to get; experience; be subjected to; as, to *receive* a shock; **7,** to have (a blow, mark, or the like) inflicted upon one; as, to *receive* a sword thrust; **8,** to take from a thief, as stolen goods:—*v.i.* **1,** to obtain, or be presented with, something; take what is given or paid; **2,** to take the sacrament; **3,** to entertain; welcome guests; as, she *receives* on Wednesdays.—*adj.* **re-ceiv′a-ble.**—*n.* **re-ceiv″a-bil′i-ty.**

re-ceiv-er (rē-sēv′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which takes or obtains; **2,** a receptacle; **3,** the part of a telephone which converts the electrical energy into sound waves and imparts them to the ear; **4,** a person appointed by a court to hold and manage property, as of a bankrupt.—*n.* **re-ceiv′er-ship.**

re-cent (rē′sĕnt), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to time not long past; **2,** of origin or occur-

rence near the present; new; modern; fresh. —*adv.* **re'cent-ly.**—*n.* **re'cent-ness.**

re-cep-ta-cle (rē-sĕp'tȧ-kl), *n.* **1,** anything, as a vessel, used to hold other things; **2,** in a plant, the part of the stalk to which the floral parts are attached: also called *torus* (cf. *flower*, ²*style*, illus.).



RECEPTACLE
P, pistil; *St*, stamen; *Pe*, petal; *S*, sepal; *R*, receptacle, or torus.

re-cep-tion (rē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of receiving, or the state of being received; as, the *reception* of news; **2,** the act or manner of welcoming; as, a cool *reception;* **3,** a social occasion for greeting guests; as, a wedding *reception.*

re-cep-tive (rē-sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* having the quality or ability of taking in, or holding; esp., quick to take in mental impressions.—*adv.* **re-cep'tive-ly.**—*n.* **re-cep'tive-ness.**—*n.* **re'cep-tiv'i-ty.**

re-cess (rē-sĕs'; rē'sĕs), *n.* **1,** a place or space hollowed out, as in a wall; nook; **2,** a brief time during which work ceases; an intermission; as, the school *recess.*

¹re-ces-sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of going back or retiring.

²re-ces-sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of giving, or granting, back.

re-ces-sion-al (rē-sĕsh'ŭn-ȧl), *n.* a hymn sung, or music played, as the clergy and choir leave the chancel at the close of church service:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to a withdrawal or retirement; **2,** pertaining to an interval or intermission.

re-ces-sive (rē-sĕs'ĭv), *adj.* receding; inclined to go back.

rec-i-pe (rĕs'ĭ-pē), *n.* **1,** a medical prescription; **2,** a formula for mixing or preparing anything, as in cookery, or for accomplishing some result.

re-cip-i-ent (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* one who receives; as, a *recipient* of high honors:—*adj.* receiving or ready to receive.

re-cip-ro-cal (rē-sĭp'rō-kȧl), *adj.* **1,** mutual; done, given, or offered by each to the other; as, *reciprocal* affection or benefits; **2,** offered in return for something done or given; **3,** in grammar, showing mutual action or relation: used of certain pronouns, as *each other:*—*n.* **1,** that which is given or done by each to the other; mutual action; **2,** in mathematics, the quotient obtained by dividing unity by any quantity; as, the *reciprocal* of 3 is ⅓.—*adv.* **re-cip'ro-cal-ly.**

re-cip-ro-cate (rē-sĭp'rō-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to give and take from one another; as, they *reciprocate* each other's affection; **2,** to give something in return for; as, to *reciprocate* a favor; **3,** in mechanics, to cause to move to and fro:—*v.i.* **1,** in mechanics, to move to and fro; **2,** to interchange; make an exchange with one another; **3,** to pay back an act or feeling.—*n.* **re-cip'ro-ca'tion.**

rec-i-proc-i-ty (rĕs"ĭ-prŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* reciprocities (-tĭz)], **1,** a condition in which there is mutual action, giving and taking, etc., between two parties; **2,** a relationship or policy existing between two nations in which each grants the other special advantages in trade.

re-cit-al (rē-sīt'ȧl), *n.* **1,** the act of telling the particulars of an event; narration; **2,** the thing told; a story; **3,** a performance, vocal or instrumental, by one person, or a concert consisting of selections from the works of one composer.

rec-i-ta-tion (rĕs"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a public rendering of prose or poetry committed to memory; **2,** the selection of prose or poetry so rendered; **3,** the repeating of a lesson by a pupil to a teacher; **4,** the conducting of a lesson by a teacher and a class.

rec-i-ta-tive (rĕs"ĭ-tȧ-tēv'), *n.* a kind of singing that imitates the accents of speech: used in operas and oratorios; also, the music for a passage to be sung in such a manner:—*adj.* not conforming to strict musical rhythm; sung with the accents of speech.—*adv.* **rec'i-ta-tive'ly.**

re-cite (rē-sīt'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to repeat aloud from memory; rehearse; **2,** to tell in detail; relate; **3,** to repeat (a lesson) to a teacher.—*n.* **re-cit'er.**

reck (rĕk), *v.i. Archaic* or *Poetic,* to care; heed:—*v.t. Archaic* or *Poetic,* to care; mind.

reck-less (rĕk'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** heedless of consequences or danger; rash; **2,** careless; thoughtless.—*adv.* **reck'less-ly.**—*n.* **reck'less-ness.**

reck-on (rĕk'n), *v.t.* **1,** to count or compute; **2,** to look upon as being; consider; as, I *reckon* him among my foes; **3,** to think; suppose: followed by a clause as object; as, I *reckon* it will rain:—*v.i.* **1,** to depend or rely: with *on;* as, he *reckoned* on their friendship; **2,** to calculate; **3,** to settle accounts: with *with;* **4,** *Collog.,* to guess.—*n.* **reck'on-er.**

reck-on-ing (rĕk'n-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of one who counts or computes; **2,** a statement or settling of accounts between debtor and creditor; a bill or the like; **3,** the calculation of the position of a ship, or the position so determined.

re-claim (rē-klām'), *v.t.* **1,** to demand or obtain the return of; as, to *reclaim* one's money; **2,** to reform; as, to *reclaim* a drunkard; **3,** to bring under cultivation; **4,** to tame; subdue; as, to *reclaim* a wild animal.—*n.* **re-claim'er.**—*adj.* **re-claim'a-ble.**—*n.* **rec"la-ma'tion.**

re-cline (rē-klīn'), *v.t.* to cause to lean or lie back:—*v.i.* to rest or repose; lie down.—*n.* **rec"li-na'tion.**

re-cluse (rē-klōōs'), *n.* one who lives alone; a hermit:—*adj.* shut up from the world; secluded.—*n.* **re-clu'sion.**

rec-og-ni-tion (rĕk"ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** an identifying of something previously known; **2,** formal acknowledgment or commendation; as, *recognition* of a brave deed; **3,** special notice.—*adj.* **re-cog'ni-to-ry.**

re-cog-ni-zance (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zăns; rē-kŏn'ĭ-zăns), *n.* a legal agreement, entered into before, and recorded by, a magistrate or court, to do, or abstain from doing, some particular act.

rec-og-nize (rĕk'ŏg-nīz), *v.t.* **1,** to know the identity of; recall as having been previously known; as, to *recognize* a friend; **2,** to admit acquaintance with; salute; bow to; **3,** to take formal notice of; acknowledge; **4,** to appreciate; as, to *recognize* merit; **5,** to concede as true; grant; **6,** in a

meeting, to acknowledge as the person who has the floor.—*n.* **rec'og-niz'er.**—*adj.* **rec'og-niz"a-ble.**—*adv.* **rec'og-niz"a-bly.**

re-coil (rē-koil'), *n.* **1,** a shrinking back; **2,** a rebound; **3,** the sudden backward motion, or kick, of a gun after it is fired: —*v.i.* **1,** to start back, as in dismay, fear, etc.; shrink; **2,** to spring back because of some force; rebound; as, a gun *recoils;* **3,** to retreat; **4,** to come back to a starting point.

[1]re-col-lect (rē"kŏ-lĕkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to collect, or gather together again, as things scattered; **2,** to compose (one's thoughts); compose, or regain control of: used with a reflexive pronoun; rally or summon, as courage.

[2]rec-ol-lect (rĕk"ŏ-lĕkt'), *v.t.* to call back to the mind; remember, as a name.—*n.* **rec"ol-lec'tion.**

rec-om-mend (rĕk"ŏ-mĕnd'), *v.t.* **1,** to give in charge or trust, as to God; **2,** to offer to the favor, attention, or use of another; speak in favor of; as, to *recommend* a servant; **3,** to advise; suggest; as, I *recommend* a change of diet; **4,** to make attractive or deserving; as, her gentleness *recommends* her.—*n.* **rec'om-mend'er.**—*n.* **rec"om-men-da'tion.**—*adj.* **rec"om-mend'a-to-ry.**

rec-om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *n.* something equal given in return for something rendered; reward; compensation:—*v.t.* **1,** to give an equivalent to (a person); reward; repay; as, to *recompense* him for his devotion; **2,** to make amends for; atone for; as, to *recompense* a loss.

rec-on-cile (rĕk'ŏn-sīl), *v.t.* **1,** to restore peace or friendship between; as, to *reconcile* brothers who have quarreled; **2,** to adjust; settle; as, to *reconcile* differences; **3,** to make content or submissive; as, to *reconcile* a person to his losses; **4,** to cause to harmonize; make consistent: with *to* or *with;* as, it is hard to *reconcile* her words with her actions.—*n.* **rec'on-cil'er.**—*n.* **rec'on-cile"ment.**—*n.* **rec"on-cil"i-a'tion.**—*adj.* **rec'on-cil"a-ble.**—*adv.* **rec'on-cil"a-bly.**

rec-on-dite (rĕk'ŏn-dīt; rē-kŏn'dĭt), *adj.* **1,** too deep or difficult for the ordinary mind to understand; obscure; **2,** dealing in profound or abstruse things.—*adv.* **rec'on-dite-ly.**—*n.* **rec'on-dite-ness.**

re-con-nais-sance (rē-kŏn'ĭ-sāns), *n.* **1,** the making of a preliminary investigation or survey, as for military or scientific purposes; **2,** a party of men sent on such a survey or examination. Also, **re-con'nois-sance** (rē-kŏn'ĭ-sāns).

rec-on-noi-ter (rĕk"ŏ-noi'tĕr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to explore and investigate with a view to action, as for military or scientific purposes.

re-con-sid-er (rē"kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to think over or ponder again; **2,** in a legislative body, to bring up for further deliberation, as a bill or a motion.—*n.* **re"con-sid"er-a'tion.**

re-con-struct (rē"kŏn-strŭkt'), *v.t.* to rebuild; remodel; as, to *reconstruct* a ship.—*adj.* **re"con-struc'tive.**—*n.* **re"con-struc'tion.**

[1]re-cord (rē-kôrd'), *v.t.* **1,** to write out or set down, as in a book, a true account of; **2,** to set down in some permanent form, as in writing; **3,** to register; enroll; **4,** to mark or indicate.

[2]rec-ord (rĕk'ôrd; rĕk'ôrd), *n.* **1,** the writing or printing of facts or events for the purpose of keeping them in memory, or as evidence; **2,** an official written or printed report of public acts; **3,** the body of facts, known and preserved, giving the history of anything; **4,** the cylinder, disk, or paper roll for reproducing sounds in phonographs, piano players, or the like; **5,** in law, an official copy of all documents presented in a case; **6,** in sports, the best performance so far achieved officially at any given time:—*adj.* best of its kind up to a given time; as, a *record* crop.

re-cord-er (rē-kôr'dĕr), *n.* **1,** a public officer who registers writings or transactions; as, a *recorder* of deeds; **2,** a judicial officer in a city or borough; **3,** any of various devices that register mechanically.

[1]re-count (rē-kount'), *v.t.* to tell or repeat in full the particulars of; recite; enumerate.

[2]re-count (rē-kount'), *v.t.* to count again: —*n.* (rē-kount'; rē'kount), a new enumeration; a counting again.

re-coup (rē-kōōp'), *v.t.* **1,** to make good; regain; as, to *recoup* a loss; **2,** to indemnify; as, to *recoup* oneself for a loss.

re-course (rē-kōrs'), *n.* **1,** an appeal for aid or protection; **2,** the person or thing to which one turns for aid.

re-cov-er (rē-kŭv'ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to get back the possession of; regain, as one's health or lost property; **2,** to obtain by judgment in a court of law; as, to *recover* damages; **3,** to make up for; make good the loss or damage of; **4,** to rescue or save from danger:—*v.i.* **1,** to regain health, strength, or any former state; **2,** to succeed in a lawsuit; **3,** in boxing, fencing, etc., to regain one's position for a new movement.—*adj.* **re-cov'er-a-ble.**—*n.* **re-cov'er-y.**

rec-re-ant (rĕk'rē-ănt), *n.* **1,** a faithless person; a deserter; **2,** a coward:—*adj.* **1,** cowardly; craven; **2,** unfaithful to a cause; false; as, a *recreant* priest.—*n.* **rec're-an-cy.**

re—cre-ate (rē"=krē-āt'), *v.t.* to make anew.—*n.* **re"—cre-a'tion.**

rec-re-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v.t.* to refresh, esp. after toil; amuse:—*v.i.* to take refreshment or amusement.—*adj.* **rec're-a-tive.**

rec-re-a-tion (rĕk"rē-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** refreshment of mind or body after toil or weariness; **2,** any exercise or occupation that diverts.

re-crim-i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v.i.* to answer one accusation or charge with another:—*v.t.* to accuse in return.—*n.* **re-crim'i-na'tion.**—*adj.* **re-crim'i-na-to-ry.**—*adj.* **re-crim'i-na-tive.**

re-cru-des-cent (rē"krōō-dĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* becoming raw or sore again; breaking our afresh, as a disease.—*n.* **re"cru-des'cence.**

re-cruit (rē-krōōt'), *n.* **1,** a man newly enlisted in an army or navy; **2,** one who has just joined any cause:—*v.t.* **1,** to add to, or keep up the numbers of, as an army, a party, a society; **2,** to enlist; **3,** to fill up gaps or weak places in; **4,** to build up; restore:—*v.i.* **1,** to obtain fresh supplies; **2,** to recover health and strength; **3,** to enlist new men for an army, or new members for any organization.—*n.* **re-cruit'er.**—*n.* **re-cruit'ment.**

rec-tan-gle (rĕk′tăng″gl), *n.* **a four-sided figure with four right angles (see *quadrilateral*, illus.).**—*adj.* **rec-tan′gu-lar.**

rec-ti-fy (rĕk′tĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to correct the faults in; remove mistakes from; set right; **2,** to refine or purify, as liquids, by distillation; **3,** in electricity, to change from alternating to direct, as an electric current.—*n.* **rec′ti-fi″er.**—*n.* **rec″ti-fi-ca′tion.**

rec-ti-lin-e-ar (rĕk″tĭ-lĭn′ē-ər), *adj.* **1,** straight; **2,** bounded by straight lines. Also, **rec″ti-lin′e-al.**

rec-ti-tude (rĕk′tĭ-tūd), *n.* **1,** rightness of intention and action; honesty; uprightness; **2,** freedom from inaccuracy; correctness of judgment.

rec-tor (rĕk′tər), *n.* **1,** in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a clergyman in charge of a parish; **2,** the head of a university, college, school, etc.—*adj.* **rec-to′ri-al.**—*n.* **rec′tor-ate.**—*n.* **rec′tor-ship.**

rec-to-ry (rĕk′tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rectories (-rĭz)], the house of a rector, or clergyman of the Episcopal Church; **2,** in England, a rector's benefice, including the church, parsonage, lands, etc.

rec-tum (rĕk′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* recta (-tȧ)], the six or eight inches at the lower end of the large intestine.—*adj.* **rec′tal.**

re-cum-bent (rē-kŭm′bĕnt), *adj.* leaning; lying; reclining; as, a *recumbent* position.—*adv.* **re-cum′bent-ly.**—*n.* **re-cum′ben-cy; re-cum′bence.**

re-cu-per-ate (rē-kū′pĕr-āt), *v.t.* to restore to former strength; regain (health, wealth, etc.):—*v.i.* to regain health; recover, as from loss of health or money; as, it took her weeks to *recuperate.*—*n.* **re-cu″per-a′tion.**—*adj.* **re-cu′per-a-tive.**

re-cur (rē-kûr′), *v.i.* **1,** to go back, as in memory or in speech; as, to *recur* to a former opinion; **2,** to come back or return; as, a thought *recurs* to the mind; **3,** to happen again, or at intervals, as a fever.

re-cur-rent (rē-kûr′ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** coming back at intervals, as a fever; **2,** running or turning back.—*adv.* **re-cur′rent-ly.**—*n.* **re-cur′rence.**

rec-u-sant (rĕk′ū-zănt; rē-kū′-), *n.* one who refuses to conform to authority or to some general practice, as to a state or church; a dissenter or nonconformist:—*adj.* refusing to conform or submit to authority.—*n.* **rec′u-san-cy.**

red (rĕd), *n.* **1,** the color of blood, or that part of the visible spectrum having the longest wave length; **2,** any coloring matter that produces this color; **3,** an anarchist or revolutionary socialist; esp., a believer in terrorism:—*adj.* **1,** of the color of blood, specif. of arterial blood: opp. of *blue*, or venous; **2,** pertaining to revolution; also, favoring anarchy; as, a *red* republican.—*n.* **red′ness.**

red-bird (rĕd′bûrd″), *n.* any of various birds of a red color.

red-breast (rĕd′brĕst″), *n.* the American or the European robin.

red cross a red Greek cross on a white ground, adopted by the Geneva Convention, in 1864, as the sign of neutrality in war: **Red Cross,** a society for helping the sick and wounded during war or calamity.

red-den (rĕd′n), *v.t.* to make red:—*v.i.* to become red; blush; flush.

red-dish (rĕd′ĭsh), *adj.* somewhat red.—*n.* **red′dish-ness.**

re-deem (rē-dēm′), *v.t.* **1,** to buy back (something formerly possessed); **2,** to free from bondage or a claim of any kind, by paying a price; **3,** to ransom or free from sin and its consequences; **4,** to make good; as, to *redeem* a promise; **5,** to make up for; as, to *redeem* a fault; **6,** to pay off, as a promissory note; **7,** to recover, as mortgaged property, by paying a price.—*adj.* **re-deem′a-ble.**

re-deem-er (rē-dēm′ər), *n.* one who frees, buys back, or atones for: **the Redeemer,** Jesus Christ.

re-demp-tion (rē-dĕmp′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of freeing or buying back; **2,** the state of being freed; **3,** the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ.—*adj.* **re-demp′tive.**—*adj.* **re-demp′to-ry.**

red–hot (rĕd′hŏt″), *adj.* **1,** heated to redness; **2,** greatly excited; extreme.

re-din-te-grate (rē-dĭn′tē-grāt), *v.t.* to make complete or perfect again; put together again; restore.—*n.* **re-din″te-gra′tion.**

red-o-lent (rĕd′ō-lĕnt), *adj.* giving off a pleasing odor; fragrant; as, the air was *redolent* of roses.—*n.* **red′o-lence.**

re-dou-ble (rē-dŭb′l), *v.t.* to make twice as great; multiply greatly; increase by repeated additions:—*v.i.* to become twice as great.

re-doubt (rē-dout′), *n.* **1,** a small inclosed fortification, often temporary, for defending a pass, the top of a hill, or the like; **2,** a central work inside a fortification, to be used as a retreat for the defenders.

re-doubt-a-ble (rē-dout′ə-bl), *adj.* causing fear or dread; formidable or valiant; often ironical. Also, **re-doubt′ed.**—*adv.* **re-doubt′a-bly.**—*n.* **re-doubt′a-ble-ness.**

re-dound (rē-dound′), *v.i.* to flow back as a consequence; contribute; as, all of his acts *redound* to his glory.

re-dress (rē-drĕs′), *n.* **1,** compensation for or reparation of, a wrong; **2,** the act of redressing a wrong:—*v.t.* **1,** to make right, as a wrong; **2,** to correct or do away with, as abuses; **3,** to make amends to; give relief to.—*n.* **re-dress′er.**

red-skin (rĕd′skĭn″), *n.* a North American Indian.

red-start (rĕd′stärt″), *n.* **1,** a small European bird of the thrush family; **2,** an American warbler.

red tape official conduct of business marked by formality and rigid adherence to regulations: so called from the custom of tying official papers with red tape.—*adj.* **red′–tape″.**—*n.* **red″–tap′ism.**

re-duce (rē-dūs′), *v.t.* **1,** to make less in value, size, etc.; lessen; lower: as, to *reduce* the cost; **2,** to bring from a higher to a lower rank or position; degrade; **3,** to subdue; conquer; **4,** to bring into a class, group, or particular state; **5,** to bring to a specified condition; as, to *reduce* one to despair; **6,** in arithmetic, to change (numbers or quantities) from one name or form to another without change of value; as, to *reduce* gallons to pints; **7,** in chemistry, to take all nonmetallic elements out of (an ore); specif., to deoxidize; **8,** in surgery, to restore (a displaced part) to

its right position, as a fracture.—*n.* **re-duc'er.**—*adj.* **re-duc'i-ble.**—*n.* **re-duc'tion.**

re-dun-dant (rē-dŭn'dănt). *adj.* **1,** exceeding what is needed; superabundant; **2,** in writing or speaking, too full, or too wordy; unnecessary to the sense; superfluous.—*adv.* **re-dun'dant-ly.**—*n.* **re-dun'dan-cy; re-dun'dance.**

re-du-pli-cate (rē-dū'plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to make double; repeat; multiply:—*adj.* (rē-dū'plĭ-kăt), repeated; doubled; multiplied.—*adj.* **re-du'pli-ca-tive.**—*n.* **re-du"pli-ca'tion.**

red-wood (rĕd'wo͝od"), *n.* **1,** any of various trees having a reddish wood or yielding a red dye; **2,** a very large California tree of the pine family; also, its wood.

re-ĕch-o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v.t.* to echo or repeat the sound of again:—*v.i.* to resound; reverberate:—*n.* [*pl.* reĕchoes (-ōz)], a repeated echo; second echo.

reed (rēd), *n.* **1,** any of certain tall, coarse grasses that grow in wet places; also, their jointed hollow stems; **2,** a mass of such grasses; **3,** a musical pipe made of a hollow stem of a plant; **4,** a thin, elastic tongue at the opening of a pipe in a musical instrument; **5,** any reed instrument, as a clarinet; **6,** *Poetic,* an arrow.—*adj.* **reed'y.**—*n.* **reed'i-ness.**

reed-bird (rēd'bûrd"), *n.* in the U. S., the bobolink.

[1]reef (rēf), *n.* that part of a sail which can be drawn in and secured by small ropes, or reef points, in shortening sail:—*v.t.* to reduce (a sail) by drawing in or folding up part of it.

[2]reef (rēf), *n.* a sandbar or a shelf of rock level with, or just below, the water.

reef-er (rē'fĕr), *n.* **1,** familiarly, a midshipman; **2,** a short, rough, double-breasted jacket.

reek (rēk), *n.* **1,** vapor; steam; a disagreeable odor; **2,** in Scotland, smoke:—*v.i.* to send out vapor or fumes.—*adj.* **reek'y.**

[1]reel (rēl), *n.* **1,** any of various devices consisting of a revolving frame for winding yarn, rope, or the like; **2,** a bobbin; **3,** in motion pictures, the amount of film held by one spool: usually about 1,000 feet:—*v.t.* **1,** to wind on a frame or bobbin; **2,** to draw in by winding; as, to *reel* in fish; **3,** to tell rapidly and easily: with *off;* as, to *reel* off a long story.

[2]reel (rēl), *v.i.* **1,** to stagger or sway from side to side in walking; **2,** to turn round and round; feel dizzy; as, his head *reeled:*—*n.* the act of staggering or swaying.

[3]reel (rēl), *n.* **1,** a lively country or folk dance; **2,** the music for such a dance.

re-ën-force (rē"ĕn-fōrs'), *v.t.* **1,** to give new strength to; esp., to strengthen (an army) by bringing up new troops; **2,** to add a strengthening part to. Also, **re"in-force'.**—*n.* **re-ën-force'ment.**

re-ën-ter (rē-ĕn'tĕr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to enter (a place) again.—*n.* **re-ën'try.**

re-ës-tab-lish (rē"ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v.t.* to fix firmly again; settle again; establish anew.—*n.* **re"ës-tab'lish-ment.**

[1]reeve (rēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rove (rōv) or reeved (rēvd), *p.pr.* reev'ing], to pass the end of (a rope) through a hole or ring, around a cleat, etc.

[2]reeve (rēv), *n.* the female of the ruff, a kind of sandpiper.

re-ëx-port (rē"ĕks-pōrt'), *v.t.* to export (something that has been imported)—*n.* **1,** the act or process of exporting imported goods; **2,** a commodity so exported: usually in *pl.*—*n.* **re-ëx"por-ta'tion.**

re-fec-tion (rē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* a light repast or lunch; refreshment.

re-fec-to-ry (rē-fĕk'tō-rĭ). *n.* [*pl.* refectories (-rĭz)] **1,** orig., a dining hall in a convent; **2,** a room for refreshments.

re-fer (rē-fûr'), *v.t.* **1,** to submit to another person or authority for information or decision; **2,** to direct or send for information, authority, etc.; as, to *refer* one to the dictionary; **3,** to explain as due to a certain cause:—*v.i.* **1,** to direct attention; allude; **2,** to appeal; apply; **3,** to point by marks; as, that sign *refers* to a footnote; **4,** to direct a person to a source of information or the like.—*adj.* **ref'er-a-ble; re-fer'ri-ble.**

ref-er-ee (rĕf"ĕr-ē'), *n.* one to whom a matter is handed over for decision and settlement; an umpire:—*v.t.* to umpire, as a game:—*v.i.* to act as umpire.

ref-er-ence (rĕf'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1,** the act of submitting a matter to another for settlement or information; **2,** a directing of attention to something; **3,** a passing allusion; **4,** a passage in a note in a book or writing directing attention to some other book or passage; **5,** a person to whom inquiries may be directed regarding another person; **6,** a written statement of the ability of a person given by another.

ref-er-en-dum (rĕf"ĕr-ĕn'dŭm), *n.* [*pl.* referendums (-dŭmz); referenda (-dȧ)], **1,** the submission of a legislative act to the decision of a vote of the people; **2,** the right possessed by a people so to vote upon a legislative act; **3,** a direct popular vote on a proposed measure.

re-fine (rē-fīn'), *v.t.* **1,** to make pure; cleanse; clear from dross or worthless matter; as, to *refine* gold; **2,** to free from coarseness or rudeness; educate or improve.—*n.* **re-fin'er.**—*p.adj.* **re-fined'.**—*n.* **re-fine'ment.**

re-fin-er-y (rē-fīn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* refineries (-ĭz)], a place where anything, as ore, oil, sugar, etc., is refined or made pure.

re-fit (rē-fĭt'), *v.t.* **1,** to make ready for use again; **2,** to equip or furnish anew:—*v.i.* **1,** to obtain repairs or fresh supplies: often said of ships; **2,** to be newly equipped.

re-flect (rē-flĕkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to throw back, as rays of light, heat, or sound; **2,** to give back an image of, as does a mirror; as, the brook *reflects* the sky; conduct *reflects* environment; **3,** to give back as a result; as, his act *reflects* honor upon him:—*v.i.* **1,** to consider carefully in the mind; think; **2,** to cast reproach, blame, etc.; as, bad behavior in school *reflects* upon a child's home training.—*n.* **re-flect'er.**—*p.adj.* **re-flect'ed.**—*adj.* **re-flec'tive.**—*n.* **re-flec'tor.**

re-flec-tion (rē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of returning or throwing back; **2,** that which is reflected, as an image; **3,** the turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive consideration; thought; **4,** criticism; reproach; **5,** in anatomy and zoölogy, the bending, turning, or folding of a part back on itself.

re-flex (rē'flĕks), *n.* **1,** reflection, as of light, sound, or color; **2,** an image of an

object, as a reflection in a mirror; **3**, an involuntary movement of some part of the body due to a stimulus:—*adj.* **1**, reflected; coming by way of return or reflection; **2**, in physiology, pertaining to, or caused by, some stimulus independent of consciousness or will; as, *reflex* action:—*v.t.* (rē-flĕks′), to bend or fold back.—*p.adj.* **re-flexed′.**

re-flex-ive (rē-flĕk′sĭv), *adj.* in grammar, pertaining to action of a subject upon itself: **reflexive pronoun**, a pronoun that, when used as an object, denotes the same person or thing as the subject: in English, ending in *-self* or *-selves*, as *herself*.—*adv.* **re-flex′ive-ly.**

re-flux (rē′flŭks), *n.* a flowing back; ebb, as of the tide:—*adj.* flowing back.

re-for-est (rē-fŏr′ĕst), *v.t.* to plant anew (deforested land) with trees.—*v.i.* to set out trees again.—*n.* **re-for′est-a′tion.**

re-form (rē-fôrm′), *n.* **1**, a change for the better; the removal of some evil or abuse; also, an instance of this; **2**, a change from an evil to an upright character:—*v.t.* **1**, to change into another and better form; **2**, to correct or put an end to, as abuses; **3**, to induce (a person) to abandon an evil course of conduct; as, to *reform* a thief:—*v.i.* to give up evil for that which is good.

ref-or-ma-tion (rĕf″ŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* alteration to a better form, esp. in social, political, or religious affairs: **Reformation**, the great religious movement begun by Martin Luther in the 16th century, resulting in the formation of the Protestant churches.

re-form-a-to-ry (rē-fôr′mȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* reformatories (-rĭz)], an institution or school for correcting and improving the conduct, esp. of young offenders:—*adj.* tending to correct.—*adj.* **re-form′a-tive.**

re-form-er (rē-fôr′mẽr), *n.* **1**, one who carries out or urges a change for the better; **2**, one of the leaders of the great religious movement of the 16th century.

re-fract (rē-frȧkt′), *v.t.* to bend from a straight line, as light rays.—*adj.* **re-frac′tive.**—*n.* **re-frac′tor.**—*n.* **re-frac′tion.**

re-frac-to-ry (rē-frȧk′tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, disobedient; stubborn; hard to manage; as, a *refractory* boy; **2**, resisting heat; hard to work or fuse; as, *refractory* ore.—*adv.* **re-frac′to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **re-frac′to-ri-ness.**

[1]re-frain (rē-frān′), *n.* a phrase or verse repeated at intervals, esp. at the end of each stanza of a poem or song.

[2]re-frain (rē-frān′), *v.i.* to hold oneself back; forbear: usually with *from*.

re-fran-gi-ble (rē-frăn′jĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being bent from a straight line, as rays of light.—*n.* **re-fran′gi-ble-ness.**—*n.* **re-fran′gi-bil′i-ty.**

re-fresh (rē-frĕsh′), *v.t.* **1**, to make fresh again; **2**, to revive after fatigue; **3**, to quicken; as, to *refresh* the memory.

re-fresh-ment (rē-frĕsh′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of reviving, or state of being revived; restoration of strength, liveliness, etc.; **2**, that which restores or revives, esp. food, drink, or rest; **3**, in *pl.*, food and drink served to guests, as at a reception.

re-frig-er-ant (rē-frĭj′ẽr-ȧnt), *n.* **1**, anything that makes cool or allays fever; **2**, a substance, as liquid air, that reduces the temperature below freezing:—*adj.* cooling, reducing fever or heat.

re-frig-er-ate (rē-frĭj′ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to cool or keep cool, as in an ice box.—*adj.* **re-frig′er-a-tive.**—*adj.* and *n.* **re-frig′er-a-to-ry.**—*n.* **re-frig′er-a′tion.**

re-frig-er-a-tor (rē-frĭj′ẽr-ā″tẽr), *n.* a receptacle or a room where food and other perishable things are kept cool by ice, cold air, or other means.

ref-uge (rĕf′ūj), *n.* **1**, a place of safety from trouble or danger; a shelter or secure retreat; **2**, one who or that which protects or defends from danger or misfortune.

ref-u-gee (rĕf″ū-jē′), *n.* one who flees for safety, esp. from political or religious persecution, to a foreign land.

re-ful-gent (rē-fŭl′jĕnt), *adj.* casting a brilliant light; splendid.—*adv.* **re-ful′gent-ly.**—*n.* **re-ful′gent-ness.**—*n.* **re-ful′gence; re-ful′gen-cy.**

[1]re-fund (rē-fŭnd′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to give back or pay back, as a loan or debt.

[2]re-fund (rē′fŭnd), *v.t.* to discharge, as a loan, through credit secured by a new loan; as, to *refund* a national debt.

re-fus-al (rē-fūz′ăl), *n.* **1**, the act of rejecting or denying; **2**, the right to refuse or take before others; as, to have the *refusal* of an office.

[1]re-fuse (rē-fūz′), *v.t.* **1**, to decline to take; be unwilling to accept; **2**, to decline to do or grant; deny; as, to *refuse* aid; **3**, to decline to undergo; as, to *refuse* a task:—*v.i.* to decline to take an offer, or the like, or to do or grant a thing.—*n.* **re-fus′er.**

[2]ref-use (rĕf′ūs), *n.* waste material; trash; rubbish:—*adj.* worthless.

re-fute (rē-fūt′), *v.t.* **1**, to prove to be false or wrong; **2**, to overthrow by argument or proof; disprove.—*adj.* **re-fut′a-ble.**—*adv.* **re-fut′a-bly.**—*n.* **ref″u-ta′tion.**

re-gain (rē-gān′), *v.t.* **1**, to get back; recover; **2**, to reach again.

re-gal (rē′gȧl), *adj.* **1**, fit for, or like, a king; royal; **2**, hence, splendid or stately.—*adv.* **re′gal-ly.**—*n.* **re-gal′i-ty.**

re-gale (rē-gāl′), *v.t.* to entertain; feast:—*v.i.* to feast.—*n.* **re-gale′ment.**

re-ga-li-a (rē-gā′lĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* **1**, the emblems of royalty, as the crown, scepter, etc.; **2**, personal decorations, as of an order.

re-gard (rē-gärd′), *n.* **1**, affection; respect; **2**, consideration; care; **3**, close attention or notice; a look or gaze; **4**, reference; **5**, in *pl.*, good wishes:—*v.t.* **1**, to observe closely; look upon attentively; as, she *regarded* him with a frown; **2**, to consider; as, I *regard* her as an enemy; **3**, to heed; respect; esteem; **4**, to relate to; concern; as, the matter *regards* your happiness:—*v.i.* **1**, to look at a thing with care; **2**, to give heed; take notice.—*adj.* **re-gard′less.**

re-gard-ful (rē-gärd′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, taking notice; heedful; **2**, respectful.—*adv.* **re-gard′ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-gard′ful-ness.**

re-gard-ing (rē-gärd′ĭng), *prep.* concerning; about; in respect to.

re-gat-ta (rē-gŏt′ȧ), *n.* a boat race or series of boat races.

re-gen-cy (rē′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* regencies (-sĭz)], **1**, the office of a ruler; authority; **2**, the office, government, or authority of a ruler or body of rulers, acting for

a time in the name and place of another; 3, a body of rulers acting for another, 4, the period of government of or territory governed by, a ruler who acts for another.

re-gen-er-ate (rē-jĕn′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* 1, in theology, to renew spiritually, 2, to make a change for the better in; 3, to produce anew; fill with new life or power.—*adj.* (rē-jĕn′ĕr-ăt). 1, having new life. 2, in theology, born again spiritually; as, a *regenerate* soul.—*adj.* **re-gen′er-a-tive.**—*n.* **re-gen′er-a′tion.**—*n.* **re-gen′er-a-cy.**

re-gen-er-a-tor (rē-jĕn′ĕr-ā′tĕr), *n.* 1, one who reforms or renews; 2, a device, as in a furnace, to save the heat of escaping gases; 3, a furnace with this device.

re-gent (rē′jĕnt), *n.* 1, one who governs during the youth, absence, or unfitness of the rightful ruler: 2, in certain universities, a member of a controlling board.—*adj.* ruling in place of another; as, prince *regent.*—*n.* **re′gent-ship.**

reg-i-cide (rĕj′ĭ-sīd), *n.* the murder or murderer of a king; as, the *regicide* of Charles I.—*adj.* **reg′i-cid′al.**

***ré-gime** (rā″zhēm′), [Fr.], *n.* mode, system, or rule of management or government. Also, **re-gime′** (rā-zhēm′).

reg-i-men (rĕj′ĭ-mĕn), *n.* 1, orderly government; control; 2, a systematic course of diet, exercise, sleep, and general habits, prescribed for some special purpose; 3, in grammar, the influencing of the form of one word by another.

reg-i-ment (rĕj′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* an organized body of soldiers under the command of a colonel.

reg-i-men-tal (rĕj″ĭ-mĕn′tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a regiment, or the troops under a colonel; as, *regimental* quarters:—*n.*, in *pl.*, the uniforms worn by the troops of a regiment.

re-gion (rē′jŭn), *n.* 1, an indefinitely large section of land; a country or district; 2, a division or part of the body; as, in the *region* of the heart.—*adj.* **re′gion-al.**

reg-is-ter (rĕj′ĭs-tĕr), *n.* 1, an official written record; 2, one who or that which records; 3, a device for regulating the entrance of heated air to an apartment; 4, the compass or range of a voice or of an instrument:—*v.t.* 1, to enter in a list or formal record; enroll; record; as, to *register* securities; 2, to mark a record of; as, the thermostat *registers* 60 degrees; 3, in motion pictures, to indicate by facial expression; as, to *register* surprise:—*v.i.* 1, to write one's name in a list or record; 2, *Colloq.*, to make an impression.—*n.* **reg′is-tra′tion.**

reg-is-trar (rĕj′ĭs-trär), *n.* an official who keeps records, esp. such an official in a college or university.

reg-is-try (rĕj′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* registries (-triz)], 1, the act of entering on a record; 2, a written account or record, as of births, deaths, etc.; 3, the place where such a record is kept.

reg-nant (rĕg′nănt), *adj.* 1, reigning; exercising royal authority; as, a queen *regnant;* 2, prevailing, as a fashion.

re-gress (rē′grĕs), *n.* 1, a passage back; way of return; as, a place which offers no *regress;* 2, the power or privilege of returning; as, the right of free egress and *regress:*—*v.i.* (rē-grĕs′), to go back; return.—*n.* **re-gres′sion.**—*adj.* **re-gres′sive.**

re-gret (rē-grĕt′), *n.* 1, sorrow for the loss or want of something; 2, moral distress; mild remorse; 3, uneasiness; vexation; as, I hear with *regret* that you will not come; 4, in *pl.*, *Colloq.*, a polite expression of refusal, as in answer to an invitation:—*v.t.* to remember with distress; wish to amend (something past); grieve at.

re-gret-ful (rē-grĕt′fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, remembering with distress; feeling sorry for the loss or want of; 2, discontented.—*adv.* **re-gret′ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-gret′ful-ness.**

re-gret-ta-ble (rē-grĕt′ă-bl), *adj.* likely to cause distress or sorrow; as, a *regrettable* accident.—*adv.* **re-gret′ta-bly.**

reg-u-lar (rĕg′ū-lär), *adj.* 1, according to rule, order, or established custom; belonging to an established group or order; 2, following a certain law, plan, type, etc.; as, *regular* features; 3, *Colloq.*, thorough; genuine; as, she is a *regular* bookworm; 4, in grammar, following the usual form of declension, comparison, or conjugation; 5, in geometry, of a polygon, having all sides equal and all angles equal:—*n.* 1, a soldier belonging to a standing army; 2, a member of the clergy who belongs to a religious order.—*adv.* **reg′u-lar-ly.**—*n.* **reg′u-lar-ness.**—*n.* **reg″u-lar′i-ty.**

reg-u-late (rĕg′ū-lāt), *v.t.* 1, to keep in proper order; 2, to adapt to, or govern by, rule, method, or certain standard laws; as, to *regulate* one's conduct; 3, to adjust to some standard condition; as, to *regulate* a clock that is slow.—*adj.* **reg′u-la-tive.**—*n.* **reg″u-la′tion.**

reg-u-la-tor (rĕg′ū-lā″tĕr), *n.* 1, one who or that which controls or governs in accordance with rules; 2, a device for controlling motion; as, the *regulator* of a clock or watch; 3, a clock of finest mechanism and accuracy, used as a standard of time.

REGULATOR

Showing back view (*A*) of weight and mechanism for adjusting length of pendulum.

re-gur-gi-tate (rē-gŭr′jĭ-tāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pour, gush, or throw forth or out again, esp. from the stomach.—*n.* **re-gur″gi-ta′tion.**

re-ha-bil-i-tate (rē″hă-bĭl′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* 1, to restore to a former state, rank, or privilege; reinstate; 2, to clear the character or reputation of.—*n.* **re″ha-bil″i-ta′tion.**

re-hash (rē-hăsh′; rē′hăsh″), *n.* something made over into a new form; as, a *rehash* of an old story:—*v.t.* (rē-hăsh′), to prepare or use again; work into a new form.

re-hears-al (rē-hûr′săl), *n.* 1, a private recital or practice before a

public performance; as, the *rehearsal* of a play; 2, a telling over, as of one's experiences.

re-hearse (rē-hûrs'), *v.t.* 1, to repeat, as what has already been said or written; tell over; 2, to go over item by item; enumerate; 3, to practice in private before a public performance; as, to *rehearse* a play:—*v.i.* to repeat something for practice, as a play.—*n.* **re-hears'er.**

***Reichs-mark** (rīkhs'märk"), [Ger.], *n.* a coin and the monetary unit of Germany, established in 1924, equivalent to about 23.8 cents.

reign (rān), *n.* 1, supreme rule; royal power; 2, the time during which a ruler holds sway; 3, prevailing control or influence; as, the *reign* of law:—*v.i.* 1, to exercise royal authority; rule; 2, to hold sway; hence, to prevail, as a plague, fear, or the like; as, terror *reigned* in the village.

re-im-burse (rē"im-bûrs'), *v.t.* 1, to refund or pay back, as into the treasury of a country; 2, to cause to receive an amount equal to something spent; repay (a person); as, to *reimburse* him for his loss of time.—*n.* **re"im-burse'ment.**

rein (rān), *n.* 1, usually in *pl.*, a leather strap fastened to the side of the bit of a horse or other animal as a means of guiding and controlling it; 2, usually in *pl.*, any means of restraint or control; as, the *reins* of government:—*v.t.* to hold in, direct, or stop, by means of reins; restrain; control.

re-in-car-nate (rē"in-kär'nāt), *v.t.* to cause to take a new form or embodiment in flesh; invest anew in bodily form.—*n.* **re-in"car-na'tion.**

rein-deer (rān'dēr"), *n.* [*pl.* reindeer], any of several kinds of large deer found in the northern parts of America, Europe, and Asia.

REINDEER

re-in-force (rē"in-fōrs'), *v.t.* to give new strength to; support; strengthen, as an army with more troops. See **re"ën-force'**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **re"in-force'ment.**

reins (rānz), *n.pl. Archaic,* 1, the kidneys; also, the loins formerly supposed to be the seat of the affections; 2, hence, the emotions and affections themselves.

re-in-state (rē"in-stāt'), *v.t.* 1, to restore to a former state, station, or authority; 2, to repair; replace, as damaged property, instead of paying its value; used esp. in fire insurance.—*n.* **re"in-state'ment.**

re-is-sue (rē-ish'ū), *v.t.* to send or give out again officially or publicly; republish; as, to *reissue* an edict:—*v.i.* to go forth again:—*n.* 1, a second publication; 2, another issue.

re-it-er-ate (rē-it'ėr-āt), *v.t.* to do or say again and again; as, she *reiterated* her denial.—*n.* **re-it"er-a'tion.**

re-ject (rē-jekt'), *v.t.* 1, to throw away as worthless; discard; as, to *reject* waste matter; 2, to refuse to take; decline; as, to *reject* a gift; 3, to refuse to grant or agree to; as, to *reject* a suggestion; 4, to refuse to receive (a person); slight; also, to refuse to marry.—*n.* **re-jec'er; re-jec'tor.**—*n.* **re-jec'tion.**

re-joice (rē-jois'), *v.i.* to feel or express joy or gladness; exult; often followed by *at* or *in*:—*v.t.* to make joyful; gladden.

re-join (rē-join'), *v.t.* 1, to return to after separation; as, to *rejoin* friends; 2, to answer:—*v.i.* to answer to a reply.

re-join-der (rē-join'dėr), *n.* 1, an answer, esp. one made to a reply; 2, a retort; 3, in law, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's statements.

re-ju-ve-nate (rē-jōō'vē-nāt), *v.t.* to renew the youth of; cause to feel young again.—*n.* **re-ju"ve-na'tion.**

re-ju-ve-nes-cence (rē-jōō"vē-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* a state of feeling or seeming young again; renewal of youth.—*adj.* **re-ju"ve-nes'cent.**

re-lapse (rē-lăps'), *n.* 1, a slipping or sliding back; 2, a falling into a former bad state or habit; 3, the return of a disease after partial recovery:—*v.i.* 1, to slip or slide back; 2, to return to a former bad state or habit; 3, to fall back into illness after a state of partial recovery.

re-late (rē-lāt'), *v.t.* 1, to tell, as a story; recite; narrate; 2, to show a connection between; 3, to establish a relation between, as by blood or marriage:—*v.i.* to refer: with *to*.—*p.adj.* **re-lat'ed.**—*n.* **re-lat'er.**

re-la-tion (rē-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of narrating or telling; 2, the thing narrated or told; 3, mutual connection between two or more things; interdependence; 4, reference; respect; as, in *relation* to; 5, connection by birth or marriage; a relative; kinsman or kinswoman; 6, in *pl.*, dealings; affairs; as, foreign *relations*.—*adj.* **re-la'tion-al.**—*n.* **re-la'tion-ship.**

rel-a-tive (rĕl'ă-tĭv), *n.* 1, that which refers to, or is thought of in its connection with, something else; 2, a person connected with another by blood or marriage; a kinsman; 3, in grammar, a word, as the pronouns *who*, *which*, *that*, which refers to an antedecent:—*adj.* 1, having or expressing connection with, or reference to, something; 2, comparative; as, the *relative* value of two things; 3, having meaning only in connection with something else; as, *large* and *small* are *relative* terms; 4, in grammar, referring to an antecedent, as a pronoun.—*adv.* **rel'a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **rel'a-tive-ness.**—*n.* **rel"a-tiv'i-ty.**

re-la-tor (rē-lā'tėr), *n.* one who tells or recounts; a relater.

re-lax (rē-lăks'), *v.t.* 1, to slacken; make less tight or firm; as, to *relax* one's hold; 2, to render less strict, harsh, or severe; 3, to relieve from strain; ease, as the mind; 4, to loosen, as the bowels:—*v.i.* 1, to become less tight, firm, or severe; 2, to cease effort; unbend; lessen tension; rest; as, to *relax* after the day's labor.—*n.* **re"lax-a'tion.**

re-lay (rē-lā'; rē'lā), *n.* 1, a supply of fresh men, horses, or the like, held ready to replace or relieve others, usually at a given time or place; 2, in electricity, a device by which the opening or closing of one circuit opens or closes another: **relay race,** a race in which a series of contestants succeed one another, each covering a definite part of the

course:—*v.t.* to send by relay; as, to *relay* a message across the border.

re-lease (rē-lēs'), *n.* **1,** the act of setting free; **2,** the state of being set free; **3,** deliverance from pain, anxiety, distress, etc.; **4,** a freeing from an obligation or penalty; as, *release* from debt:—*v.t.* **1,** to set free; as, to *release* a man from prison; **2,** to free from obligation or penalty; as, to *release* a person from debt; **3,** to deliver from pain, care, etc.; **4,** to permit the showing or sale of, as a film; **5,** in law, to give up title to.

rel-e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v.t.* **1,** to send away; **2,** to remove, usually to a worse or less desirable place or situation.—*n.* **rel'e-ga'tion.**

re-lent (rē-lĕnt'), *v.i.* to become less hard, severe, or cruel; become more gentle; feel pity; yield.—*adj.* **re-lent'less.**—*adv.* **re-lent'less-ly.**—*n.* **re-lent'less-ness.**

rel-e-vant (rĕl'ē-vănt), *adj.* having to do with, or relating to, the case in hand; pertinent; as, a *relevant* question.—*adv.* **rel'e-vant-ly.**—*n.* **rel'e-vance; rel'e-van-cy.**

re-li-a-ble (rē-lī'ă-bl), *adj.* trustworthy; fit to be depended upon; as, *reliable* servants; *reliable* news.—*adv.* **re-li'a-bly.**—*n.* **re-li'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **re-li'a-bil'i-ty.**

re-li-ance (rē-lī'ăns), *n.* **1,** the act of trusting or depending; **2,** the state of being confident or dependent; confidence; trust; dependence; **3,** that on which one depends; foundation for trust.

re-li-ant (rē-lī'ănt), *adj.* trusting; having confidence; dependent.

rel-ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* **1,** that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; a trace or memorial, as of a custom, period, people, etc.; as, the weapon was a *relic* of the stone age; **2,** anything held in religious reverence, as the remains of a martyr or saint; **3,** a keepsake; souvenir.

rel-ict (rĕl'ĭkt), *n.* a widow or widower; esp., a widow.

re-lief (rē-lēf'), *n.* **1,** the removal in whole or in part of pain, grief, want, etc.; also, the feeling caused by such removal; **2,** that which aids or relieves; **3,** release from some post of duty; **4,** charitable help given to the poor; also, help given in time of danger or difficulty; **5,** fresh supplies of men, animals, food, etc., esp. fresh troops, coming to take the place of those tired out in action; **6,** the elevation of a sculptured design from a plane surface; as, the figures carved in *relief* on old furniture; **7,** in physical geography, the elevations and depressions of land surface.

re-lieve (rē-lēv'), *v.t.* **1,** to remove; reduce in severity; lessen, as pain; **2,** to free from suffering, distress, or the like; **3,** to release from a post, duty, or from action, as a patrol; **4,** to set off; bring out by contrast; as, a touch of red on this dress will *relieve* the black.—*adj.* **re-liev'a-ble.**

re-li-gion (rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the recognition of man's relation to a divine or supernatural power to whom obedience and honor are due; **2,** the acts and practices of life that grow out of the recognition of such a relation; **3,** any system of faith and worship; as, the *religion* of the Greeks.—*n.* **re-li'gion-ist.**

re-li-gious (rē-lĭj'ŭs), *adj.* **1,** feeling, and living in accordance with, a belief in a divine power to whom honor and obedience are due; devout; pious; **2,** pertaining to religion; **3,** strict; conscientious; as, with *religious* care.—*adv.* **re-li'gious-ly.**

re-lin-quish (rē-lĭng'kwĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to retire from; give up using or having; leave; as, to *relinquish* one's position; **2,** to cease to demand; surrender, as a claim.—*n.* **re-lin'quish-er.**—*n.* **re-lin'quish-ment.**

rel-i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* reliquaries (-rĭz)], a casket or shrine in which relics are kept.

rel-ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* **1,** a taste or preference; fondness; eager appreciation: usually with *for*; as, a *relish* for food; **2,** flavor, esp. when pleasing; as, that wine has a delightful *relish*; **3,** the quality that makes a thing pleasurable; as, novelty gave *relish* to the journey; **4,** something taken with food to make it more enjoyable, as a sauce:—*v.t.* **1,** to give flavor to; as, salt *relishes* meat; **2,** to like the taste of; enjoy; as, he *relishes* his dinner:—*v.i.* to have a pleasing taste.

re-luc-tant (rē-lŭk'tănt), *adj.* **1,** unwilling; disinclined; as, *reluctant* to leave; **2,** marked by unwillingness; as, a *reluctant* acceptance.—*adv.* **re-luc'tant-ly.**—*n.* **re-luc'tance; re-luc'tan-cy.**

re-ly (rē-lī'), *v.i.* to trust; have confidence: with *on* or *upon*.

re-main (rē-mān'), *v.i.* **1,** to stay behind when others go; as, only he *remained* in the room; **2,** to stay alive; endure; **3,** to be left after a part has been used, taken away, lost, or destroyed; **4,** to be left for future consideration or use; as, that *remains* to be seen; **5,** to continue in the same given state; as, he *remains* a bachelor:—*n.* **1,** usually in *pl.*: **a,** the portion left, as of a meal; **b,** ruins, as of a temple; **c,** a relic or relics; **2,** in *pl.*: **a,** a dead body; **b,** works published after an author's death.

re-main-der (rē-mān'dĕr), *n.* the portion or number left after anything is taken away; remnant; balance.

re-mand (rē-mănd'), *v.t.* **1,** to call, order, or send back; as, to *remand* an officer to his post; **2,** to commit to custody again; as, to *remand* an accused person to prison:—*n.* the sending back of an accused person to custody after a hearing.

re-mark (rē-märk'), *n.* **1,** the act of noticing or observing attentively; **2,** a brief, casual comment or statement; **3,** noticeable appearance; as, his dress made him an object of *remark*; **4,** in *pl.*, conversational speech in general; as, his *remarks* were interesting:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **1,** to take note (of); observe; **2,** to utter briefly and casually.

re-mark-a-ble (rē-mär'kă-bl), *adj.* **1,** worthy of observation or comment; noteworthy; **2,** unusual; uncommon.—*adv.* **re-mark'a-bly.**—*n.* **re-mark'a-ble-ness.**

re-me-di-a-ble (rē-mē'dĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being cured.

re-me-di-al (rē-mē'dĭ-ăl), *adj.* affording, or intended to be used as, a cure; as, *remedial* treatment.

rem-e-dy (rĕm'ē-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* remedies (-dĭz)], **1,** anything which cures or relieves sickness; a helpful medicine; **2,** that which removes or corrects an evil; a relief:—*v.t.* **1,** to cure or heal, as with medicine; **2,** to repair; make right; correct, as an evil.—*adj.* **rem'e-di-less.**

re-mem-ber (rē-mĕm'bĕr), *v.t.* **1**, to retain or keep in the mind; think of anew; **2**, to keep in mind carefully; know by heart; as, to *remember* a poem; **3**, to carry greetings from; remind someone of; as, *remember* me to her:—*v.i.* to possess or use the faculty of memory.

re-mem-brance (rē-mĕm'brăns), *n.* **1**, the act or power of recalling to, or keeping in, the mind; recollecting; **2**, the state of being held in, or recalled to, mind; recollection; memory; **3**, the length of time within which one has memories; **4**, a memento or keepsake; a gift; **5**, in *pl.*, greetings showing regard; as, give her my *remembrances*.

re-mind (rē-mīnd'), *v.t.* to bring to the mind of; cause to recollect; as, *remind* me to go.—*n.* **re-mind'er**.

rem-i-nis-cent (rĕm"ĭ-nĭs'ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having, memory of past experiences; **2**, recalling, or dwelling on, the past; **3**, suggestive; as, a poem *reminiscent* of Burns.—*n.* **rem"i-nis'cence**.

re-miss (rē-mĭs'), *adj.* **1**, careless in matters of duty, business, etc.; neglectful; **2**, lacking energy and earnestness; **3**, not prompt.—*adv.* **re-miss'ly**.—*n.* **re-miss'ness**.

re-mit (rē-mĭt'), *v.t.* **1**, to forgive; pardon; as, to *remit* sins; **2**, to send, as money in payment of debts or bills due; **3**, to refrain from demanding or insisting upon; as, to *remit* a fine; **4**, to make less severe; relax; as, to *remit* one's watchfulness:—*v.i.* **1**, to moderate; lessen in force; **2**, to send money, as in payment of goods.—*n.* **re-mit'ter**.—*n.* **re-mis'sion**.—*n.* **re-mit'tal**.

re-mit-tance (rē-mĭt'ăns), *n.* **1**, the sending of money, bills, etc., esp. to a distant place; **2**, the sum so sent.

re-mit-tent (rē-mĭt'ĕnt), *adj.* growing less temporarily, or at irregular intervals; abating; as, a *remittent* fever:—*n.* a fever that abates irregularly.

rem-nant (rĕm'nănt), *n.* **1**, that which is left after a part has been removed; remainder; **2**, a short length of fabric left when most of the piece has been sold; **3**, a trace; as, not a *remnant* of pity.

re-mod-el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v.t.* to put into new shape; arrange again.

re-mon-strance (rē-mŏn'străns), *n.* a strong objection or protest against something; reproof.

re-mon-strant (rē-mŏn'strănt), *adj.* protesting, or urging reasons against, something:—*n.* one who signs or presents a protest against something.

re-mon-strate (rē-mŏn'strāt), *v.i.* **1**, to urge or put forward strong reasons against some act or course complained of; as, to *remonstrate* against a wrong; **2**, to plead in protest.

re-morse (rē-môrs'), *n.* great pain or anguish of mind caused by a sense of guilt; keen reproach of oneself; repentance.—*adj.* **re-morse'ful**.—*adv.* **re-morse'fully**.—*n.* **re-morse'ful-ness**.

re-morse-less (rē-môrs'lĕs), *adj.* cruel; merciless; pitiless.—*adv.* **re-morse'less-ly**.—*n.* **re-morse'less-ness**.

re-mote (rē-mōt'), *adj.* **1**, far off in time; as, *remote* centuries; **2**, distant in place; far removed from others; **3**, having slight connection or relation; as, his remarks were *remote* from the subject; **4**, slight; not plainly seen; as, a *remote* likeness.—*adv.* **re-mote'ly**.—*n.* **re-mote'ness**.

re-mount (rē-mount'), *v.t.* **1**, to get upon again, as on a wall; **2**, to set again, as a jewel; **3**, to put on horseback again; **4**, to give a fresh horse to:—*v.i.* **1**, to mount a horse again; **2**, to be furnished with fresh horses, as cavalry:—*n.* **1**, a new frame or setting; **2**, a fresh horse to replace one killed or hurt.

re-mov-al (rē-mōōv'ăl), *n.* **1**, the act of taking away; **2**, the state of being removed; **3**, dismissal, as from office.

re-move (rē-mōōv'), *v.t.* **1**, to put from its place; transfer from one place to another; **2**, to take out of the way; as, to *remove* a hindrance; **3**, to dismiss; displace; as, to *remove* a man from office:—*v.i.* to go from one place to another; change residence:—*n.* **1**, a transfer from one place to another; a change of place; **2**, the space passed over in changing a thing from one place to another; hence, a step or interval.—*n.* **re-mov'er**.—*adj.* **re-mov'a-ble**.—*n.* **re-mov'a-bil'i-ty**.

re-mu-ner-ate (rē-mū'nĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to pay (someone) in return for service, for time spent, or for loss sustained on one's account; **2**, to pay in return for; compensate; reward; as, to *remunerate* a volunteer.—*adj.* **re-mu'ner-a-tive**.—*n.* **re-mu"ner-a'tion**.

ren-ais-sance (rĕn"ĕ-sāns'; rē-nā'săns; *Fr.* rē-nā"sāns'), *n.* (also, *renascence*), **1**, a new birth; a coming to life again, esp. in art; **2**, a revival of, awakened interest and effort in, or a marked improvement along, any line, esp. in art: **Renaissance**, (also, *Renascence*), the period of a great revival of learning and classical art in Europe from the 14th to the 16th centuries, marking the transition from medieval to modern history.

re-nal (rē'năl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the kidneys; as, *renal* colic.

re-nas-cence (rē-năs'ĕns), *n.* the state of being born anew; new birth: **Renascence**, the Renaissance (which see).—*adj.* **re-nas'cent**.

ren-coun-ter (rĕn-koun'tĕr), *n.* **1**, a combat; battle; **2**, an unexpected meeting, as with a friend; **3**, a debate or argument between individuals.

rend (rĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rent (rĕnt) *p.pr.* rend'ing], **1**, to tear apart with violence; split; **2**, to take away by force; as, to *rend* colonies from a mother country:—*v.i.* to become torn; split apart.—*n.* **1rend'er**.

1ren-der (rĕn'dĕr), *v.t.* **1**, to give in return; pay back; as, to *render* blow for blow; **2**, to pay as something owed; as, to *render* tribute; **3**, to present for consideration; as, to *render* a bill; **4**, to utter as final; as, to *render* a decision; **5**, to yield; as, to *render* homage; **6**, to furnish; give; as, to *render* aid; **7**, to cause to be; as, to *render* anything fit for use; **8**, to translate; as, to *render* French into English; **9**, to express or interpret; as, to *render* music; **10**, to clear or separate by melting; as, to *render* lard.

ren-dez-vous (răn'dă-vōō; rŏn'dĕ-), *n.* [*pl.* rendezvous (-vōōz)], **1**, an appointed place of meeting, esp. for warships or troops; **2**, a meeting by appointment:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -voused

(-vōōd), *p.pr.* -vous″ing (-vōō″ĭng)], to meet or cause to meet at a certain place, as troops.

ren-di-tion (rĕn-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** a yielding or a surrender, as of troops in war; **2,** a version; translation; **3,** the act or style of performing or interpreting music.

ren-e-gade (rĕn′ē-gād), *n.* **1,** one who denies or gives up his faith; **2,** a turncoat; **3,** a deserter from army or navy. Also, *Archaic,* **ren″e-ga′do** [*pl.* renegados (-dōz)].

re-new (rē-nū′), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to become new once more; bring back the youth and strength of; revive; **2,** to begin again; **3,** to rebuild; restore to an original state; **4,** to grant or obtain an extension of, as a loan; **5,** to supply; restore to fulness or sufficiency, as the water in a tank:—*v.i.* **1,** to become new; grow again; **2,** to begin afresh. —*adj.* **re-new′a-ble.**—*n.* **re-new′al.**

ren-net (rĕn′ĕt), *n.* the lining membrane of the stomach of certain animals, or the contents of the stomach of a calf, lamb, etc., not yet weaned: used to curdle milk.

re-nounce (rē-nouns′), *v.t.* **1,** to disown; cast off; as, to *renounce* one's heir; **2,** to give up; abandon; as, to *renounce* sin:—*v.i.* in card playing, not to follow suit: —*n.* in cards, failure to follow suit.—*n.* **re-nounce′ment.**—*n.* **re-nounc′er.**

ren-o-vate (rĕn′ō-vāt), *v.t.* to make as good as new; restore to a former or better condition of freshness.—*n.* **ren′o-va″tor.**—*n.* **ren″o-va′tion.**

re-nown (rē-noun′), *n.* fame; celebrity.—*adj.* **re-nowned′.**

[1]rent (rĕnt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *rend:*—*n.* a tear; a hole or slit made by tearing.

[2]rent (rĕnt), *n.* **1,** a fixed amount payable at a stated time or times for the use of property:—*v.i.* **1,** to lease; hire; hold or use without ownership, in consideration of payments made at stated times; as, to *rent* a house from an owner; **2,** to give possession of, in return for rent; lease; as, to *rent* a house to a tenant:—*v.t.* to be leased or to let; as, the new house *rents* for $1,000.—*adj.* **rent′-a-ble.**—*n.* **rent′er.**

rent-al (rĕn′tăl), *n.* **1,** the amount of money paid as rent.

re-nun-ci-a-tion (rē-nŭn″sĭ-ā′shŭn; rē-nŭn″shĭ-), *n.* the act of disowning, casting off, or giving up.

re-or-gan-ize (rē-ôr′găn-īz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to arrange or systematize anew; **2,** to change to a more satisfactory form or system.—*n.* **re-or′gan-iz″er.**—*n.* **re-or″gan-i-za′tion.**

rep (rĕp), *n.* a silk, wool, or silk and wool fabric having a fine, corded surface.

[1]re-pair (rē-pâr′), *v.i.* to go; resort; as, to *repair* to one's home.

[2]re-pair (rē-pâr′), *v.t.* **1,** to put in good condition again after decay, injury, or the like; mend; renovate; as, to *repair* a garment; **2,** to remedy; set right; heal; mend; as, to *repair* a mistake; **3,** to make amends for; indemnify for:—*n.* **1,** the act of restoring to a sound condition, or the state of being thus restored; **2,** usually in *pl.,* the results of such restoration; as, he made many *repairs* on the barn; **3,** the general state in respect to sound condition; as, the house is in good *repair.*—*adj.* **re-pair′a-ble.**—*n.* **re-pair′er.**

rep-a-ra-ble (rĕp′ă-ră-bl), *adj.* capable of being mended or made good; recoverable; as, a *reparable* loss.

rep-a-ra-tion (rĕp″ă-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making amends for a wrong, injury, etc.; as, he made *reparation* for his neglect; **2,** that which is done by way of amends; compensation.

rep-ar-tee (rĕp″ăr-tē′), *n.* **1,** a quick-witted, bright reply; **2,** quick, clever replies in general; **3,** ability or expertness in making such replies.

re-past (rē-păst′), *n.* a meal; feast; food taken at one time.

re-pay (rē-pā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -paid′ (-pād′), *p.pr.* -pay′ĭng], **1,** to pay back, as money; **2,** to pay back to; as, to *repay* a creditor; **3,** to make a gift to, or do a service for, in return; as, to *repay* a friend for kindness.—*adj.* **re-pay′a-ble.**—*n.* **re-pay′ment.**

re-peal (rē-pēl′), *v.t.* to cancel, or make of no further effect, by recalling; as, to *repeal* a law:—*n.* the recalling, with purpose to cancel, or make of no further effect; as, the *repeal* of a law.—*adj.* **re-peal′a-ble.**

re-peat (rē-pēt′), *v.t.* **1,** to do or speak a second time; **2,** to say over from memory; recite; **3,** to say after another:—*v.i.* to say or do anything over or again:—*n.* **1,** anything said or done over or again; **2,** a sign in music, directing a part to be given again.—*p.adj.* **re-peat′ed.**—*adv.* **re-peat′ed-ly.**

re-peat-er (rē-pēt′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which says or does a thing over; **2,** a revolver or rifle which fires several shots without being loaded again; **3,** a watch that strikes the hours when a spring is pressed; **4,** in the U. S., one who votes at an election more than once, in violation of the law.

re-pel (rē-pĕl′), *v.t.* **1,** to drive back; check the advance of; keep at a distance; as, to *repel* an enemy; his manner *repels* everyone; **2,** to reject, as an offer; **3,** in physics, to drive, or tend to drive, apart; influence by a force tending to drive away; opp. of *attract;* **4,** to cause aversion in; as, the idea *repels* me: —*v.i.* **1,** to act with force against force; **2,** to cause dislike; be distasteful.

re-pel-lent (rē-pĕl′ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** driving back; as, a *repellent* force; **2,** causing aversion; **3,** tending or able to keep at a distance; forbidding; as, a *repellent* manner.—*n.* **re-pel′lence; re-pel′len-cy.**

re-pent (rē-pĕnt′), *v.i.* **1,** to feel regret or sorrow on account of something done or left undone; **2,** to change from past evil:—*v.t.* to feel regret or sorrow for; as, to *repent* a crime.—*n.* **re-pent′er.**

re-pent-ance (rē-pĕn′tăns), *n.* the act of regretting, or the state of one who regrets, wrongdoing; sorrow for wrongdoing, with desire to undo the wrong.

re-pent-ant (rē-pĕn′tănt), *adj.* feeling or showing sorrow because of wrongdoing; penitent.—*adv.* **re-pent′ant-ly.**

rep-er-toire (rĕp′ĕr-twär″), *n.* a list of plays, operas, etc., that a performer or a company has ready to render; a repertory. Also, ***rē″per″toire′** (rā″pâr″twär′).

rep-er-to-ry (rĕp′ĕr-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* repertories (-rĭz)], **1,** a place where things are stored; **2,** the things stored; a collection; **3,** a list of dramas, operas, etc., ready for performance; a repertoire.

rep-e-ti-tion (rĕp″ē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the doing, making, or saying of something more than once; **2,** that which is done, said, etc., more than once; **3,** recital from memory.—*adj.* **rep″e-ti′tious.**

re-pine (rē-pīn′), *v.i.* to fret oneself; complain; grieve.—*n.* **re-pin′er.**

re-place (rē-plās′), *v.t.* **1,** to put back in place; as, to *replace* a book on a shelf; **2,** to take or fill the place of; **3,** to supply an equivalent in place of; **4,** to put in a new place.—*n.* **re-plac′er.**—*adj.* **re-place′a-ble.**—*n.* **re-place′ment.**

re-plen-ish (rē-plĕn′ĭsh), *v.t.* to fill up again; stock in abundance.—*n.* **re-plen′ish-er.**—*n.* **re-plen′ish-ment.**

re-plete (rē-plēt′), *adj.* completely filled; abounding. often with *with.*

re-ple-tion (rē-plē′shŭn), *n.* the act of making, or the state of being, full to excess; surfeit.

re-plev-in (rē-plĕv′ĭn), *n.* the recovery by a person of goods claimed to have been wrongfully seized, on giving security to try the matter in court and accept the judgment:—*v.t.* to take or get back by a writ, or order of court.

rep-li-ca (rĕp′lĭ-kȧ), *n.* **1,** a copy of an original picture or statue, esp. one made by the artist or sculptor himself; **2,** an exact copy or duplicate.

re-ply (rē-plī′), *n.* [*pl.* replies (-plīz′)], something spoken, written, or done in return for something that calls for it; an answer; a response; **2,** ability in making answer; as, clever in *reply:*—*v.i.* **1,** to say or write something in answer; rejoin; **2,** to make answer in action; as, to *reply* to the enemy's attack:—*v.t.* to say in answer.—*n.* **re-pli′er.**

re-port (rē-pōrt′), *v.t.* **1,** to bring back or prepare a verbal or written account of; as, to *report* the work of a committee; **2,** to bring back, as an answer; also, to relate; as, to *report* the results of an investigation; **3,** to take down, write a description of for publication; as, to *report* a law case; **4,** to state as an ascertained fact; **5,** to make a charge, or inform against, to a superior; as, to *report* an offender; **6,** to announce the conclusions reached concerning (a matter officially referred); as, the committee *reported* the bill to the House:—*v.i.* **1,** to make, prepare, or present, a written or verbal formal statement; **2,** to give an account or description; **3,** to present oneself at a given place:—*n.* **1,** an official or authorized presentation of facts; as, a government *report;* **2,** a written or verbal statement; an account, esp. for publication; as, the *report* of a law case; **3,** something widely talked of; rumor; hearsay; **4,** hence, fame; reputation; **5,** a loud and sudden noise; sound of explosion; **6,** a record of the proceedings of a court, a judge's decisions, or the like; **7,** in *pl.,* a book recording these.

re-port-er (rē-pōr′tẽr), *n.* one who bears or gathers news; esp., one who gathers news and writes accounts of matters and events for a newspaper.

[1]re-pose (rē-pōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to lay or place; base: with *in* or *on;* as, to *repose* one's faith in God; **2,** *Rare,* to put, as a trust, in the care of another.—*n.* **[1]re-pos′al.**

[2]re-pose (rē-pōz′), *v.t.* **1,** to place in a position to rest; lay (oneself) down in a posture of rest: generally reflexive; **2,** *Rare,* to give rest to; refresh by rest; as, to *repose* the weary soldiers:—*v.i.* **1,** to lie at rest; be calm or peaceful, hence, to sleep; also, to rest (on a support); **2,** to rest in peace or confidence, place one's trust: with *in, on,* or *upon;* as, to *repose* in God:—*n.* **1,** the act of resting; **2,** the state of being at rest; sleep; **3,** freedom from anxiety or uneasiness; calmness; relaxation; hence, composure; peace; serenity.—*n.* **[2]re-pos′al.**

re-pose-ful (rē-pōz′fo͝ol), *adj.* tending to quiet or calm; restful, peaceful; tranquilizing, as music.—*adv.* **re-pose′-ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-pose′ful-ness.**

re-pos-i-to-ry (rē-pŏz′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* repositories (-rĭz)], a place for the storing and safe-keeping of goods, as a bank, warehouse, etc.; a depository.

rep-re-hend (rĕp″rē-hĕnd′), *v.t.* **1,** to blame; reprove sharply; charge with a fault; **2,** to find fault with; censure; criticize; as, to *reprehend* such conduct.—*n.* **rep″re-hen′sion.**—*adj.* **rep″re-hen′sive.**—*adv.* **rep″re-hen′sive-ly.**

rep-re-hen-si-ble (rĕp″rē-hĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* blamable; deserving reproof or rebuke.—*adv.* **rep″re-hen′si-bly.**—*n.* **rep″re-hen′si-ble-ness.**

rep-re-sent (rĕp″rē-zĕnt′), *v.t.* **1,** to place vividly before the mind or senses; **2,** to make or show a likeness of; portray; depict; **3,** to state one's own impressions or account of; make a statement about in order to influence opinion or to give a desired effect; **4,** to act or speak in place of; as, he *represents* his father in the business; **5,** to take or act the part of; stand for; as, this painting *represents* a year's work.

rep-re-sen-ta-tion (rĕp″rē-zĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making statements in order to influence opinion; portrayal by words, pictures, or the like; **2,** a statement, account, or assertion of fact; **3,** that which stands for or symbolizes something; **4,** a dramatic performance; **5,** the acting for, or standing in the place of, another or others; also, the right to have persons to speak or act in one's behalf, as in government; as, no taxation without *representation.*

rep-re-sent-a-tive (rĕp″rē-zĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1,** one who or that which stands as a type, or shows the marked features of a group; **2,** one who has power to act for another or others; **3,** a member of any legislative body, elected by the people: **Representative,** in the U. S., a member of the lower house in Congress, or in a state legislature:—*adj.* **1,** acting, or having power to act, for another or others; **2,** composed of those so acting; as, a *representative* assembly; **3,** based or founded on representation by delegates; as, *representative* government; **4,** having the marked features of a group; typical; as, a *representative* gathering.

re-press (rē-prĕs′), *v.t.* **1,** to keep under control; check; as, to *repress* a wish; **2,** to crush; overpower; subdue; as, to *repress* a rebellion.—*n.* **re-press′er.**—*n.* **re-pres′sion.**—*adj.* **re-pres′sive.**

re-prieve (rē-prēv′), *n.* **1,** a temporary delay in carrying out the sentence of a judge; **2,** a temporary relief from pain or escape from danger:—*v.t.* **1,** to grant a delay

of punishment to, as a prisoner; 2, to free for a time from pain or danger.

rep-ri-mand (rĕp'rĭ-mănd), *n.* a severe reproof or rebuke:—*v.t.* (rĕp'rĭ-mănd', rĕp'rĭ-mănd'), to rebuke severely for a fault; esp., to reprove officially.

re-print (rē'prĭnt', rē-prĭnt'), *n.* 1, an exact copy of any printed work; 2, a reproduction of printed matter, as from some other publication:—*v.t.* (rē-prĭnt'), to print again; print a new copy or edition of.

re-pris-al (rē-prīz'ăl), *n.* 1, in war, something done to, or taken from, an enemy by way of satisfaction or payment for an injury or wrong suffered; 2, any repayment of injury with injury.

re-proach (rē-prōch'), *n.* 1, rebuke or blame expressed with sorrow or anger; 2, the state of being disgraced or dishonored; 3, the cause or object of blame or scorn:—*v.t.* to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; rebuke or blame.—*adj.* **re-proach'a-ble.**—*n.* **re-proach'er.**

re-proach-ful (rē-prōch'fo͝ol), *adj.* containing, or expressing, rebuke or blame.—*adv.* **re-proach'ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-proach'ful-ness.**

rep-ro-bate (rĕp'rō-bāt), *n.* a sinful or wicked person; a scoundrel:—*v.t.* to disapprove of strongly; condemn; reject:—*adj.* given up to sin; depraved.

rep-ro-ba-tion (rĕp'rō-bā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of strongly disapproving or censuring; strong condemnation; 2, the state of being so condemned.

re-pro-duce (rē'prō-dūs'), *v.t.* 1, to bring forward or show again; repeat; as, to *reproduce* a play, sound, or gesture; 2, to bear, yield, or bring forth; as, an animal *reproduces* its kind; 3, to renew (a lost part), as do some animals; 4, to copy; make an image of; as, to *reproduce* a person's features in marble.—*n.* **re'pro-duc'er.**—*n.* **re'-pro-duc'tion.**—*adj.* **re'pro-duc'tive.**—*adv.* **re'-pro-duc'tive-ly.**—*n.* **re'pro-duc'tive-ness.**

re-proof (rē-pro͞of'), *n.* 1, censure; blame; 2, just and kindly rebuke.

re-prov-al (rē-pro͞ov'ăl), *n.* 1, the act of blaming; 2, a rebuke.

re-prove (rē-pro͞ov'), *v.t.* to rebuke with kindness and justice; blame; as, to *reprove* a naughty child.—*n.* **re-prov'er.**—*adv.* **re-prov'ing-ly.**—*adj.* **re-prov'a-ble.**

rep-tile (rĕp'tĭl; rĕp'tīl), *n.* 1, any of a class (*Reptilia*) of cold-blooded animals that crawl on the belly, as a snake, or creep on short legs, as a lizard, turtle, or alligator; 2, a mean, groveling person:—*adj.* 1, creeping; crawling; 2, groveling or cringing; low; base.—*adj.* **rep-til'i-an.** *-adj.* **rep-til'i-ous.**

re-pub-lic (rē-pŭb'lĭk), *n.* a state or country in which the supreme power is held by the people, who elect their own representatives and executive officers, responsible directly to the people; a commonwealth.

re-pub-lic-an (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kăn), *n.* one who favors government by the chosen representatives of the people: **Republican,** a member of the Republican party:—*adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or believing in, government by chosen representatives of the people: **Republican,** designating, or pertaining to, the Republican party: **Republican party,** one of the two major political parties in the U. S., established in 1854.—*n.* **re-pub'li-can-ism.**

re-pub-lish (rē-pŭb'lĭsh), *v.t.* to put forth or issue anew, as a book; print a new edition of.—*n.* **re-pub'lish-er.**—*n.* **re-pub'li-ca'tion.**

re-pu-di-ate (rē-pū'dĭ-āt), *v.t.* 1, to divorce (a wife); 2, to refuse to own; cast off; as, to *repudiate* an old friend; 3, to decline to be responsible or liable for; as, to *repudiate* a debt; 4, to refuse to admit the truth, justice, or authority of; as, to *repudiate* a statement.—*n.* **re-pu'di-a'tion.**—*n.* **re-pu'di-a'tor.**

re-pug-nance (rē-pŭg'năns), *n.* extreme dislike; disgust; aversion. Also, **re-pug'nan-cy.**—*adj.* **re-pug'nant.**—*adv.* **re-pug'nant-ly.**

re-pulse (rē-pŭls'), *v.t.* 1, to drive back; beat off; 2, to drive away by coldness, lack of sympathy, etc.; 3, to refuse to accept or meet:—*n.* 1, the act of driving back; 2, a decided refusal.

re-pul-sion (rē-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of driving back; 2, a feeling of aversion, as at the sight of blood; strong dislike; 3, in physics, the action of two bodies upon each other which drives them apart: opp. of *attraction.*—*adj.* **re-pul'sive.**—*adv.* **re-pul'-sive-ly.**—*n.* **re-pul'sive-ness.**

rep-u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tă-bl), *adj.* worthy of esteem; honorable; respectable; creditable.—*adv.* **rep'u-ta-bly.**

rep-u-ta-tion (rĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, good name or standing; honor; credit; 2, the general opinion, good or bad, held of a person or thing.

re-pute (rē-pūt'), *n.* the estimation, good or bad, in which a person is held; esp., good character:—*v.t.* to hold in general opinion; consider: usually in a passive sense; as, he is *reputed* rich.

re-put-ed (rē-pūt'ĕd), *p.adj.* 1, considered as being; having the reputation of being; as, a *reputed* scholar; 2, supposed to be but probably not existing; as, his *reputed* fortune.—*adv.* **re-put'ed-ly.**

re-quest (rē-kwĕst'), *n.* 1, the act of asking for something; 2, that which is asked for:—*v.t.* 1, to ask for with politeness; as, to *request* a favor; 2, to ask (someone) for something; as, to *request* a person for a loan; also, to ask (something) from someone; as, to *request* a loan from a person.

re-qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk'wĭ-ĕm), *n.* 1, a Mass sung for the repose of the souls of, or in honor of, the dead; 2, the music for such a Mass; 3, any hymn or solemn musical service in honor of the dead.

re-quire (rē-kwīr'), *v.t.* 1, to claim as one's right; as, I *require* your attention; 2, to demand or insist upon; as, to *require* promptness at school; 3, to have need of; call for; as, a singular subject *requires* a singular verb; this will *require* haste.

re-quire-ment (rē-kwīr'mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of insisting upon or claiming, as by right or authority; demand; 2, necessity; need; 3, that which is demanded or necessary; 4, in *pl.*, the conditions of entrance to a club, institution, or the like.

req-ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *n.* anything that cannot be done without; a necessity:—*adj.* so needful that it cannot be

done without; necessary; as, a *requisite* amount of food.—*n.* **req'ui-site-ness.**

req-ui-si-tion (rĕk″wĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** a formal demand or claim made by right or authority; as, a *requisition* for troops or supplies; **2,** the state of being demanded or put to use:—*v.t.* **1,** to demand; claim by authority; **2,** to make a demand upon (esp. a country invaded in war) for supplies or the like.

re-quite (rē-kwīt′), *v.t.* **1,** to repay or return good or evil to; as, to *requite* one for a kindness; **2,** to repay or return good or evil for; as, to *requite* kindness with ingratitude; **3,** to compensate.—*n.* **re-quit'er.**—*n.* **re-quit'al.**

rere-dos (rēr′dŏs), *n.* **1,** in church architecture, an ornamental screen or a decorated part of a wall behind an altar; **2,** in medieval armor, a plate protecting the back (see illus.).

SUIT OF ARMOR, REAR VIEW

a, reredos; *b*, helmet; *c*, pauldron, or shoulder piece; *d-e-f*, brassart; *d*, rerebrace; *e*, elbow piece; *f*, vambrace; *g*, gauntlet.

re-scind (rē-sĭnd′), *v.t.* to repeal; annul or cancel; as, to *rescind* a law.—*n.* **re-scind'er.**—*n.* **re-scis'sion** (rē-sĭzh′ŭn).

re-script (rē′skrĭpt), *n.* **1,** a written reply from a Roman emperor or a Pope in answer to some question officially submitted to him; **2,** hence, any official order of a ruler or government.

res-cue (rĕs′kū), *n.* **1,** deliverance from danger, imprisonment, or violence; **2,** the forcible taking of persons or goods held by legal authority:—*v.t.* to set free from danger, evil, violence, or imprisonment; liberate; deliver; save, as from dire need.—*n.* **res'cu-er.**

re-search (rē-sûrch′), *n.* **1,** a careful inquiry or investigation; **2,** the effort to find fresh information in history, science, literature, etc., by experiment or by a thorough investigation of sources; as, literary *research*.—*n.* **re-search'er.**

re-sem-blance (rē-zĕm′blăns), *n.* likeness; similarity of outward appearance or of qualities.

re-sem-ble (rē-zĕm′bl), *v.t.* to be like in appearance or character; as, the brothers *resemble* each other.

re-sent (rē-zĕnt′), *v.t.* **1,** to consider as an injury or insult; **2,** to be angry because of; be indignant at; as, to *resent* intrusion.—*adj.* **re-sent'ful.**—*adv.* **re-sent'ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-sent'ful-ness.**—*n.* **re-sent'ment.**

res-er-va-tion (rĕz″ĕr-vā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a holding back or hiding; **2,** anything held back, retained, or concealed; **3,** a limiting of full acceptance or agreement; as, to make a mental *reservation*; **4,** public land kept for some special use; as, an Indian *reservation*.

re-serve (rē-zûrv′), *n.* **1,** that which is kept in store for future use or for a particular purpose; **2,** a tract of land set apart for a special purpose; **3,** restraint in speech and manner; the keeping of one's own counsel; **4,** funds kept on hand by a bank as a basis for credit; also, a portion of profits kept for emergencies; **5,** a body of troops withheld from action and ready as reënforcements; **6,** usually in *pl.*, the militia:—*v.t.* **1,** to set aside and keep for future use; **2,** to keep as one's own; hold; as, the author *reserves* all rights in this book.

re-served (rē-zûrvd′), *p.adj.* **1,** keeping one's thoughts to oneself; showing little feeling; **2,** kept back for future or special use; as, *reserved* seats.—*adv.* **re-serv'ed-ly.**—*n.* **re-serv'ed-ness.**

res-er-voir (rĕz′ĕr-vwŏr; rĕz′ĕr-vwär), *n.* **1,** a place where anything, esp. water, is collected and stored up for use; **2,** a reserve; a store.

re-side (rē-zīd′), *v.i.* **1,** to dwell for a length of time; live; **2,** to exist as an attribute or element; be inherent, as certain qualities or characteristics.

res-i-dence (rĕz′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1,** the place where one lives; a settled or permanent home; **2,** the state of living in a place more or less permanently.

res-i-den-cy (rĕz′ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* residencies (-sĭz)], **1,** the official home of a diplomatic agent or governor at a foreign court; **2,** an administrative division in the Dutch East Indies.

res-i-dent (rĕz′ĭ-dĕnt), *n.* **1,** one who lives in a place; **2,** a government agent at a foreign court:—*adj.* living in a place; as, a *resident* physician of a hospital.

res-i-den-tial (rĕz″ĭ-dĕn′shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or fitted for, dwelling places.

re-sid-u-a-ry (rē-zĭd′ū-ā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, the remainder.—*adj.* **re-sid'u-al.**

res-i-due (rĕz′ĭ-dū), *n.* that which remains after a part has been removed.

re-sid-u-um (rē-zĭd′ū-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* residua (-ä)], that which is left after any process of subtraction, purification, etc.

re-sign (rē-zīn′), *v.t.* **1,** to yield to another; give up, as a task; **2,** to submit calmly; as, to *resign* oneself to a loss:—*v.i.* to withdraw from a position or office.

res-ig-na-tion (rĕz″ĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of giving up or yielding; surrender, as of an office; also, the document stating such surrender; **2,** patient submission; a bowing to misfortune.

re-signed (rē-zīnd′), *p.adj.* submissive; yielding; patiently uncomplaining.—*adv.* **re-sign'ed-ly.**—*n.* **re-sign'ed-ness.**

re-sil-i-ent (rē-zĭl′ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** springing back to a former position; elastic; **2,** having power of recovery; buoyant.—*n.* **re-sil'i-ence; re-sil'i-en-cy.**

res-in (rĕz′ĭn), *n.* any of various hardened or dried secretions from certain trees, dissolving in alcohol but not in water: **common resin,** rosin (which see).—*adj.* **res'in-ous.**—*adj.* and *n.* **res'in-oid.**

re-sist (rē-zĭst′), *v.t.* **1,** to oppose; set oneself against; check, as progress; **2,** to strive against; defeat:—*v.i.* to offer oppo-

sition; refuse to obey or agree.—*n.* **re-sist'er.**—*adj.* **re-sist'i-ble.**

re-sist-ance (rē-zis'tăns), *n.* **1,** the act of opposing; a striving against; **2,** a force that acts to retard motion; as, the *resistance* of the air to bodies passing through it; **3,** the opposition offered by a conductor to the passage of an electrical current.

re-sist-ant (rē-zis'tănt), *n.* one who or that which strives against an opposing force:—*adj.* opposing.

re-sist-less (rē-zist'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** having no power to oppose or withstand; powerless; **2,** not to be withstood.—*adv.* **re-sist'less-ly.**—*n.* **re-sist'less-ness.**

res-o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *adj.* determined; firm; as, a *resolute* will.—*adv.* **res'o-lute-ly.**—*n.* **res'o-lute-ness.**

res-o-lu-tion (rĕz"ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of bringing something, as a chemical compound, into a simpler form or of dividing it into the parts of which it is made up; analysis; **2,** fixed determination; purpose, or firmness of purpose; **3,** a formal proposal or statement voted on and adopted in a legislative assembly or public meeting.

re-solve (rē-zŏlv'), *v.t.* **1,** to change in form by formal vote; as, the board *resolved* itself into a committee; **2,** to reduce to simpler form; **3,** to separate into the parts of which the whole is made up; as, to *resolve* a word into its elements; **4,** to explain; clear up; solve; **5,** to make up one's mind to; decide; determine; as, he *resolved* to do better; **6,** to adopt by vote:—*v.i.* **1,** to separate into elements or parts; **2,** to come to a determination; decide firmly; **3,** to pass a formal resolution:—*n.* **1,** fixed purpose; determination; **2,** that which has been determined on; a resolution; conclusion.—*n.* **re-solv'er.**—*adj.* **re-solv'a-ble.**

res-o-nant (rĕz'ō-nănt), *adj.* **1,** having the ability to return or prolong sound; echoing back; **2,** round, full, and vibrant in sound; **3,** reënforcing a sound by vibrations of nearly the same frequency.—*adv.* **res'o-nant-ly.**—*n.* **res'o-nance.**

re-sort (rē-zôrt'), *n.* **1,** the act of visiting a place frequently; **2,** a place much visited; **3,** that to which, or a person to whom, one applies for aid; refuge:—*v.i.* **1,** to go often, habitually, or in numbers; betake oneself; **2,** to apply for assistance or for the gaining of an end; as, to *resort* to law.

[1]re-sound (rē-zound'), *v.i.* **1,** to sound loudly; as, his voice *resounded* far; **2,** to be full of sound; as, the woods *resound* with song.

[2]re-sound (rē-sound'), *v.t.* and *v.t.* to sound, or cause to sound, again.

re-source (rē-sōrs'), *n.* **1,** that on which one depends for help or supply; an expedient; **2,** knowledge of what to do in an emergency or difficulty; as, a man of *resource;* **3,** in *pl.:* **a,** practical ingenuity; as, a man of unlimited *resources;* **b,** money or wealth; **c,** the assets of an individual or a corporation.—*adj.* **re-source'ful.**—*n.* **re-source'ful-ness.**

re-spect (rē-spĕkt'), *n.* **1,** regard for worth; honor and esteem; as, the world's *respect* for a great man; **2,** thoughtful and attentive notice; as, have *respect* for my words; **3,** undue favor or bias; as, to show *respect* for wealth; **4,** a courteous manner of treating others; **5,** a special point or particular; as, in certain *respects;* **6,** relation, reference, or regard; as, with *respect* to a position; **7,** in *pl.,* expression of good will or regard; as, to pay one's *respects:*—*v.t.* **1,** to honor or esteem; **2,** to regard as important; heed; as, to *respect* the advice of parents; **3,** to avoid intrusion upon; as, to *respect* private property; **4,** to have relation to; as, the matter *respects* our welfare.—*p.adj.* **re-spect'ed.**—*n.* **re-spect'er.**

re-spect-a-ble (rē-spĕk'tă-bl), *adj.* **1,** worthy of regard or esteem; being of good name or repute; as, a *respectable* woman; **2,** of moderate excellence or size; as, a *respectable* number; **3,** fairly good; presentable, as a suit; **4,** *Colloq.,* proper; decent.—*adv.* **re-spect'a-bly.**—*n.* **re-spect'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **re-spect'a-bil'i-ty.**

re-spect-ful (rē-spĕkt'fo͝ol), *adj.* showing, or marked by, proper regard, esteem, or courtesy, as manners.—*adv.* **re-spect'ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-spect'ful-ness.**

re-spect-ing (rē-spĕk'tĭng), *prep.* **1,** considering; in view of; **2,** with regard or relation to.

re-spec-tive (rē-spĕk'tĭv), *adj.* relating to each of several things; particular; as, their *respective* positions.

re-spec-tive-ly (rē-spĕk'tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* as relating to each; as singly considered in the order named; as, the red, blue, and green ties are for James, George, and William, *respectively.*

res-pi-ra-tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā"tẽr), *n.* a device like a helmet, worn over the head as a protection against harmful gases, smoke, or the like.

re-spire (rē-spīr'), *v.i.* to breathe:—*v.t.* to breathe in and out; inhale and exhale, as air.—*adj.* **re-spir'a-ble.**—*adj.* **re-spir'a-to-ry.**—*n.* **res'pi-ra'tion.**

res-pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* **1,** a temporary putting off of the carrying out of a sentence; as, the murderer was granted a *respite;* **2,** postponement; delay, as in the payment of a debt; **3,** a brief period of rest; as, a *respite* from labor:—*v.t.* **1,** to grant a delay in the carrying out of a sentence upon; **2,** to postpone; **3,** to relieve by a short period of rest.

re-splend-ent (rē-splĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* shining brilliantly; intensely bright; splendid.—*adv.* **re-splend'ent-ly.**—*n.* **re-splend'ence; re-splend'en-cy.**

re-spond (rē-spŏnd'), *v.i.* **1,** to return an answer; make a reply; **2,** to act in answer or sympathy; as, to *respond* to a friend's need; **3,** to be liable.—*n.* **re-spond'er.**

re-spond-ent (rē-spŏn'dĕnt), *n.* **1,** one who answers or replies; **2,** one who answers to a suit at law; a defendant:—*adj.* **1,** giving, or given as, reply; answering; **2,** defending.

re-sponse (rē-spŏns'), *n.* **1,** the act of answering; answer; reply; **2,** in a religious service, words said or sung by the congregation or choir in reply to the priest; **3,** an act or feeling called forth by something.

re-spon-si-ble (rē-spŏn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** involving trust, duty, or obligation; **2,** answerable; liable to answer; as, a guardian is *responsible* to the law; **3,** able to answer for one's conduct; trustworthy.—*adv.* **re-spon'si-bly.**—*n.* **re-spon'si-ble-ness.**—*n.* **re-spon'si-bil'i-ty.**

re-spon-sive (rē-spŏn'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to an answer or response; **2,** containing responses, as a church service; **3,** ready or inclined to answer; **4,** easily moved to action or feeling.—*adv.* **re-spon'sive-ly.**—*n.* **re-spon'sive-ness.**

[1]rest (rĕst), *n.* **1,** the act or condition of being quiet or at peace; freedom from disturbance; tranquillity; security; **2,** sleep; slumber; **3,** hence, death; **4,** cessation of motion, effort, labor, or exertion; repose; quiet; **5,** a place of quiet or repose; a shelter or lodging place, as for sailors; **6,** that on which anything leans for support; foundation; **7,** in music, a sign indicating a rhythmic silence of definite length:—*v.i.* **1,** to stop moving or acting; pause; stop; **2,** to be satisfied; remain confident; **3,** to be fixed in any state or opinion; as, to *rest* content; **4,** to take repose; sleep; **5,** hence, to be dead; **6,** to be quiet or still; be at peace; **7,** to stand; lie; lean; also, to be founded or established: usually with *on*:—*v.t.* **1,** to place at rest or in repose; cause to take repose: often reflexive; **2,** to place on a support; base or ground.

[2]rest (rĕst), *n.* that which remains or is left; also, those who remain:—*v.i.* to be and to continue to be; stay; as, we *rest* satisfied.

res-tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rănt; rĕs'tō-), *n.* a house where meals or refreshments are served to the public.

rest-ful (rĕst'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** full of, or giving, repose; as, *restful* sleep; **2,** quiet.—*adv.* **rest'ful-ly.**—*n.* **rest'ful-ness.**

res-ti-tu-tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of giving back to the rightful owner that which has been taken away or lost; **2,** the act of making good any loss, injury, or damage.

res-tive (rĕs'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** unwilling to go forward; stubborn: said of horses; **2,** hence, restless under control; **3,** uneasy.—*adv.* **res'tive-ly.**—*n.* **res'tive-ness.**

rest-less (rĕst'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** without repose; uneasy; as, a *restless* manner; **2,** always active or in motion; never quiet; as, a *restless* child; *restless* waves; **3,** discontented; eager for change; as, a *restless* spirit; **4,** affording no repose; as, a *restless* night.—*adv.* **rest'less-ly.**—*n.* **rest'less-ness.**

re-store (rē-stōr'), *v.t.* **1,** to bring back to a former state; repair; **2,** to bring back to the owner.—*n.* **re-stor'er.**—*adj.* and *n.* **re-stor'a-tive.**—*n.* **res"to-ra'tion.**

re-strain (rē-strān'), *v.t.* **1,** to check; hold back; **2,** to limit; as, to *restrain* a people's liberty.—*adj.* **re-strain'a-ble.**—*adv.* **re-strain'ed-ly.**—*n.* **re-strain'er.**

re-straint (rē-strānt'), *n.* **1,** the act of holding back or hindering from action of any kind; **2,** the state of being held back or hindered; confinement; **3,** that which limits or hinders; **4,** reserve.

re-strict (rē-strĭkt'), *v.t.* to keep within bounds; confine or limit; as, to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.—*p.adj.* **re-strict'ed.**—*adv.* **re-strict'ed-ly.**—*n.* **re-stric'tion.**—*adj.* **re-stric'tive.**—*adv.* **re-stric'tive-ly.**

re-sult (rē-zŭlt'), *n.* conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads; consequence; effect; as, the *result* of hard work:—*v.i.* **1,** to follow as a consequence or effect; as, good will *result* from this law; **2,** to conclude; end: with *in.*

re-sult-ant (rē-zŭl'tănt), *n.* that which follows as a consequence:—*adj.* following as a consequence.

re-sume (rē-zūm'), *v.t.* **1,** to take up again after interruption; begin again; as, to *resume* work; **2,** to take or occupy again after leaving; as, he *resumed* his seat; **3,** to go back to using; as, she *resumed* her needle.—*adj.* **re-sum'a-ble.**—*n.* **re-sum'er.**

***ré-su-mé** (rā"zū'mā'), [Fr.], *n.* a summary; as, a *résumé* of a book.

re-sump-tion (rē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* the act of taking up again after interruption, or of beginning again.

re-surge (rē-sûrj'), *v.i.* **1,** to rise again; **2,** to roll back, as the tide.

re-sur-gent (rē-sûr'jĕnt), *adj.* rising, or tending to rise, again:—*n.* one who rises again, as from the dead.

res-ur-rect (rĕz"ŭ-rĕkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to raise from the dead; **2,** *Colloq.*, to bring again to notice or use.

res-ur-rec-tion (rĕz"ŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a rising again; esp., the rising again from the dead; **2,** a springing into new life and freshness: **the Resurrection,** the rising of Christ from the dead.

res-ur-rec-tion-ist (rĕz"ŭ-rĕk'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* **1,** one who steals bodies from graves and sells them for dissection; **2,** one who revives or brings to light from obscurity again.

re-sus-ci-tate (rē-sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* to restore from apparent death; as, to attempt to *resuscitate* a drowned person by artificial respiration:—*v.i.* to revive.—*n.* **re-sus"ci-ta'tion.**—*adj.* **re-sus'ci-ta-tive.**

ret (rĕt), *v.t.* to soak, as flax, hemp, etc., so as to remove natural juices or to loosen the fibers.

re-tail (rē'tāl), *n.* the sale of goods in small quantities: opp. of *wholesale*:—*adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, the sale of goods in small quantities:—*v.t.* (rē-tāl'; rē'tāl), **1,** to sell in small quantities, or directly to the consumer; **2,** to tell here and there; as, to *retail* gossip:—*v.i.* to sell goods in small quantities.—*n.* **re-tail'er.**

re-tain (rē-tān'), *v.t.* **1,** to hold or keep in possession, practice, control, use, etc.; **2,** to engage by a fee prepaid; hire; as, to *retain* a lawyer; **3,** to keep in mind.

re-tain-er (rē-tān'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one kept in the service of a person of high rank or position; an adherent; **2,** one who keeps possession; **3,** a fee paid to a lawyer; also, the agreement made to employ a lawyer.

re-tal-i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* to return something of the same kind for; as, to *retaliate* a wrong:—*v.i.* to give like for like, esp. evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* for a wrong.—*adj.* **re-tal'i-a-tive.**—*adj.* **re-tal'i-a-to-ry.**—*n.* **re-tal'i-a'tion.**

re-tard (rē-tärd'), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to move more slowly; **2,** to hinder; delay; obstruct; defer; put off:—*n.* delay.—*n.* **re-tard'er.**—*n.* **re"tar-da'tion.**

retch (rĕch; *Br.* rēch), *v.i.* to try to vomit; strain, as in vomiting.

re-ten-tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of keeping in one's power or possession; **2,** the state of being kept in possession; **3,** the act or power of keeping things in mind; memory.

re-ten-tive (rē-tĕn′tĭv), *adj.* tending, or having the power, to keep; as, a *retentive* memory.—*adv.* **re-ten′tive-ly.**—*n.* **re-ten′tive-ness.**

ret-i-cent (rĕt′ĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* disposed not to tell one's thoughts or feelings; silent; reserved in speech; not communicative; as, a *reticent* man.—*adv.* **ret′i-cent-ly.**—*n.* **ret′i-cence; ret′i-cen-cy.**

re-tic-u-lar (rē-tĭk′ū-lär), *adj.* **1,** like a network; **2,** complicated.

re-tic-u-late (rē-tĭk′ū-lāt), *v.t.* to make or mark like a network:—*v.i.* to form a network:—*adj.* (rē-tĭk′ū-lāt), **1,** marked or veined like network, as leaves; **2,** formed of fibers woven like network.—*n.* **re-tic′u-la′tion.**

ret-i-cule (rĕt′ĭ-kūl), *n.* a small hand bag or workbag, orig. made of network, carried by women.

re-ti-form (rē′tĭ-fôrm; rĕt′ĭ-), *adj.* arranged like a network.

ret-i-na (rĕt′ĭ-nȧ), *n.* the inner, sensitive coating of the eye, containing the ends of the nerves of sight; that part of the eye which receives the images of objects.

ret-i-nue (rĕt′ĭ-nū), *n.* the body of persons who attend a prince or person of distinction; a train of attendants.

re-tire (rē-tīr′), *v.i.* **1,** to go to a place of privacy; **2,** to withdraw; retreat; **3,** to withdraw from business, official, or active life; **4,** to go to bed:—*v.t.* **1,** to withdraw; as, to *retire* forces; **2,** to withdraw from circulation, or from the market, as stocks or currency; **3,** to cause to give up active service.—*n.* **re-tire′ment.**

re-tired (rē-tīrd′), *p.adj.* **1,** away or withdrawn from society; as, a *retired* life; **2,** having given up business or active life.

re-tir-ing (rē-tīr′ĭng), *p.adj.* modest; not forward; quiet; shy.

[1]re-tort (rē-tôrt′), *n.* a quick, witty, or pointed reply to an argument, charge, taunt, or witticism:—*v.t.* **1,** to say as a retort; **2,** to return or fling back; as, to *retort* the charge of vanity:—*v.i.* to make a retort.

[2]re-tort (rē-tôrt′), *n.* a vessel or container made of glass, earthenware, metal, or the like, in which substances are subjected to a high temperature for purposes of distillation or decomposition.

re-touch (rē-tŭch′), *v.t.* to touch again; improve by going over; as, to *retouch* a work of art.—*n.* **re-touch′er.**

re-trace (rē-trās′), *v.t.* **1,** to follow back toward the place of beginning; **2,** to follow again from the beginning.

re-tract (rē-trăkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to draw back; **2,** to draw up or shorten; as, the cat can *retract* its claws; **3,** to recall or withdraw, as an accusation:—*v.i.* **1,** to withdraw something said or written; **2,** to draw back or up.—*adj.* **re-trac′tile.**—*adj.* **re-trac′tive.**

re-trac-tion (rē-trăk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of taking back something said or written, or of drawing in or back; **2,** the state of being withdrawn.

re-trac-tor (rē-trăk′tẽr), *n.* one who or that which draws in or back; specif., a muscle or an instrument, as certain devices in surgery, for drawing back.

re-treat (rē-trēt′), *n.* **1,** the act of withdrawing or retiring; **2,** retirement or seclusion; **3,** a place of privacy; shelter; asylum; **4,** a shelter for nervous or insane persons, inebriates, etc.; **5,** the retiring of troops before an enemy or from an advanced position; **6,** a bugle call, the signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters:—*v.i.* **1,** to go back or backward; **2,** to withdraw to seclusion or safety; **3,** to retire before an enemy.

re-trench (rē-trĕnch′), *v.t.* **1,** to reduce; **2,** to take away:—*v.i.* to cut down expenses.—*n.* **re-trench′ment.**

re-tri-al (rē-trī′ăl), *n.* another trial or test; a second court trial.

ret-ri-bu-tion (rĕt″rĭ-bū′shŭn), *n.* reward or punishment suitable to a good or bad action; esp., loss or suffering considered as inflicted by way of recompense or just punishment for one's sins.

re-trib-u-tive (rē-trĭb′ū-tĭv), *adj.* rewarding good deeds and punishing offenses; as, *retributive* justice.—*adv.* **re-trib′u-tive-ly.**—*adj.* **re-trib′u-to-ry.**

re-trieve (rē-trēv′), *v.t.* **1,** to recover; regain; **2,** to restore; revive; as, to *retrieve* one's good name; **3,** to repair the harm done by; as, to *retrieve* a misfortune; **4,** in hunting, to fetch (wounded or killed game):—*v.i.* to find and bring in game.—*adj.* **re-triev′a-ble.**—*n.* **re-triev′al.**

re-triev-er (rē-trēv′ẽr), *n.* one who or that which retrieves; esp., a dog trained to find and bring in game.

re-tro-act (rē″trō-ăkt′; rĕt′rō-), *v.i.* **1,** to act backward or in opposition, **2,** to influence or alter what has been done.—*n.* **re″tro-ac′tion.**—*adj.* **re″tro-ac′tive.**

[1]re-tro-cede (rē″trō-sēd′; rĕt′rō-), *v.t.* to cede back; return, as property.—*n.* **[1]re″tro-ces′sion.**

[2]re-tro-cede (rĕt′rō-sēd; rē″trō-), *v.i.* to move back; recede; withdraw; retreat.—*n.* **[2]re″tro-ces′sion.**

ret-ro-grade (rĕt′rō-grād; rē″trō-), *adj.* **1,** directed or moving backward; reversed; **2,** going from a better to a worse state or character; as, a *retrograde* people:—*v.i.* **1,** to go, or appear to go, backward; **2,** to go from better to worse.

re-tro-gres-sion (rē″trō-grĕsh′ŭn; rĕt″rō-), *n.* **1,** the act of going or moving backward; **2,** degeneration.—*adj.* **re″tro-gres′sive.**

ret-ro-spect (rĕt′rō-spĕkt; rē″trō-), *n.* a looking back on things past; a review of the past.

ret-ro-spec-tion (rĕt″rō-spĕk′shŭn; rē″trō-), *n.* **1,** the act of meditating upon things past; **2,** a calling to remembrance; a reviewing of the past.—*adj.* **ret″ro-spec′tive.**—*adv.* **ret″ro-spec′tive-ly.**

***re-trous-sé** (rē-trōō′sā′), [Fr.], *adj.* turned up, as a nose.

re-turn (rē-tûrn′), *v.i.* **1,** to come or go back again to the same place or state; as, to *return* to one's home; **2,** to begin or appear again; as, spring *returns;* **3,** to come or go back in thought or consideration; as, to *return* to the subject; **4,** to pass back into possession, as an estate; revert; **5,** to reply; make answer:—*v.t.* **1,** to send, carry, or put back; restore; as, to *return* a borrowed book; **2,** to repay, as a call; **3,** to elect; as, to *return* a man to Parliament; **4,** in various games, to strike or play (the ball) back:—*n.*

1, a coming or going back to or from a place, condition, or the like; 2, a restoring or giving back, as of something lost; 3, that which is restored or given back; 4, that which is received from labor, investment, or the like; profit; advantage; 5, in *pl.*: **a**, results; **b**, proceeds.—*adj.* **re-turn'a-ble.**

re-un-ion (rē-ūn'yŭn), *n.* 1, the act of joining again; 2, the state of being joined again; 3, a gathering of persons, as of members of a family or of a college, who have been separated.—*n.* **re-un'ion-ist.**

re-u-nite (rē'ū-nīt'), *v.t.* 1, to bring together again; 2, to reconcile after disagreement:—*v.i.* to become joined again.

re-vamp (rē-vămp'), *v.t.* 1, to supply (a shoe) with a new vamp, or upper; 2, hence, to patch; make over.

re-veal (rē-vēl'), *v.t.* 1, to make known; disclose; unveil; 2, to communicate, or make known, by divine or supernatural means.—*n.* **re-veal'er.**

re-veil-le (rē-văl'yă; rĕv'ĕ-lē'; rĕv'ĕ-lĕ''), *n.* the beat of a drum, or a bugle call, in the early morning, rousing the soldier or sailor for his day's duty.

rev-el (rĕv'ĕl), *n.* a noisy or riotous feast; wild merrymaking:—*v.i.* 1, to take part in wild merrymaking; 2, to take great delight: with *in*; as, to *revel* in music.—*n.* **rev'el-er; rev'el-ler.**

rev-e-la-tion (rĕv''ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of making known that which before was secret or private; 2, the state of being made known; 3, that which is made known: **Revelation**, the last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

rev-el-ry (rĕv'ĕl-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* revelries (-rĭz)], uproarious merrymaking.

re-venge (rē-vĕnj'), *n.* 1, the act of returning an injury; 2, malicious injury in return for an offense received; 3, a desire to return evil for evil; 4, a chance to obtain satisfaction; as, to give a card player his *revenge*:—*v.t.* to inflict pain or punishment in return for; avenge; as, to *revenge* an insult.—*n.* **re-veng'er.**—*adj.* **re-venge'ful.**—*adv.* **re-venge'ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-venge'ful-ness.**

rev-e-nue (rĕv'ĕ-nū), *n.* 1, that which returns from, or is yielded by, an investment; income from any property; 2, the general income of a state, city, etc., as from taxes or customs.

re-ver-ber-ant (rē-vûr'bĕr-ănt), *adj.* echoing; resonant.

re-ver-ber-ate (rē-vûr'bĕr-āt), *v.t.* 1, to send back; cause to echo, as sound; 2, to reflect, as heat or light:—*v.i.* 1, to be driven back, or reflected, as heat or light; 2, to resound; reëcho, as sound.—*n.* **re-ver''ber-a'tion.**—*adj.* **re-ver'ber-a-tive.**—*adj.* **re-ver'ber-a-to-ry.**

re-vere (rē-vēr'), *v.t.* to regard with respectful and affectionate awe mingled with fear; honor; venerate.

rev-er-ence (rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* 1, deep respect mingled with awe and affection; veneration; 2, any act or sign or respect, as a low bow; 3, the state of being respected:—*v.t.* 1, to regard with affectionate respect; hold in high esteem; 2, to bow to with great respect.

rev-er-end (rĕv'ĕr-ĕnd), *adj.* worthy of reverence or deep respect.

rev-er-ent (rĕv'ĕr-ĕnt), *adj.* showing, or expressive of, respect and affection mingled with awe or fear; humble; submissive.—*adv.* **rev'er-ent-ly.**

rev-er-en-tial (rĕv''ĕr-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* proceeding from, or showing, deep respect mingled with awe and affection; reverent.—*adv.* **rev''er-en'tial-ly.**

rev-er-ie (rĕv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* 1, deep musing; dreaminess; 2, the state of being lost in thought or dreams. Also, **rev'er-y.**

re-verse (rē-vûrs'), *n.* 1, the direct contrary or opposite; 2, the back or less important side, as of a coin or medal: opp. of *obverse*; 3, a change for the worse; misfortune; as, business *reverses*; 4, check; defeat; as, the enemy met with a *reverse*:—*v.t.* 1, to turn back or upside down; 2, to cause to move in an opposite direction; 3, to exchange; transpose; as, to *reverse* positions; 4, to set aside or annul; as, to *reverse* a judgment:—*v.i.* 1, to move in an opposite direction; 2, to change to a former state:—*adj.* 1, turned backward; opposite; 2, causing an opposite motion; as, the *reverse* gear in an automobile.—*adv.* **re-verse'ly.**—*n.* **re-ver'sal.**—*adj.* **re-vers'i-ble.**

re-ver-sion (rē-vûr'shŭn), *n.* 1, the right to future enjoyment or possession; as, the *reversion* of a title; 2, the act of turning, or the condition of being turned, in an opposite direction; 3, in biology, a return of descendants to the type of their ancestors.—*adj.* **re-ver'sion-a-ry.**

re-vert (rē-vûrt'), *v.i.* 1, to return or go back; recur; 2, to return to the original owner or his heirs; 3, in biology, to return to an earlier type.

rev-er-y (rĕv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* reveries (-ĭz)], deep musing; 2, the state of being lost in thought. Also, **rev'er-ie,** *Pfd. S.*

re-vet-ment (rē-vĕt'mĕnt), *n.* a covering of stone, cement, etc., as to hold in place a sloping embankment.

re-view (rē-vū'), *n.* 1, a going over anything again to consider or examine it; 2, examination by a higher court of the decision of a lower court; 3, a lesson studied or recited again; 4, a survey of the past; 5, a criticism, esp. of a new publication or a work of art; 6, a magazine or newspaper with criticisms on new books, essays or the like:—*v.t.* 1, to study or examine again; 2, to go over in order to make corrections; revise; examine critically; also, to write a critical notice of; 3, to look back on; 4, of a court, to examine (a decision of a lower court):—*v.i.* to write criticisms of books, art, essays, or the like.—*n.* **re-view'er.**

re-vile (rē-vīl'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to address with abusive or vile language; treat with abuse.—*n.* **re-vile'ment.**—*n.* **re-vil'er.**

re-vise (rē-vīz'), *v.t.* 1, to go over and examine for correction; change and correct; 2, to improve:—*n.* a revision.—*n.* **re-vis'er; re-vi'sor.**—*n.* **re-vis'al.**

re-vi-sion (rē-vizh'ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of examining for correction, as a manuscript; 2, that which has been examined and corrected; a corrected edition.

re-viv-al (rē-vīv'ăl), *n.* 1, the act of bringing back to life or use; also, a return to consciousness; 2, a new awakening of spirits or energy; 3, renewed public atten-

tion to, or interest in, something, as art, literature, or religion, after a period of indifference.—*n.* **re-viv'al-ist.**

re-vive (rē-vīv'), *v.t.* **1,** to come back to life; as, hope *revived* in him; **2,** to return to consciousness, as after fainting; **3,** to return to vigor or activity, esp. from a state of languor, neglect, or the like; as, learning *revived* in the 15th century:—*v.i.* **1,** to restore to life again; **2,** to give new vigor to; refresh; **3,** to bring back from a state of neglect; **4,** to recall to the mind.—*n.* **re-viv'er.**

re-viv-i-fy (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to renew life or interest in; **2,** to restore life to; quicken.—*n.* **re-viv"i-fi-ca'tion.**

rev-o-ca-ble (rĕv'ō-kȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being called back.—*n.* **rev'o-ca-ble-ness.**—*n.* **rev"o-ca-bil'i-ty.**

rev-o-ca-tion (rĕv"ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* the act of annulling or repealing; reversal; repeal; as, the *revocation* of a law.

re-voke (rē-vōk'), *v.t.* to make of no effect by recalling; repeal; annul, as a law or license:—*v.i.* in card playing, to fail to follow suit when able:—*n.* the act of thus failing to follow suit at cards.

re-volt (rē-vōlt'; rē-vōlt'), *n.* an outbreak or uprising against authority; rebellion:—*v.i.* **1,** to turn away in disgust; be shocked; **2,** to rebel:—*v.t.* to cause to shrink, as with disgust; shock.—*n.* **re-volt'er.**

rev-o-lu-tion (rĕv"ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the course of a body, esp. a heavenly body, in a closed curve around a point considered as fixed, or the complete turn of the body made in such a course; as, the *revolution* of the earth in its orbit; **2,** the round-and-round motion of a body that is spinning about an axis outside itself: distinguished from *rotation;* **3,** a sudden change in the government of a country; the overthrow of one form of government and the setting up of another.—*adj.* and *n.* **rev"o-lu'tion-a-ry.**—*n.* **rev"o-lu'tion-ism.**

rev-o-lu-tion-ist (rĕv"ō-lū'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who favors or takes part in a sudden and complete change, esp. in the government of a country.

rev-o-lu-tion-ize (rĕv"ō-lū'shŭn-īz), *v.t.* to cause an entire change in the government, affairs, or character of; as, electricity *revolutionized* industry.

re-volve (rē-vŏlv'), *v.t.* **1,** to turn round, as on an axis or in a curving path; rotate; **2,** to move in cycles; occur regularly:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to turn or roll around; **2,** to turn over and over in the mind.—*adj.* **re-volv'a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **re-volv'ing.**

re-volv-er (rē-vŏl'vẽr), *n.* **1,** that which turns around; **2,** a pistol having chambers in a cylinder that turns around, so that it may be fired several times in succession without loading between shots.

re-vul-sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a sudden and violent change, esp. of feeling; **2,** the act of holding or drawing back from something; a strong reaction; a violent recoil.—*adj.* **re-vul'sive.**—*adv.* **re-vul'sive-ly.**

re-ward (rē-wôrd'), *n.* **1,** something given as a return for good or ill received, esp. in appreciation of praiseworthy conduct; **2,** money offered for service or for the return of something lost; **3,** profit; return; —*v.t.* **1,** to give in return for (good or ill received); **2,** to show appreciation of by giving something; **3,** to make a return to (somebody) or for (something); requite; recompense.

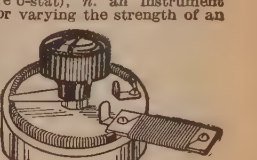
re-word (rē-wûrd'), *v.t.* to state in different words; change the wording of.

rhap-so-dist (răp'sō-dĭst), *n.* **1,** among the ancient Greeks, one whose profession it was to recite the Homeric or other epics; **2,** one who recites extempore verses for a livelihood; **3,** one who composes highly emotional, irregular music; **4,** one who writes or speaks with great show of feeling.

rhap-so-dize (răp'sō-dīz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to write or speak in a rapturous, emotional, and disconnected way.

rhap-so-dy (răp'sō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rhapsodies (-dĭz)], **1,** a disconnected, extravagant piece of literature or music, marked by exaggerated feeling; **2,** any rapturous utterance; **3,** a part of an epic suitable for recitation at one time.—*adj.* **rhap-sod'ic.**

rhe-o-stat (rē'ō-stăt), *n.* an instrument for varying the strength of an electric current by varying the resistance in the circuit.



RHEOSTAT

rhet-o-ric (rĕt'ō-rĭk), *n.* **1,** the art of speaking or writing with elegance and force; also, a textbook dealing with this subject; **2,** skilful discourse; esp., artificial eloquence, or fine speech without conviction or feeling.

rhe-tor-i-cal (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the rules governing literary composition or fine speaking; **2,** oratorical.—*adv.* **rhe-tor'i-cal-ly.**

rhet-o-ri-cian (rĕt"ō-rĭsh'ȧn), *n.* **1,** a master or teacher of the rules governing literary composition; **2,** a showy writer or speaker.

rheum (rōōm), *n. Archaic,* a watery discharge from the mucous membrane, as of the eyes or nose.

rheu-mat-ic (rōō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, affected with, or caused by, rheumatism. Also, **rheu-mat'i-cal.**

rheu-ma-tism (rōō'mȧ-tĭzm), *n.* **1,** loosely, any painful condition of joints and muscles; **2,** an acute, infectious disease of unknown origin, characterized by fever, inflammation and swelling of joints, and a tendency to heart disease: also called *rheumatic fever.*

rhine-stone (rīn'stōn") *n.* a colorless paste gem, made in imitation of a diamond, and used in cheap jewelry.

rhi-noc-er-os (rī-nŏs'ẽr-ŏs), *n.* any of a family of massive, thick-skinned, herb-eating animals of tropical Asia and Africa, having one or two horns on the snout (see illus. next page).

rhi-zome (rī'zōm), *n.* a rootstock; a stem in the ground, which produces roots below and leaves above.

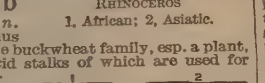
rho-do-den-dron (rō"dō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* any of various shrubs with large flowers of white, pink, or lavender.

rhom-boid (rŏm′boid), *n.* a parallelogram whose sides are unequal and whose angles are oblique:—*adj.* shaped like, or nearly like, such a figure.—*adj.* **rhom-boi′dal.**—*adv.* **rhom-boi′dal-ly.**

rhom-bus (rŏm′bŭs), *n.* a parallelogram whose sides are equal and whose angles are oblique. Also, **rhomb** (rŏmb; rŏm).—*adj.* **rhom′bic.**

RHINOCEROS
1, African; 2, Asiatic.

rhu-barb (rōō′bärb), *n.* 1, any of a genus of plants of the buckwheat family, esp. a plant, the fleshy, acid stalks of which are used for cooking purposes; pie-plant; 2, the medicinal root of any of various Oriental species of this plant.



RHOMBUS (1) and RHOMBOID (2)

rhyme (rīm), *n.* agreement of sound in final words, etc. See **rime**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **rhym′er; rhyme′ster.**

rhythm (rĭ*th*m; rĭ*th*m), *n.* 1, the regular recurrence, as in poetry or music, of stress, accent, or quantity; 2, movement marked by a regular, measured recurrence of beat or sound; as, the *rhythm* of the pulse.

rhyth-mi-cal (rĭ*th*′mĭ-kăl; rĭth′mĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or marked by, regularly recurring movement or accent; musical. Also, **rhyth′mic.**—*adv.* **rhyth′mi-cal-ly.**

rib (rĭb), *n.* 1, one of the set of long, flat, curved bones attached to the spine, and encircling the cavity of the chest; in man, one of the twelve pairs of bones so placed; 2, anything like a rib, as a ridge in fabrics or knitted work, or a rod in an umbrella frame; 3, a piece of timber to shape and strengthen the side of a ship; 4, the main vein of a leaf:—*v.t.* to inclose, strengthen, or mark with, or as with, ribs.

rib-ald (rĭb′ăld), *adj.* indecent; low; filthy; as, a *ribald* song.—*n.* **rib′ald-ry.**

rib-bon (rĭb′ŭn), *n.* 1, a fine fabric woven in a narrow strip with two selvages; 2, a strip or shred; as, a curtain torn to *ribbons*:—*v.t.* to ornament with ribbons. Also, *Archaic*, **rib′and; rib′band.**

rice (rīs), *n.* 1, a valuable cereal grain produced extensively in warm countries; 2, the grass bearing this grain.

rice-bird (rīs′bûrd″), *n.* the bobolink: so called in the southern U. S. because it feeds on rice in the autumn.

rich (rĭch), *adj.* 1, having much money or many possessions; wealthy; 2, expensive; valuable; as, *rich* clothing; 3, great in amount; abundant; as, *rich* crops; 4, fertile; as, *rich* soil; 5, abounding in pleasing, desirable, or valuable qualities; as, *rich* perfumes or food; 6, vivid; as, *rich* colors; 7, sweet and full in sound; 8, *Colloq.*, full of humor:—*n.* 1, wealthy people collectively: with *the*; 2, in *pl.*, wealth.—*adv.* **rich′ly.**—*n.* **rich′ness.**

rick (rĭk), *n.* a stack, or rounded pile, as of hay or straw, in the open air:—*v.t.* to pile or heap in a stack.

rick-ets (rĭk′ĕts), *n.* a constitutional disease of children, marked by malnutrition and by softness and curving of the bones: also called *rachitis*.

rick-et-y (rĭk′ĕt-ĭ), *adj.* 1, affected with rickets, a child's disease; 2, feeble; shaky; as, a *rickety* chair.

ric-o-chet (rĭk′ō-shā″; rĭk′ō-shĕt′), *n.* the rebounding or skipping of anything along the ground or over the surface of the water:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cheted′ (-shād′) or -chet′ted (-shĕt′ĕd), *p.pr.* -chet′ing (-shā′ĭng) or -chet′ting (-shĕt′ĭng)], to rebound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon ball; skip; skim:—*v.t.* to cause to rebound or skip.

rid (rĭd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rid or rid′ded, *p.pr.* rid′ding], to free; deliver; as, to *rid* one of a nuisance: **be rid of** or **get rid of**, to be, or become, free from; as, to *get rid of* a cold.

rid-dance (rĭd′ăns), *n.* the act of releasing, or the state of being released, from something unpleasant; as, his departure was a good *riddance*.

rid-den (rĭd′n), past participle of the irregular verb *ride*.

¹rid-dle (rĭd′l), *n.* 1, a puzzling or perplexing question; 2, a person or thing that is difficult to understand; an enigma; a mystery:—*v.t.* to explain; solve:—*v.i.* to speak with doubtful meaning.

²rid-dle (rĭd′l), *n.* a coarse sieve, as for sifting sand or ashes:—*v.t.* 1, to sift through a coarse sieve; 2, to pierce with holes in many places; as, to *riddle* the board with shot:—*v.i.* to use a sieve.

ride (rīd), *n.* 1, a journey on horseback or in a vehicle; 2, a road intended for horseback travel:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* rode (rōd) or, *Archaic*, rid (rĭd), *p.p.* rid′den (rĭd′n) or, *Archaic*, rid, *p.pr.* rid′ing], 1, to be carried on the back of a horse or other animal; 2, to be borne along in or on a vehicle; 3, of a vessel, to lie at anchor; 4, to serve as a means of travel; as, the horse *rides* well:—*v.t.* 1, to sit upon and manage, as a moving horse; 2, to be carried on; as, to *ride* the waves; 3, to traverse; perform, as a race; 4, to cause to ride; as, he *rode* the baby on his back; 5, to domineer.

rid-er (rīd′ẽr), *n.* 1, a horseman; 2, a section or clause added to a legislative bill.—*adj.* **rid′er-less.**

ridge (rĭj), *n.* 1, the back, or projecting part of the back, of an animal; 2, a range of hills or mountains; 3, the extended projection where two slopes meet; as, the *ridge* of a roof; 4, any raised strip or line, as of earth, in cloth, etc.:—*v.t.* to cover with ridges, or raised lines:—*v.i.* to become marked with raised lines.—*adj.* **ridg′y.**

ridge-pole (rĭj′pōl″), *n.* 1, the horizontal timber at the top of a roof, to which the upper ends of the rafters are secured: also called *ridgepiece*, *ridgeboard*, and

ridgeplate (see *queen-post, frame house,* illus.); 2, the horizontal pole at the top of a tent.

rid-i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* words, looks, or acts intended to cause the subject of them to be laughed at contemptuously; sarcasm; mockery; satire:—*v.t.* to make fun of; treat with derision or contempt.

ri-dic-u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *adj.* deserving or exciting mockery or contempt; absurd and laughable.—*adv.* **ri-dic'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **ri-dic'u-lous-ness.**

rife (rīf), *adj.* 1, prevalent; common; existing generally; as, the opinion was everywhere *rife;* 2, abounding; full of: with *with;* as, the town is *rife* with tales of war.

riff-raff (rĭf'răf"), *n.* 1, scraps; 2, the rabble; as, the *riffraff* of society.

[1]ri-fle (rī'fl), *v.t.* 1, to search thoroughly with intent to rob; plunder; 2, to carry off, as booty.—*n.* **ri'fler.**

[2]ri-fle (rī'fl), *n.* 1, a firearm with the barrel spirally grooved inside; 2, in *pl.,* troops armed with such firearms:—*v.t.* to groove (the barrel of a gun) spirally.

ri-fle-man (rī'fl-măn), (-mĕn)), *n.* [*pl.* riflemen or skilled in using, a rifle.

rift (rĭft), *n.* an opening made by splitting; a cleft; as, a *rift* in a cloud:—*v.t.* to cleave or split:—*v.i.* to burst open.

rig (rĭg), *n.* 1, the arrangement of sails, masts, etc., of a vessel; 2, *Colloq.,* an odd style of dress; 3, an outfit:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish (a ship) with the equipment necessary for service; 2, to fit; equip; 3, *Colloq.,* to dress: with *out* or *up;* as, to *rig* oneself out for a party.

rig-ger (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to fit the shrouds, stays, etc., of a ship to its masts and yards.

rig-ging (rĭg'ĭng), *n.* 1, the ropes by which the masts of a vessel are supported and the sails set or furled (see illus. page 481); 2, any gear or tackle.

right (rīt), *adj.* 1, straight; as, a *right* line; 2, not oblique; as, a *right* angle; also, having its axis perpendicular to its base, as a cone or prism; 3, in accordance with truth, justice, or law; ethically good; righteous; 4, correct in views or judgment; not mistaken; 5, fit; suitable; as, the *right* man for the position; 6, pertaining to the side, esp. to the arm and hand, normally and traditionally more used for grasping, handling, etc.: opp. of *left;* 7, in good condition; well; healthy; as, to be all *right;* 8, most finished or ornamental; exposed to the eye in use; as, the *right* side of a carpet:—*adv.* 1, in a straight line; directly; as, he went *right* to the place; 2, justly; righteously; truthfully; as, to act *right;* 3, suitably; in the proper way; as, nothing has been done *right;* 4, correctly; as, to get the facts *right;* 5, precisely; just; exactly; as, *right* there; *right* now; 6, to the right hand; 7, very; as, *right* honorable:—*n.* 1, that which is correct or conforms to some rule; 2, that which accords with truth, justice, propriety, virtue, or the like: opp. of *wrong;* as, to fight for the *right;* 3, that to which one has a moral or legal claim; as, to defend one's *right;* 4, the right-hand side:—*v.t.* 1, to restore to proper condition; correct; 2, to make straight or upright; 3, to restore rights to; do justice to:—*v.i.* to recover the natural, generally the upright, position.—*n.* **right'ness.**

right an-gle an angle of 90 degrees on a plane surface, formed by two straight lines meeting perpendicularly at a point (see *angle,* illus.).—*adj.* **right'-an'gled.**

right-eous (rī'chŭs), *adj.* living according to, or ruled by, the law of God; upright; just; honorable.—*adv.* **right'-eous-ly.**—*n.* **right'eous-ness.**

right-ful (rīt'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, having a just claim according to law; as, the *rightful* heir; 2, just; as, a *rightful* claim; 3, held by just claim; as, a *rightful* throne.—*adv.* **right'ful-ly.**—*n.* **right'ful-ness.**

right–hand (rīt'-hănd"), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or situated on, the side opposite the left; 2, chiefly depended upon; as, my *right-hand* man.

right–hand-ed (rīt'-hănd"ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* 1, done or used with the right hand; 2, able to use the right hand more easily than the left; 3, rotating from left to right, as the hands of a clock; as, a *right-handed* screw.

right-ly (rīt'lĭ), *adv.* 1, honestly; uprightly; as, duty *rightly* performed; 2, properly; suitably; as, he is *rightly* called our benefactor; 3, correctly; in accordance with fact; as, you are *rightly* informed.

rig-id (rĭj'ĭd), *adj.* 1, unyielding; stiff; inflexible; as, a *rigid* frame; 2, strict; severe; as, *rigid* discipline.—*adv.* **rig'id-ly.**—*n.* **rig'id-ness.**—*n.* **ri-gid'i-ty.**

rig-ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* foolish, disconnected talk; nonsense.

rig-or (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* 1, stiffness; rigidity; 2, strictness; sternness; harshness; severity; as, to enforce a law with *rigor;* 3, an act of cruelty or severity; 4, (rĭ'gôr; rĭg'ôr), a violent chill or shivering caused by cold or nervous shock. Also, **rig'our.**

rig-or-ous (rĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* 1, marked by sternness or severity; as, *rigorous* discipline; 2, exact; strict; as, *rigorous* honesty; 3, harsh; bitter; as, a *rigorous* climate.—*adv.* **rig'or-ous-ly.**—*n.* **rig'or-ous-ness.**

rill (rĭl), *n.* a small stream or rivulet; a brooklet.

rim (rĭm), *n.* a border, edge, or margin of an object, esp. when bound or raised:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish with a border or edge; 2, to serve as a border around.

[1]rime (rīm), *n.* hoarfrost; white frost; congealed vapor.

[2]rime (rīm), *n.* 1, the agreement in final sounds of two or more words: as, *rime* is found in the words *name* and *flame;* esp., such agreement at the end of related lines of verse; 2, one of two or more words in which the final sounds are similar; as, *name* and *flame* are *rimes;* 3, a verse or line in such agreement; 4, verse, or poetry, in which all or parts of the last words of some of the lines correspond in sound:—*v.i.* 1, to accord in terminal sounds; 2, loosely, to harmonize or correspond in sound; 3, to compose verses:—*v.t.* 1, to make to agree in final sounds, as the lines of a poem; 2, to put into verse. Also, **rhyme.**—*n.* **rim'er; rime'ster.**

rim-y (rīm'ĭ), *adj.* frosty; covered with, or resembling, hoarfrost.

rind (rīnd), *n.* the outer skin or coat, as of fruit, or the bark of a tree.

rin-der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* an infectious disease in cattle.

1ring (rĭng), *n.* **1,** any circular band, or hoop; **2,** a small ornamental hoop, as of gold or silver, worn as an adornment, usually on the finger or in the ear; **3,** an arena, or space set off for contests or displays, as at a circus, fair, or prize fight; **4,** a combination of men, usually for a selfish aim, as to control the sale of some commodity, to guide public opinion or politics, or the like:—*v.t.* **1,** to put a ring around; encircle; hem in; **2,** to fit or decorate with a ring or rings.

2ring (rĭng), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rang (răng), *p.p.* rung (rŭng), *p.pr.* ring'ing], **1,** to sound musically or resound, as a bell when struck; **2,** to cause a bell to sound; as, *ring* for breakfast; **3,** to sound loudly and clearly; as, his voice *rang* out; **4,** to have a sensation of a buzzing sound; as, my ears *ring;* **5,** to resound; echo: as, the woods *ring* with song; **6,** to be known far and wide; be famous; as, his deeds *ring* through the country:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause (particularly a bell or other metal object) to give forth a resonant sound by a blow; **2,** to announce or proclaim by a bell; as, to *ring* the hours; **3,** to summon, control, or otherwise affect by a bell:—*n.* **1,** the sound given out by metals or other substances when they are made to vibrate; **2,** a characteristic sound or quality of utterance; as, a *ring* of sincerity. —*n.* **ring'er.**

ring-dove (rĭng'dŭv"), *n.* a European pigeon with a whitish patch on each side of the throat.

ring-lead-er (rĭng'lēd"ẽr), *n.* the head of a number of persons acting together, generally in some unlawful act.

ring-let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* **1,** a little circle; a small ring; **2,** a curl of hair.

ring-worm (rĭng'wûrm"), *n.* a contagious skin disease marked by distinct, circular patches covered with scales.

rink (rĭngk), *n.* **1,** a clear space on the ice, marked off for games; **2,** an inclosed sheet of ice or a floor for skating; also, the building in which such sports are held.

rinse (rĭns), *v.t.* to wash lightly, esp. so as to remove soap:—*n.* a light wash, esp. to remove soap.—*n.* **rins'er.**—*n.* **rins'ing.**

ri-ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* **1,** disorderly or uproarious behavior; **2,** in law, disturbance of the public peace by a number of persons who are unlawfully assembled; **3,** boisterous festivity; revelry; **4,** unrestrained behavior, display, or growth:—*v.i.* **1,** to raise an uproar; engage in a public disturbance; **2,** to eat and drink without restraint; revel; **3,** to act without restraint.—*n.* **ri'ot-er.**

ri-ot-ous (rī'ŭt-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** engaging in tumultuous disorder; **2,** indulging in revelry; wanton.—*adv.* **ri'ot-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ri'ot-ous-ness.**

rip (rĭp), *v.t.* **1,** to divide by tearing or cutting; tear or cut apart with violence: often with *up, off,* or *open;* **2,** to undo the seam of, by cutting or pulling out the stitches; **3,** to saw (wood) with the grain; **4,** *Colloq.,* to utter violently; as, to *rip* out an oath:—*v.i.* to become torn apart:—*n.* a rent made by the breaking of stitches; also, a tear.

ri-pa-ri-an (rī-pā'rĭ-ăn; rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the banks of a river or a lake; as, *riparian* rights.

ripe (rīp), *adj.* **1,** grown to maturity or perfection; ready for harvest; **2,** brought to a state most fit for use; mellow; as, *ripe* cheese; **3,** advanced to a high degree; matured; as, *ripe* wisdom; **4,** ready to act; prepared.—*adv.* **ripe'ly.**—*n.* **ripe'ness.**

rip-en (rī'pn), *v.t.* **1,** to make mature or bring into fit condition for use; **2,** to bring to full growth or perfection:—*v.i.* **1,** to become matured or fit for use; **2,** to come to perfection.

rip-per (rĭp'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which divides by cutting or tearing.

rip-ple (rĭp'l), *n.* **1,** a tiny wave on the surface of water; **2,** any slight, curling wave; as, the *ripples* of her hair; **3,** the sound made by waves of water, or a sound like it; as, a *ripple* of laughter:—*v.i.* to make small curling waves upon or in; as, the wind *ripples* the water; to *ripple* hair.—*v.i.* **1,** to become fretted or slightly waved on the surface; **2,** to sound like water running over a rough surface. —*adj.* **rip'ply.**

rip-rap (rĭp'răp"), *n.* a foundation of broken stones loosely thrown together in deep water, on a soft bottom.

rip-saw (rĭp'sô"), *n.* a saw with coarse teeth raking forward, for cutting wood with the grain.

rise (rīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rose (rōz), *p.p.* ris'en (rĭz'n), *p.pr.* ris'ing], **1,** to go from a lower position to a higher; mount; ascend; **2,** to extend upward; stand in height; as, the building *rises* to a height of 80 feet; **3,** to slope upward; as, *rising* ground; **4,** to get up from kneeling, sitting, or lying down; stand up; **5,** to appear above the horizon, as the sun; **6,** to come into view or existence; **7,** to swell up, as bread dough in fermentation; **8,** to increase in value, force, intensity, or the like; as, his fears *rose;* **9,** to thrive; prosper; also, to be promoted in rank; **10,** to revolt; rebel; **11,** to originate, as a stream:—*n.* **1,** the act of going up; ascent; **2,** the distance anything rises, or ascends; as, the *rise* of a step (see *step, \arch,* illus.); **3,** a small hill; **4,** appearance above the horizon; **5,** origin; source; **6,** increase in value, amount, or the like; **7,** advance in power or rank; **8,** rebellion; revolt.

ris-er (rīz'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which gets up or ascends; **2,** the upright part of a step or stair (see *newel, step,* illus.).

ris-i-bil-i-ty (rĭz"ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* risibilities (-tĭz)], inclination to laughter; swift appreciation of the ridiculous.

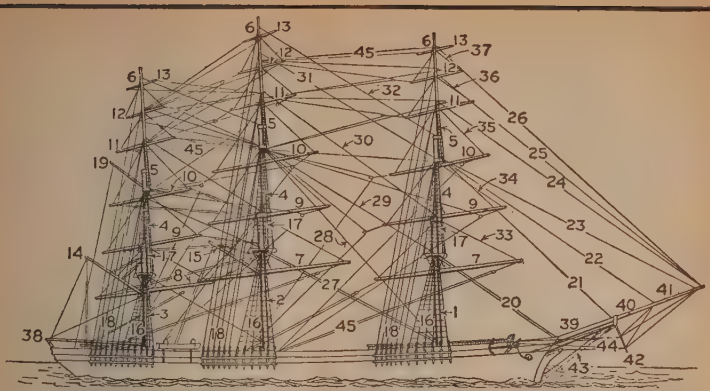
ris-i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** having the faculty or power of laughing; as, man is the only *risible* animal; **2,** laughable; ridiculous; as, *risible* jokes; **3,** pertaining to, or used in, laughing; as, he could not control his *risible* muscles:—*n.,* in *pl.,* one's sense of the ridiculous; inclination to laugh.—*n.* **ris'i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ris'i-bly.**

risk (rĭsk), *n.* possibility of loss or injury; peril; danger:—*v.t.* **1,** to expose to danger or peril; **2,** to take the chances on: as, to *risk* a battle.—*n.* **risk'er.**—*adj.* **risk'y.**

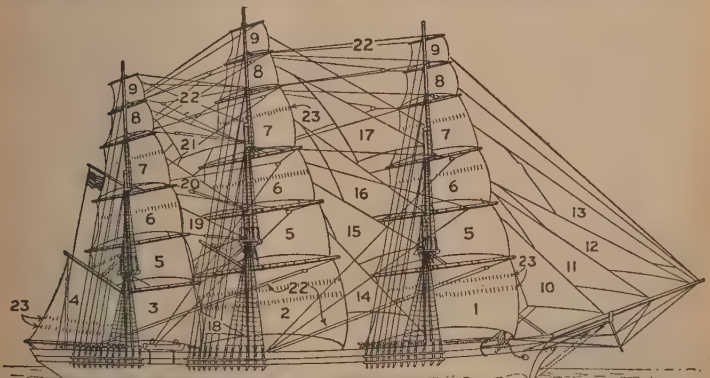
ris-qué (rēs"kā'), *adj.* suggestive of what is improper; as, a *risqué* remark.

rite (rīt), *n.* a prescribed form of religious or other solemn ceremony, or the words or acts constituting or accompanying it.

rit-u-al (rĭt'ū-ăl), *n.* **1,** a set form for the performance of divine service or other solemn ceremony; **2,** a book of such forms: **3,** a body of ceremonies used in any



1, foremast; 2, mainmast; 3, mizzenmast; *4, topmast; *5, topgallant mast; *6, royal and skysail masts; 7, yards (fore and main); 8, crossjack yard; *9, lower-topsail yards; *10, upper-topsail yards; *11, topgallant yards; *12, royal yards; *13, skysail yards; 14, spanker gaff; 15, trysail gaff; *16, lower shrouds; *17, topmast shrouds; *18, backstays; 19, monkey gaff; 20, forestay; 21, fore-topmast stay; 22, jib stay; 23, outer-jib stay; 24, fore-topgallant stay; 25, fore-royal stay; 26, fore-skysail stay; 27, mainstay; 28, main-topmast lower stay; 29, main-topmast upper stay; 30, main-topgallant stay; 31, main-royal stay; 32, main-skysail stay; †33, lift; †34, lower-topsail lift; †35, upper-topsail lift; †36, topgallant lift; †37, royal lift; 38, spanker boom; 39, bowsprit; 40, jib boom; 41, flying-jib boom; 42, martingale, or dolphin striker; 43, bobstays; 44, martingale guys; ‡45, braces for adjusting sails to wind, named for yards to which they belong.



1, foresail; 2, mainsail; 3, crossjack; 4, spanker; *5, lower topsail; *6, upper topsail; *7, topgallant sail; *8, royal; *9, skysail; 10, fore-topmast staysail; 11, jib; 12, outer jib; 13, flying jib; 14, main-topmast lower staysail; 15, main-topmast upper staysail; 16, main-topgallant staysail; 17, main-royal staysail; 18, mizzen staysail; 19, mizzen-topmast staysail; 20, mizzen-topgallant staysail; 21, mizzen-royal staysail; ‡22, braces for adjusting sails to wind; ‡23, reef points on sails.

*Shown and numbered on fore-, main-, and mizzenmast.—† Shown on fore-, main-, and mizzenmast, but numbered only on foremast.—‡ Shown in several places, not always all numbered.

RIGGING AND SAILS OF A FULL-RIGGED SAILING SHIP

church or order:—*adj.* of or pertaining to formal, solemn ceremonies.—*adv.* **rit'u-al-ly.**

rit-u-al-ism (rĭt'ū-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** a system of prescribed forms to be used in religious worship; **2,** an insistence upon the strict observance of forms in church service.—*n.* **rit'u-al-ist.**—*adj.* **rit"u-al-is'tic.**

ri-val (rī'văl), *n.* one who strives to equal or surpass another in the pursuit of the same object; a competitor:—*v.t.* to try to equal or surpass; engage in competition with:—*adj.* having the same claims; competing.

ri-val-ry (rī'văl-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rivalries (-rĭz)], the act of trying to equal or excel; competition.

rive (rīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* rived (rīvd), *p.p.* rived or riv'en (rĭv'n), *p.pr.* riv'ing], to split or tear apart; cleave:—*v.i.* to be split apart.

riv-er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* a large stream of water flowing, in a definite channel, into another stream, a lake, or the sea.

riv-et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* a metal bolt with a head on one end, used to fasten together two or more pieces of wood, metal, etc., by passing it through holes and forming a head on the plain end by hammering:—*v.t.* **1,** to secure with, or as with, such a bolt; **2,** to clinch; make firm or secure; as, to *rivet* a friendship.—*n.* **riv'et-er.**

RIVETS

riv-u-let (rĭv'ū-lĕt), *n.* a little stream or brook.

1roach (rōch), *n.* a cockroach (which see): a household insect pest.

2roach (rōch), *n.* **1,** a European fresh-water fish related to the carp; **2,** any of various fishes resembling it.

road (rōd), *n.* **1,** a public way for travel; highway; **2,** a way or means by which anything is reached; as, the *road* to happiness; **3,** in *pl.*, a place where ships ride at anchor; roadstead.—*n.* and *adj.* **road'side".**

road-bed (rōd'bĕd"), *n.* **1,** in railroads, the foundation for the ties and rails; **2,** in general, materials for a road.

road house an inn or tavern located on a rural or suburban road and catering especially to automobilists.

road-stead (rōd'stĕd), *n.* an anchorage, not a harbor, for ships at some distance from the shore.

road-ster (rōd'stẽr), *n.* **1,** a horse suited for light driving; **2,** any vehicle built for use on ordinary roads; esp., an open automobile, usually for two passengers.

road-way (rōd'wā"), *n.* a road, esp. the beaten, traveled part.

roam (rōm), *v.i.* to wander about without any definite object; ramble; stroll:—*v.t.* to wander over; rove.—*n.* **roam'er.**

1roan (rōn), *adj.* of a horse, having a coat whose main color of bay, sorrel, or chestnut is thickly sprinkled with gray or white:—*n.* **1,** a roan color; **2,** an animal of roan color.

2roan (rōn), *n.* a soft leather made of sheepskin in imitation of morocco.

roar (rōr), *n.* **1,** the deep, full cry of a large animal; as, the *roar* of a lion; **2,** a cry, as of distress; **3,** any loud, confused noise; as, the *roar* of battle; **4,** loudly expressed mirth; as, a *roar* of laughter:—*v.i.* **1,** to cry with a loud, full, deep sound; **2,** to cry loudly, as in pain, distress, or anger; **3,** to laugh loudly; **4,** to make a loud, confused noise, as wind, waves, passing vehicles, etc.:—*v.t.* to utter boisterously; cry aloud.—*n.* **roar'er.**

roast (rōst), *v.t.* **1,** to cook before a fire or in a closed oven, as meat; **2,** to heat to excess; **3,** to dry and parch under the action of heat; **4,** to heat, as an ore, with access of air, to remove sulphur or other constituents; **5,** *Slang,* to joke, criticize, or ridicule severely:—*v.i.* to be cooked by heat, as before a fire or in an oven:—*n.* **1,** the act of cooking before a fire or in an oven; **2,** a piece of meat cooked, or suitable to be cooked, before a fire or in an oven; **3,** *Slang,* merciless criticism or ridicule:—*adj.* roasted, as meat.—*n.* **roast'er.**

rob (rŏb), *v.t.* **1,** to deprive (a person) of something by force or intimidation; **2,** to pillage, as a house; **3,** to deprive unjustly; defraud:—*v.i.* to commit theft.

rob-ber (rŏb'ẽr), *n.* one who takes what is not his; a thief; bandit; burglar.

rob-ber-y (rŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* robberies (-ĭz)], the unlawful and forcible taking away of the money or goods of another.

robe (rōb), *n.* **1,** a long, loose, outer garment, often indicating rank or honor; **2,** an elegant gown, often made in a single piece; **3,** in *pl.*, state or ceremonial costume; **4,** the dressed skin of an animal used for a carriage covering:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to dress in, or put on, a garment, esp. a garment of state.

rob-in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* **1,** a small European bird of the thrush family; the robin redbreast; **2,** an American thrush somewhat like the English robin, but larger.

ro-bust (rō-bŭst'), *adj.* hardy; strong; vigorous; sturdy; muscular; as, *robust* health.—*n.* **ro-bust'ness.**

1rock (rŏk), *n.* **1,** a large mass of stone or of stony matter; cliff; crag; **2,** that which resembles such a mass in firmness; a firm support; a defense; **3,** that on which, or by which, one may be ruined or brought to disaster; **4,** the striped bass; **5,** any mineral matter; a bed or mass of one mineral.

2rock (rŏk), *v.t.* **1,** to move alternately to and fro, or backward and forward, as a cradle, chair, or small boat; also, to move, as a baby, in a cradle or the like; **2,** to lull to sleep; quiet; **3,** to cause to sway or reel:—*v.i.* **1,** to move backward and forward, as in a cradle; **2,** to sway or reel:—*n.* a movement backward and forward.

rock crys-tal a transparent, usually colorless, variety of quartz.

rock-er (rŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who quiets or lulls to sleep; **2,** one of the curved pieces upon which a rocking-chair, cradle, etc., balances; also, a rocking-chair; **3,** any of several devices that operate by swaying.

rock-et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* a firework which is made of a tube filled with saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, fastened to a stick, and which, when fired, is shot into the air and lets fall a shower of sparks.

rock-ing–chair (rŏk'ĭng-chār"), *n.* a chair having the legs set on curving pieces, or rockers.

rock-ing–horse (rŏk'ĭng-hôrs"), *n.* a toy horse set on rockers, or curving pieces.

rock oil a mineral oil obtained by boring into certain rocks: petroleum.

rock-y (rŏk'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, full of, or like, stony or mineral masses; hard; **2**, inflexible; without feeling; **3**, *Slang*, weak; shaky. —*n.* **rock'i-ness.**

ro-co-co (rō-kō'kō), *n.* **1**, a showy style of decoration, representing shells, leaves, scrolls, etc., massed together: popular in the 17th and 18th centuries; **2**, hence, anything odd or in bad taste in art or literature:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to this showy style; **2**, hence, showing bad taste in art or literature.

rod (rŏd), *n.* **1**, a straight, slender stick of wood or metal; **2**, a fishing pole; **3**, a switch or whip; hence, correction or discipline: with *the*; **4**, a scepter; hence, power; **5**, a measure of length containing 5½ yards.

rode (rōd), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *ride*.

ro-dent (rō'dĕnt), *n.* any of an order of gnawing mammals, as rats, mice, squirrels, beavers, etc.:—*adj.* **1**, gnawing; biting; **2**, like a gnawing animal; **3**, pertaining to the order of gnawing mammals.

ro-de-o (rō'dē-ō; rō-dā'ō), *n.* **1**, an inclosure for cattle; **2**, an assemblage of ranchmen or cowboys for a round-up; **3**, a contest in horsemanship, cattle roping, etc.

rod-o-mon-tade (rŏd"ō-mŏn-tād'; rŏd"ō-mŏn-tād'), *n.* vain boasting; bluster; brag:—*v.i.* to brag.

[1]roe (rō), *n.* **1**, a small deer of Europe and Asia: also called *roe deer*; **2**, sometimes, a doe of the red deer.

[2]roe (rō), *n.* **1**, the eggs of fishes; **2**, a streak seen in some woods, esp. mahogany.

roe-buck (rō'bŭk"), *n.* the male of the roe; also, any roe deer.

Roent-gen rays (rŏnt'gĕn; rĕnt'-), a form of radiating energy; X rays. See **Rönt'gen rays**, *Pfd. S.*

rogue (rōg), *n.* **1**, a dishonest person; cheat; scoundrel; **2**, playfully, a mischievous, frolicsome person.

ro-guer-y (rō'gĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rogueries (-ĭz)], dishonest practices; cheating; **2**, playfully mischievous conduct.

ro-guish (rō'gĭsh), *adj.* **1**, dishonest; knavish; **2**, playfully mischievous.—*adv.* **ro'guish-ly.**—*n.* **ro'guish-ness.**

roil (roil), *v.t.* **1**, to make muddy by stirring; as, to *roil* a spring; **2**, to vex or irritate; disturb, as the temper.—*adj.* **roil'y.**

roist-er (rois'tĕr), *v.i.* to swagger; bluster: —*n. Archaic*, a bold, blustering, disorderly fellow.—*n.* **roist'er-er.**

rôle (rōl), *n.* a part or character taken by an actor in a play; any assumed part.

roll (rōl), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to move onward by turning over and over; as, to *roll* a ball; **2**, to move or push along on casters or wheels, as a chair; move along easily as if on wheels; **3**, to wrap upon itself or some other object; as, to *roll* a cigarette; *roll* a rug; **4**, to wrap up; as, to *roll* oneself in a blanket; **5**, to move with a gentle up-and-down or side-to-side motion; **6**, to utter or express with a deep, vibrating sound; as, the organ *rolls* forth its music; **7**, to spread flat with some kind of roller; as, to *roll* a lawn; **8**, to pronounce with a prolonged trilling sound:—*v.i.* **1**, to move onward by turning over and over; as, a ball *rolls*; **2**, to run on wheels; as, the wagon *rolls* along; **3**, to rock, as a ship; **4**, to sweep along, as do waves; go smoothly; **5**, to give forth a long, deep, rumbling sound; as, the thunder *rolls*:—*n.* **1**, the act of turning over and over, or tossing from side to side; **2**, the state of being rolled; **3**, that which rolls; a roller; **4**, anything wrapped upon itself in the form, or nearly the form, of a cylinder; **5**, a list or register, generally official in character; **6**, a kind of raised biscuit or bread, often doubled over; **7**, a continued, deep sound, as of a drum beaten, thunder, or the like; **8**, a swell or unevenness on a surface, as the ground or the sea.

roll-er (rōl'ĕr), *n.* **1**, anything that turns round and round, or over and over; **2**, a cylinder used for grinding, smoothing, etc.; **3**, a small wheel; **4**, a heavy wave; **5**, a long, broad bandage; **6**, a tumbler pigeon.

roll-er skate a skate with wheels instead of a runner.

rol-lic (rŏl'ĭk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -licked (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* -lick-ing], to move or act with a careless, swaggering air; frolic; revel boisterously. Also, **rol'lick.**

roll-ing (rōl'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, moving on by turning over and over; as, a *rolling* ball; **2**, moving on, or as on, wheels; as, a *rolling* chair; **3**, undulating; as, *rolling* country; **4**, turned back or down on itself; as, a *rolling* collar; **5**, reverberating; rumbling: **rolling stock**, the cars and other wheeled equipment of a railway:—*n.* **1**, the act of one who or that which rolls, or of one who uses a rolling tool; **2**, a deep, full, reverberating sound.

roll-ing-pin (rōl'ĭng-pĭn"), *n.* a long, smooth cylinder, made of wood, glass, etc., for rolling out dough or paste.

Ro-man (rō'măn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to Rome, ancient or modern; **2**, pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church: **Roman nose**, an aquiline nose; one with a high bridge: **Roman numerals**, the letters I, V, X, L, C, D, M, sometimes used for numbers: distinguished from 1, 2, 3, etc., called *Arabic numerals*:—*n.* **1**, a native or citizen of ancient or modern Rome; **2**, *Rare*, a member of the Roman Catholic Church: **roman**, *adj.* designating the form of ordinary type: distinguished from *italic*:—*n.* roman type.

Ro-man Cath-o-lic pertaining to the church of which the Pope in Rome is the head; also, one belonging to this church.

ro-mance (rō-măns'), *n.* **1**, a prose or poetical tale of adventure, chivalry, etc., such as the tales of King Arthur: so called because written originally in the Romance dialects; **2**, a form of prose fiction full of imagination and adventure; **3**, a series of acts or happenings that are strange and charming; **4**, a disposition to ignore what is real and to delight in what is fanciful; as, a soul full of *romance*; **5**, falsehood:—*v.i.* **1**, to invent fanciful stories; **2**, to indulge in dreamy imaginings:—**Romance**, *adj.* designating any of the languages descended from popular Latin, as French, Italian, etc.:—*n.* **ro-manc'er.**

Ro-man-esque (rō"măn-ĕsk'), *n.* a style of architecture and ornamentation developed from the Roman principles during the period from the eighth to the twelfth century:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, this style of architecture.

ro-man-tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, what is imaginary, sentimental, or extravagantly

ideal; hence, fanciful; visionary; as, *romantic* ideas; 2, pertaining to, or suggesting, what is strange, marvelous, or heroic; 3, of a disposition to ignore what is real and delight in what is fanciful and mysterious; as, a *romantic* girl; 4, strangely wild and picturesque; as, *romantic* scenery; 5, pertaining to the art and literature of the Middle Ages; picturesque or free in treatment.—*adv.* **ro-man'ti-cal-ly.**

ro-man-ti-cism (rō-măn'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* 1, the quality or characteristic of being imaginative, sentimental, or extravagantly ideal; 2, in literature, strangeness and improbability; 3, the movement in Germany, France, and England in the late 18th century, to restore imagination and sentiment to literature and art.—*n.* **ro-man'ti-cist.**

romp (rŏmp), *n.* 1, one who plays boisterously, esp. a girl; 2, rough, noisy play or frolic:—*v.i.* 1, to play in a rough, boisterous manner; 2, to frisk about in play; 3, in racing, to win easily.—*n.* **romp'ing.**—*adj.* **romp'ish.**—*adv.* **romp'ish-ly.**

Rönt-gen rays (rönt'gĕn; rĕnt'-) a form of radiation produced by an electric discharge in a vacuum tube, and capable of passing through many substances opaque to ordinary light rays: called *X rays* by their discoverer because their nature was unknown, but now known to be similar to light waves but of extremely short wave length. Also, **Roent'gen rays.**

rood (rōōd), *n.* 1, a cross with the figure of Christ upon it; a crucifix, esp. one placed over an altar; 2, a square measure equal to one fourth of an acre, or forty square rods.

roof (rōōf), *n.* 1, the top covering of a building; 2, any similar top covering, as of a car or a cave:—*v.t.* to cover with a roof.—*n.* **roof'er.**—*p.adj.* and *n.* **roof'ing.**

¹rook (rōōk), *n.* 1, a European bird with glossy, black plumage, similar to the crow; 2, a swindler; 3, *Slang*, one easily duped:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cheat; defraud.

²rook (rōōk), *n.* one of the pieces used in chess, which moves forward, backward, or sideways; the castle.

rook-er-y (rōōk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rookeries (-ĭz)], 1, a place where rooks gather and build their nests; 2, a colony of these birds; 3, a place where other birds or animals, as gulls or seals, gather and breed; 4, a mean tenement, or group of tenements, in a slum district, holding many people.

room (rōōm), *n.* 1, space occupied or vacant; 2, a free or vacant place or space; 3, a chamber in a building; 4, freedom to act:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, to lodge.

room-er (rōōm'ĕr), *n.* a lodger; one who rents a room, esp. temporarily.

room-mate (rōōm'-māt"), *n.* a person who shares one's room, esp. in a dormitory.

room-y (rōōm'ĭ), *adj.* having plenty of room or space; not contracted; spacious.—*adv.* **room'i-ly.**—*n.* **room'i-ness.**

roor-back (rōōr'băk), *n.* in U. S. politics, a political lie; an untrue report defaming a candidate.

roost (rōōst), *n.* 1, the pole, perch, etc., upon which a bird rests at night; 2, a number of fowls resting together:—*v.i.* 1, to sit or sleep upon a perch or pole; 2, *Dial.*, to rest, esp. temporarily.

roost-er (rōōs'tĕr), *n.* the domestic cock; a male fowl.

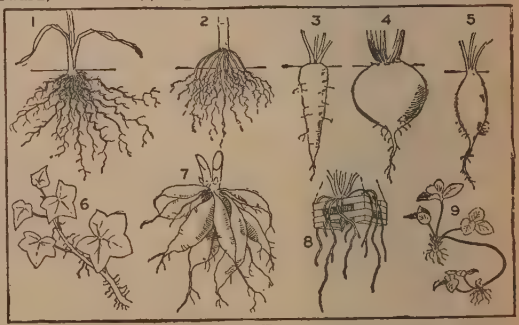
¹root (rōōt), *n.* 1, the underground part of a plant, serving to fix it in the earth, to absorb moisture, and to store nourishment; 2, an edible, underground part of a plant, as a beet; 3, the part of an organ that is most deeply embedded; as, the *root* of a finger nail; 4, a cause or source; 5, in mathematics: **a**, a value which, if substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, will satisfy the equation; **b**, the quantity which, multiplied by itself a given number of times, produces a given quantity; as, 2 is the second or square *root* of 4; 6, the basic part of a word, considered apart from prefixes, suffixes, etc.; also, the earliest known form of a word:—*v.t.* 1, to plant and fix in the earth; 2, to implant deeply; as, dislike *rooted* in fear; 3, to tear or dig up by the roots; figuratively, to eradicate: with *up* or *out;* as, to *root* out vice:—*v.i.* 1, to take root; 2, to become firmly or permanently established.—*adj.* **root'y.**

²root (rōōt), *v.t.* 1, to dig with the snout: with *out* or *up;* 2, *Dial.*, to search; hunt: with *out* or *up:*—*v.i.* 1, to turn up the earth with the snout; 2, *Dial.*, to rummage.

root-let (rōōt'lĕt), *n.* a little root; a secondary root.

root-stock (rōōt'stŏk"), *n.* a rootlike stem of a plant running horizontally underground, and sending leaves upward and roots downward; a rhizome.

rope (rōp), *n.* 1, a thick, stout cord made of several strands of hemp, cotton,



ROOT FORMS

1, fibrous (grass); 2, prop (corn); 3, conical (carrot); 4, napiform (beet); 5, fusiform (radish); 6, adventitious (ivy); 7, tuberous (dahlia); 8, aërial (epiphytic orchid); 9, fibrous root or runner (strawberry).

flax, etc., twisted together; **2**, a collection of things braided or twined together in a line or string; as, a *rope* of pearls; **3**, any glutinous or slimy thread formed in a liquid:—*v.t.* **1**, to fasten, bind, or tie with a rope; **2**, to divide or inclose, as with a rope; as, to *rope* off a field; **3**, *Colloq.*, to lasso; **4**, *Slang*, to deceive: with *in*.

rop-y (rōp'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, capable of being drawn out into threads; viscous; glutinous; **2**, stringy.—*n.* **rop'i-ness.**

roque (rōk), *n.* a kind of croquet as played on a special court by experts.

ror-qual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* a large whalebone whale with a fin on its back.

ro-sa-ceous (rō-zā-shŭs), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the rose family; **2**, like a rose, as in color or shape.

ro-sa-ry (rō'zā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rosaries (-rĭz)], **1**, a string of beads for counting a series of prayers to be said one after the other in a certain recurring order; also, the series of prayers thus recited; **2**, a bed of roses or a place where roses grow; **3**, a garland of roses.

1rose (rōz), *n.* **1**, any of numerous thorny shrubs, erect or climbing, bearing showy, fragrant flowers; also, the flower; **2**, the most typical color of a rose; light crimson; **3**, a fancy knot of ribbon or lace; a rosette: **under the rose**, secretly.

2rose (rōz), past tense of the irregular verb *rise*, which see.

ro-se-ate (rō'zē-āt), *adj.* **1**, rose-colored; **2**, consisting of roses; blooming.

rose-bud (rōz'bŭd″), *n.* the bud of a rose.

rose-ma-ry (rōz'mă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rosemaries (-rĭz)], an evergreen shrub with pungent leaves and blue flowers.

ro-sette (rō-zĕt'), *n.* **1**, a knot or bunch of ribbon or other fabric made in the shape of a rose; **2**, a painted or sculptured circular ornament, as leaves arranged in a circle around a boss; **3**, a thick cluster of leaves about a short stem.

rose-wood (rōz'wŏod″), *n.* a valuable, dark red, hard wood, yielded by various tropical trees and used for furniture.

ros-in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* the resin, or solid substance, that remains after distilling, or driving off, as by heat, the oil of turpentine from crude turpentine:—*v.t.* to rub with rosin.

ros-ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* **1**, a list of officers and men enrolled for duty; **2**, a list showing the order in which officers, enlisted men, and companies or regiments of soldiers are called on to serve; **3**, hence, any roll or list.

ros-trum (rŏs'trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* rostrums (-trŭmz); rostra (-trȧ)], **1**, a pulpit, platform, or stage for public speaking; **2**, hence, public orators or lecturers collectively.

ros-y (rōz'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, like a rose; red; blooming; blushing; **2**, made of roses; **3**, favorable; hopeful.—*adv.* **ros'i-ly.**—*n.* **ros'i-ness.**

rot (rŏt), *v.i.* to become corrupt; decay:—*v.t.* to cause to decay; as, to *rot* vegetable fiber:—*n.* **1**, the process of decay; **2**, the state of being decayed; **3**, that which is decayed; **4**, decay, as of plant tissues; **5**, *Slang*, nonsense.

ro-ta-ry (rō'tȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, turning around, as a wheel on an axis; **2**, having parts that turn around; as, a *rotary* engine.

ro-tate (rō'tāt; *Br.* rō-tāt'), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to turn on, or as on, an axis; **2**, to cause to alternate or change about, as crops:—*v.i.* **1**, to turn around its own center or axis; revolve; **2**, to alternate, or do any act in turn.—*n.* **ro-ta'tion.**—*adj.* **ro'ta-tive; ro'ta-to-ry.**

rote (rōt), *n.* the repeating of words or sounds over and over in order to learn them, with little attention to their meaning; as, to learn rules by *rote*.

ro-to-gra-vure (rō″tō-grȧ-vūr'; rō″tō-grā'vŭr), *n.* **1**, a photogravure process for the rapid printing of illustrations from plates etched on copper cylinders; **2**, an illustration so printed.

ro-tor (rō'tôr), *n.* in an electrical machine, the part which revolves in or around the stationary part, or stator: **rotor ship**, a ship propelled by the effect of the wind on one or more tall, mastlike cylinders standing on the deck and rotated by power.

rot-ten (rŏt'n), *adj.* **1**, decayed; putrid; as, *rotten* eggs; **2**, liable to break; not firm; as, a *rotten* plank; **3**, corrupt, as politics; **4**, *Slang*, vile; disgusting.—*n.* **rot'ten-ness.**

rot-ten-stone (rŏt'n-stōn″), *n.* a soft, easily crumbled, siliceous limestone used as a polishing powder.

ro-tund (rō-tŭnd'), *adj.* **1**, round from plumpness; rounded out; **2**, full in sound; as, a *rotund* voice; **3**, pompous; as, a *rotund* style.—*n.* **ro-tun'di-ty.**

ro-tun-da (rō-tŭn'dȧ), *n.* **1**, a circular building, esp. one with a dome; **2**, a large round room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol at Washington.

rou-é (rōō'ā'), *n.* an evil, dissipated man; a rake; libertine.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* **1**, a red substance used for coloring the cheeks and lips; **2**, a red powder used for polishing glass, metals, etc.:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to color (the cheeks) with rouge; redden:—*adj.* red.

rough (rŭf), *adj.* **1**, having an uneven surface; rugged; not smooth or plane; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* road; *rough* cloth; **2**, not polished; crude; unfinished; **3**, harsh to the ear; **4**, uncivil; harsh; unfeeling; as, *rough* treatment; **5**, severe; violent; as, *rough* sports; **6**, boisterous; windy; stormy; **7**, not refined; rude in character; as, *rough* people:—*n.* **1**, a low, coarse fellow; a rowdy; **2**, a crude or unfinished condition; as, diamonds in the *rough*; **3**, in golf, long grass on the side of the course:—*v.t.* **1**, to produce an uneven surface on; destroy the smoothness of; **2**, to shape or make imperfectly.—*adv.* **rough'ly.**—*n.* **rough'ness.**—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **rough'en.**

rough-hew (rŭf'hū″), *v.t.* to cut or shape roughly, as timber.

rough-rid-er (rŭf'rīd″ẽr), *n.* one who breaks horses for riding, or who is a skilled rider of untrained horses: **Roughrider**, *Colloq.*, a member of the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, organized by Theodore Roosevelt, in the Spanish-American War.

rough-shod (rŭf'shŏd″), *adj.* shod, as a horse, with shoes having calks, or sharp metal cleats, to prevent slipping: **to ride roughshod**, to domineer: with *over*.

rou-lette (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* **1**, a game of chance played with a rotating bowl-like disk which is marked off into numbered sections colored red and black; **2**, an instrument with a toothed wheel used for making dotted lines; also, a cylinder for making perforations, as on a sheet of postage stamps.

round (round), *adj.* **1**, like, or nearly like, in shape to a circle, sphere, or cylinder; as, a *round* pencil; **2**, having a curved contour or surface; **3**, exact; whole; complete; as, a *round* dozen; **4**, going from, and returning to, the same place; as, a *round* trip; **5**, full in sound; not jarring; as, the *round* tones of a voice; **6**, open; frank; outspoken; liberal; also, large or full; as, a *round* rebuke; a *round* price:—*n.* **1**, a circle, cylinder, or globe; **2**, a fixed course or route; a beat; routine; as, the day's *round* of duties; **3**, a series of events or acts; as, a *round* of gaiety; **4**, one of a series of repeated actions, esp. in a game or contest; as, the third *round* in a prize fight; **5**, the rung of a ladder; **6**, a cut of beef between the rump and the leg (see *beef*, illus.); **7**, a simultaneous discharge of shots, each soldier firing once; also, the ammunition needed for such a discharge, or enough for a single shot; **8**, a song sung by several persons or groups starting one after the other at regular intervals:—*v.t.* **1**, to give a curved or rounded form to; **2**, to travel or pass around; double; as, in sailing, to *round* a cape; **3**, to bring to complete perfection or finish; generally with *off* or *out*; as, to *round* out a plan; **4**, to drive in, or gather together, as cattle: with *up*:—*v.i.* **1**, to become curved, spherical, or circular in form; **2**, to wheel about; **3**, to grow full, complete, or perfect; develop: often with *into*:—*adv.* **1**, on all sides, so as to encircle; as, the people gathered *round*; **2**, with a rotating motion; as, the wheel goes *round*; **3**, from one side or party to another; as, he came *round* to their belief; **4**, in a complete circuit from person to person, or point to point; as, not food enough to go *round*; **5**, in outside measure; as, an apple eight inches *round*:—*prep.* **1**, about; on every side of; as, a scarf *round* her shoulders; **2**, passing about in a curved course, or so as to encircle; as, *round* the corner.—*adv.* **round'ly**. —*n.* **round'ness**.—*adj.* **round'ish**.

round-a-bout (round'ə-bout"), *adj.* indirect; circuitous:—*n.* **1**, a merry-go-round; **2**, a short coat or jacket.

roun-de-lay (roun'dē-lā), *n.* **1**, a song with a simple melody often repeated; **2**, a dance done in a circle.

Round-head (round'hĕd"), *n.* in England in the 17th century, a Puritan: so called in derision because wearing the hair cut close round the head.

round-house (round'hous"), *n.* **1**, the cabin on the after part of a ship's quarter-deck; **2**, a circular building for storing and repairing locomotives.

round-shoul-dered (round'-shōl'-dĕrd), *adj.* not erect; having stooping shoulders.

rounds-man (roundz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* roundsmen (-mĕn)], a police inspector who visits officers on their beats.

round-up (round'ŭp"), *n.* **1**, the gathering together and driving in of herds of cattle; **2**, the herd so collected; **3**, the men and horses that collect them.

rouse (rouz), *v.t.* **1**, to awaken; **2**, to stir to thought or action; **3**, to drive (game) from a covert or hiding place:—*v.i.* **1**, to start from sleep; **2**, to show signs of activity; **3**, to be stirred to action:—*n.* a signal for action; reveille.—*n.* **rous'er**.

roust-a-bout (roust'ə-bout"), *n.* a wharf laborer; esp., a deck hand on a river steamboat.

[1]rout (rout), *n.* **1**, total defeat and flight, as of an army; **2**, disorder resulting from such defeat; **3**, a noisy crowd; a rabble; mob; **4**, *Archaic*, a large evening party:—*v.t.* to defeat and put to disorder.

[2]rout (rout), *v.t.* **1**, to root up, as with the snout; **2**, to dig out, as with a gouging tool; **3**, to bring to view: with *out*; **4**, *Colloq.*, to drag by force: generally with *out*; as, to *rout* him out of bed:—*v.i.* to root about.

route (rōōt), *n.* a way or road traveled; course; journey; march:—*v.t.* to send or forward, as freight or express, by a certain road or railway.

rou-tine (rōō-tēn'), *n.* **1**, a customary course of action in business, pleasure, or duty; **2**, regular habit or practice.

[1]rove (rōv), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wander aimlessly; ramble:—*n.* a walk or ramble.

[2]rove (rōv), *v.t.* **1**, to draw out and twist lightly together, as fibers of cotton, before spinning; **2**, to prepare, as wool, by carding:—*n.* a metal ring used in riveting.

rov-er (rō'vĕr), *n.* **1**, a pirate; **2**, a wanderer; **3**, a fickle person.

[1]row (rō), *n.* **1**, a series of persons or things in a line; a file; **2**, a line of houses side by side in a street; also, the street.

[2]row (rō), *v.i.* to employ oars in propelling a boat:—*v.t.* **1**, to propel, by means of oars; **2**, to carry in a rowboat:—*n.* the act of propelling a boat by oars; also, a ride taken in a rowboat.—*n.* **row'er**.

[3]row (rou), *n. Colloq.*, a noisy quarrel; brawl; fight:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to quarrel.

row-boat (rō'bōt"), *n.* a boat equipped with oars for rowing.

row-dy (rou'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rowdies (-dĭz)], a rough, riotous fellow:—*adj.* rough and riotous; noisy and rude.—*adj.* **row'dy-ish**.—*n.* **row'dy-ism**.—*n.* **row'di-ness**.

row-el (rou'ĕl), *n.* the small, sharp-pointed wheel of a spur:—*v.t.* to prick with the wheel of a spur, as a horse.

row-en (rou'ĕn), *n.* a second crop, as of hay, on a field during one season.

row-lock (rō'lŏk; rŭl'ŭk), *n.* a notch in the gunwale of a boat, or a piece of metal with a U-shaped top, in which the oar rests in rowing: also called *oarlock*.

roy-al (roi'ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or belonging to, a king; kingly; as, a *royal* household; **2**, pertaining to, or connected with, the government of a monarchy; as, the *royal* navy; **3**, befitting or like a king; regal; **4**, specially patronized, founded, or chartered by a king; as, the *Royal* Academy; **5**, unusually fine or superior in some way; as, a *royal* good time:—*n.* a small sail above the topgallant sail and under the skysail.—*adv.* **roy'al-ly**.

roy-al-ism (roi'ăl-ĭsm), *n.* belief in, and support of, the principles or cause of government by a king; also, the principles of such government.—*n.* **roy'al-ist**.

roy-al-ty (roi'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* royalties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state, station, birth, etc., of a king; **2**, the person of a king or of one of sovereign rank; **3**, persons of sovereign rank collectively; **4**, kingly nature or quality; **5**, a tax paid to the crown, as a percentage of gold or silver mined or minted; **6**, hence, a share of

the product or profit, as of a mine, claimed by the owner for permitting another to use the property; **7**, a percentage paid to an inventor or author for the use of a patent or copyright; as, a *royalty* from the sale of a book.

rub (rŭb), *v.t.* **1**, to cause (a surface) to undergo friction and pressure; as, to *rub* one's face with a towel; **2**, to pass over with a scraping or brushing movement; as, the wheel *rubbed* my dress; **3**, to cause to move over with pressure; **4**, to clean or scour by rubbing; **5**, to erase; as, to *rub* out a black mark; **6**, to affect one's feelings; as, to *rub* one the wrong way:—*v.i.* **1**, to move along a surface with pressure; scrape; as, two things *rub* together; **2**, to get along with difficulty; as, to manage to *rub* along:—*n.* **1**, the use of friction and pressure upon a surface; a rubbing; as, give the table a good *rub*; **2**, that which makes progress difficult; a hindrance; **3**, something that is harsh to the feelings, as a sneer or gibe.

[1]rub-ber (rŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who polishes, erases, massages, or rubs in any way; **2**, anything used for erasing, polishing, or the like; **3**, the prepared, solidified sap from various tropical trees, used for waterproofing, insulating, etc.; caoutchouc: also called *India rubber*; **4**, an article made of this, as an overshoe or an elastic band:—*adj.* made of, or pertaining to, rubber:—*v.i. Slang*, to peer; crane one's neck.

[2]rub-ber (rŭb'ẽr), *n.* in certain games, the winning of two games out of three; also, the two or three games played until one side has won two; sometimes, the third, decisive game played after one game has been won by each side.

rub-bish (rŭb'ĭsh), *n.* anything of no value; trash.—*adj.* **rub'bish-y.**

rub-ble (rŭb'l), *n.* **1**, rough, broken stones or bricks; **2**, masonry built of such fragments; **3**, hence, trash.

ru-bi-cund (rōō'bĭ-kŭnd), *adj.* inclined to redness; flushed, as a face.

ru-ble (rōō'bl), *n.* formerly, a Russian silver coin, with a par value of about 51.5 cents. Also, **rou'ble.**

ru-bric (rōō'brĭk), *n.* **1**, the directions in prayer books, formerly printed in red; **2**, hence, any rule of conduct; **3**, the title of a law, formerly printed in red.

ru-by (rōō'bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rubies (-bĭz)], **1**, a precious stone, usually a variety of corundum, varying in color from carmine red to crimson; **2**, the color of the stone.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* a frilled or plaited strip of fine dress trimming, used for edging at the neck or wrist. Also, **rouche.**

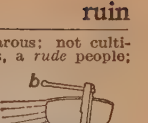
ruch-ing (rōōsh'ĭng), *n.* **1**, material, such as lace, silk, etc., for making plaited or frilled edgings; **2**, ruches collectively.

ruck (rŭk), *n. Colloq.*, the multitude of common persons or things; throng; crowd.

rud-der (rŭd'ẽr), *n.* **1**, a broad, flat piece of wood or metal, hinged vertically to the stern of a vessel and used for steering (see illus. next column); **2**, a similarly hinged or pivoted part, used to steer an aircraft (see *airplane*, illus.).—*adj.* **rud'der-less.**

rud-dy (rŭd'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, red or approaching to redness; **2**, having the color and glow of good health, as the skin.—*adv.* **rud'di-ly.**—*n.* **rud'di-ness.**

rude (rōōd), *adj.* **1**, barbarous; not cultivated; ignorant; as, a *rude* people; **2**, impolite; uncivil; impudent; as, *rude* behavior; **3**, robust; strong; rugged; as, *rude* health; **4**, crude; unskilful; as, a *rude* carving; **5**, harsh; rough; severe; as, a *rude* awakening.—*adv.* **rude'ly.**—*n.* **rude'ness.**



RUDDER
a, rudder; *b*, tiller.

ru-di-ment (rōō'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, usually in *pl.*, the first or introductory principle of an art, science, etc.; as, the *rudiments* of algebra; **2**, an early stage of development; a beginning.—*adj.* **ru"di-men'tal.**—*adj.* **ru"di-men'ta-ry.**

[1]rue (rōō), *n.* an Old World, yellow-flowered, medicinal plant with strong odor and bitter taste, often grown in gardens.

[2]rue (rōō), *v.t.* to be sorry for; wish undone:—*n. Obs.*, remorse.

rue-ful (rōō'fōōl), *adj.* **1**, showing sorrow or pity; sad; as, a *rueful* smile; **2**, arousing sorrow or regret; pitiable; as, a *rueful* sight.—*adv.* **rue'ful-ly.**—*n.* **rue'ful-ness.**

[1]ruff (rŭf), *n.* **1**, a large plaited or fluted collar; **2**, anything like such a collar, as a prominent growth of feathers around the neck of a bird; **3**, an Old World species of sandpiper, the female being called *reeve*; **4**, a kind of pigeon with a neck ruff.—*adj.* **ruffed.**

[2]ruff (rŭf), *n.* **1**, formerly, a game somewhat resembling whist; **2**, the act of trumping:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to trump.

ruf-fi-an (rŭf'ĭ-ăn; rŭf'yăn), *n.* a brutal, lawless fellow; one given to cruel deeds:—*adj.* brutal; cruel.—*n.* **ruf'fi-an-ism.**—*adj.* **ruf'fi-an-ly.**

ruf-fle (rŭf'l), *n.* **1**, a plaited or gathered strip of material, used as a trimming; **2**, a slight vexation:—*v.t.* **1**, to draw into folds or gathers; **2**, to furnish or adorn with plaited or gathered strips; **3**, to cause to stand up or out; **4**, to disturb slightly or make ripples upon; **5**, to disarrange; disorder, as the hair; **6**, to annoy or vex:—*v.i.* **1**, to be rumpled or disordered; **2**, to become vexed or annoyed; as, he is easily *ruffled*.

ru-fous (rōō'fŭs), *adj.* yellowish red or brownish red.

rug (rŭg), *n.* **1**, a heavy floor covering, usually made in one piece and of a size to cover only part of the floor; **2**, a mat made of animal skin with the hair or wool left on; **3**, a coarse, warm fabric or skin used as a coverlet or traveling wrap.

Rug-by (rŭg'bĭ), *n.* a kind of football of which American football is a modified form, first played at Rugby school.

rug-ged (rŭg'ĕd), *adj.* **1**, having an uneven surface; rough; **2**, steep and rocky; as, *rugged* country; **3**, disordered; untidy; unkempt; **4**, uncouth; crude; plain; as, a *rugged* countryman; **5**, wrinkled; furrowed; as, a *rugged* brow; **6**, harsh; stern; as, a *rugged* character; **7**, *Colloq.*, healthy; robust.—*adv.* **rug'ged-ly.**—*n.* **rug'ged-ness.**

ru-in (rōō'ĭn), *n.* **1**, overthrow; destruction; downfall; **2**, that which causes destruction or decay; **3**, often in *pl.*, that which remains of something destroyed or fallen into decay; **4**, the state of decay or desolation:—*v.t.* to pull down, destroy, overthrow, or make

poor:—*v.i.* **1**, to decay; perish; **2**, to do harm beyond repair.—*n.* **ru'in-a'tion.**

ru-in-ous (rōō'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1**, fallen into decay; dilapidated; as, a house in a *ruinous* state; **2**, destructive; hurtful; as, *ruinous* conduct.—*adv.* **ru'in-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ru'in-ous-ness.**

rule (rōōl), *n.* **1**, a standard or principle of conduct; as, honesty should be the *rule* for all; a regulation; as, a *rule* of the game; an established usage or law, as in arithmetic or grammar; **2**, government; authority; as, a democratic *rule;* **3**, usual course of action; **4**, that which may be generally expected; as, ignorance is the *rule;* **5**, a straight-edged, graduated strip, as of wood or metal, for drawing lines; **6**, in printing, a thin strip of metal used for printing lines: **rule of three**, in mathematics, a method of finding a number that has the same ratio to a given number as exists between two other given numbers:—*v.t.* **1**, to govern or control; **2**, to settle, as by a rule; **3**, to manage, control, influence, or restrain; **4**, to establish by a decision, as of a court; **5**, to mark with lines with the aid of a straight strip:—*v.i.* **1**, in law, to decide a point; **2**, to exercise superior authority: usually with *over.*

rul-er (rōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who governs; **2**, a strip of wood, metal, etc., used as a guide in drawing lines.

rul-ing (rōōl'ĭng), *p.adj.* predominant:—*n.* **1**, a decision laid down by a judge or court; **2**, the act of making lines, or the lines so made.

rum (rŭm), *n.* **1**, a strong, alcoholic liquor made from molasses or the juice of the sugar cane; **2**, *U. S. Colloq.*, any intoxicating drink: **rum runner**, a boat engaged in smuggling intoxicating liquor into the U. S.

rum-ble (rŭm'bl), *n.* **1**, a low, heavy, rolling sound; **2**, a seat for servants at the back of a carriage; also, a small seat behind the body of an automobile: also called *rumble seat:*—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to make, or cause to make, a rumble.

ru-mi-nant (rōō'mĭ-nănt), *n.* any of a division of animals comprising the hoofed mammals that chew the cud, as oxen, sheep, goats, deer, camels:—*adj.* **1**, chewing the cud; **2**, hence, meditative; thoughtful.

ru-mi-nate (rōō'mĭ-nāt), *v.i.* **1**, to chew the cud: **2**, to meditate or muse; reflect; as, to *ruminate* on the future:—*v.t.* **1**, to chew again; **2**, to ponder.—*n.* **ru'mi-na'tion.**—*adj.* **ru'mi-na-tive.**

rum-mage (rŭm'ăj), *n.* a thorough search made by turning things over in a disorderly way:—*v.t.* to search thoroughly by turning over the contents of; ransack:—*v.i.* to make a thorough but disorderly search.

ru-mor (rōō'mẽr), *n.* **1**, common talk; popular report; **2**, a current story that has not been verified; as, a *rumor* of war:—*v.t.* to spread by report: usually in the passive. Also, **ru'mour.**

rump (rŭmp), *n.* **1**, the hinder parts of an animal; buttocks: used specif. of a cut of beef (see *beef*, illus.); **2**, a remnant.

rum-ple (rŭm'pl), *n.* a wrinkle or disorderly crease:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to wrinkle; crumple; muss.

rum-pus (rŭm'pŭs), *n. Colloq.*, a disturbance; row; brawl.

run (rŭn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* ran (răn) or run, *p.p.* run, *p.pr.* run'ning], **1**, to move or go on the feet at a pace swifter than a walk; **2**, to act in a way to suggest such motion; hurry; rush; flee; depart suddenly; as, he *ran* away from home; **3**, to travel; proceed; as, the express *runs* forty miles an hour; **4**, to make regular trips; ply; **5**, to move in a stream; flow; **6**, to act; be in action; operate; as, the engine will not *run;* **7**, to extend from place to place; as, the railroad *runs* through his land; **8**, to slip; become unfastened; ravel; as, a thread *runs* in a stocking; **9**, to engage in a contest; be a competitor; as, to *run* for office; **10**, to climb; creep; trail; as, the vine *runs* up along the wall; **11**, to talk continuously: with *on;* **12**, to be written, expressed, or related; as, so the story *runs;* **13**, to have a certain value or quality; average; as, the potatoes *run* large:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to move, operate, or act, as an engine; cause to take part in a contest; **2**, to thrust; stick; push; as, to *run* a pin into one's finger; **3**, to drive or dash forcibly; as, to *run* one's head against a wall; **4**, to do by running; as, to *run* errands; **5**, to go through (something dangerous or full of risks) with success; as, to *run* a blockade; **6**, to manage; direct; as, to *run* a theater:—*n.* **1**, the act or power of going at a pace swifter than a walk; **2**, a trip or journey; progress; as, the boat made its usual *run;* **3**, the act of flowing or that which flows; as, a *run* of maple sap; **4**, a course or succession; continued operation; as, a *run* of ill luck; **5**, the average kind; as, the ordinary *run* of people; **6**, a place passed over frequently, esp. by animals; **7**, a brook; **8**, a period of operation, or the work turned out during the period; as, the mill has had a long *run;* **9**, in some games, as billiards, a series of successful shots, or the resulting score; as, a *run* of 50; **10**, in baseball, cricket, etc., the unit of scoring, made by running once over a specified course; **11**, *Colloq.*, free use or enjoyment; as, the *run* of a friend's house.

run-a-bout (rŭn'ă-bout'), *n.* **1**, a light, open automobile; also, an uncovered carriage; **2**, a light motor boat.

run-a-gate (rŭn'ă-gāt), *n.* **1**, a fugitive; **2**, a wanderer; vagabond.

run-a-way (rŭn'ă-wā'), *n.* **1**, one who escapes or runs away; a fugitive; **2**, the act of running away: said esp. of horses; also, a horse of which the driver has lost control:—*adj.* **1**, escaping from control; as, a *runaway* engine; **2**, brought about by running away; as, a *runaway* match.

[1]rung (rŭng), past participle of the irregular verb *ring*, which see.

[2]rung (rŭng), a round of a ladder; also, a bar connecting the legs of a chair.

run-let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* a little stream; a rivulet. Also, **run'nel.**

run-ner (rŭn'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who runs, as a racer, a messenger, or the like; **2**, one of the pieces on which a sleigh, skate, or sled moves; **3**, a slender trailing branch that takes root at the end or joints (see *root*, illus.); **4**, a plant that spreads in this way.

runt (rŭnt), *n.* **1**, a dwarf animal, as a small pig; **2**, a person stunted in growth.

run-way (rŭn'wā'), *n.* a beaten way or path over which something runs, as a trail followed by animals.

ru-pee (rōō-pē'), *n.* a coin of British India, worth about 36.5 cents.

rup-ture (rŭp tūr), *n.* **1,** the act of bursting or breaking apart; **2,** the state of being broken or violently burst apart; **3,** a breach or an interruption of friendly relations; **4,** a hernia:—*v.t.* **1,** to burst or break violently apart; **2,** to affect with hernia; **3,** to bring about a breach of; as, to *rupture* friendship:—*v.i.* to suffer a breach or break.

ru-ral (rōō'răl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the country, or country life.—*n.* **ru'ral-ism.**—*n.* **ru'ral-ist.**—*adv.* **ru'ral-ly.**

ruse (rōōz), *n.* a trick; stratagem; fraud or deceit.

[1]rush (rŭsh), *n.* **1,** any of many plants, having long, easily twisted stems, and growing in wet ground; **2,** anything of little value; a trifle.—*adj.* **rush'y.**

[2]rush (rŭsh), *v.i.* **1,** to move with great speed; press forward with violent haste; **2,** to do with extraordinary haste or eagerness:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to move or act with great speed; hurry; **2,** to make an attack on and occupy; as, to *rush* a fortification; **3,** *Slang,* to pay marked attention to, as to a girl or a desirable candidate for a fraternity:—*n.* **1,** a driving forward with eagerness and haste; **2,** a sudden migration; as, a *rush* to the gold fields; **3,** *Colloq.:* **a,** an extraordinary demand for activity and haste; as, the Christmas *rush;* **b,** an unusual demand; a run; **4,** U. S. *College Slang,* a rough-and-tumble contest, as between classes.—*n.* **rush'er.**

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* **1,** a kind of cake or sweetened biscuit; **2,** a kind of bread, baked until crisp; also, such bread pulverized.

rus-set (rŭs'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a reddish brown color; **2,** a cloth or clothing of such a color; esp., homespun; **3,** a kind of winter apple:—*adj.* **1,** reddish or yellowish brown; **2,** homespun; coarse.—*adj.* **rus'set-y.**

Rus-sian (rŭsh'ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to Russia:—*n.* **1,** a native or inhabitant of Russia; **2,** the language of Russia.

rust (rŭst), *n.* **1,** the reddish matter formed on iron and steel through exposure to dampness; red oxide of iron; **2,** a similar formation from corrosion on other metals; **3,** anything like rust; mildew on wheat, corn, etc.:—*v.i.* **1,** to form rust; **2,** to grow worthless because of idleness:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to contract rust; **2,** to impair by time or inaction.

rus-tic (rŭs'tĭk), *n.* **1,** a countryman; a peasant; **2,** a person of simple or uncouth manner:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, the country; rural; **2,** simple; artless; **3,** of rude make; crude; without ornamentation. Also, *adj.* and *n.* **rus'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **rus'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **rus-tic'i-ty.**

rus-ti-cate (rŭs'tĭ-kāt), *v.i.* to reside in, or go into, the country:—*v.t.* **1,** to compel to reside in the country; **2,** to banish or dismiss for a time from college.—*n.* **rus'ti-ca'tion.**

rus-tle (rŭs'l), *n.* a soft, crackling sound, such as that made by leaves:—*v.i.* to make a soft, crackling sound, as that made by the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to make such a sound; **2,** *Slang:* **a,** to get or obtain by energetic action; as, go out and *rustle* a job; **b,** to steal (cattle).—*n.* and *p.adj.* **rus'tling.**—*n.* **rus'tler.**

rust-y (rŭs'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** covered with rust; **2,** impaired or harmed by inactivity or idleness, as an engine; hence, out of practice.—*adv.* **rust'i-ly.**—*n.* **rust'i-ness.**

rut (rŭt), *n.* **1,** the track of a wheel; **2,** a groove or hollow:—*v.t.* to cut into grooves or hollows; make wheel tracks in.—*adj.* **rut'ty.**

ru-ta-ba-ga (rōō"tă-bā'gă), *n.* a turnip larger than the common turnip and of a yellowish color.

ruth-less (rōōth'lĕs), *adj.* cruel; pitiless; savage; barbarous.—*adv.* **ruth'less-ly.**—*n.* **ruth'less-ness.**

rye (rī), *n.* **1,** a hardy cereal plant closely related to wheat; also, its seed: used in making bread, in distilling whisky, and as fodder; **2,** *Colloq.,* whisky distilled from rye grain.

S

Sab-ba-ta-ri-an (săb"ă-tā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the keeping of the Sabbath:—*n.* **1,** a rigid observer of the Sabbath; **2,** one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day.

Sab-bath (săb'ăth), *n.* **1,** the seventh day of the week, observed by the Jews and certain others as a day of rest, commencing at sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; **2,** the Christian Sunday, or first day of the week, esp. when observed as a day of rest and worship

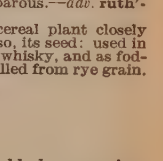
sab-bat-i-cal (să-băt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the Sabbath; as, *sabbatical* peace: **sabbatical year,** every seventh year, sometimes granted to a college professor for study or rest. Also, **sab-bat'ic.**

sa-ber (sā'bĕr), *n.* a cavalry sword, having a curved blade:—*v.t.* to cut, wound, or kill with, or as with, such a sword.

sa-ble (sā'bl), *n.* **1,** a kind of weasel valued for its handsome, dark, glossy fur; **2,** the fur of this animal; **3,** in *pl.,* mourning dress:—*adj.* **1,** very dark; black; mourning; **2,** made of fur of the sable.

***sa-bot** (sā"bō'), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* sabots (-bō')], **1,** a wooden shoe worn by peasants; **2,** a shoe with a leather top and a wooden sole.

sa-bo-tage (săb'ō-tăj; *Fr.* sà"-bō"tàzh'), *n.* **1,** the wilful injury to, or destruction of, machinery or materials by workmen, as during labor troubles; **2,** similar interference with government activities in time of emergency; **3,** wilful restriction of labor or production.



SABOTS
1, wood; 2, leather.

sac (săk), *n.* a baglike part of a plant or animal, sometimes containing a special fluid.

sac-cha-rin (săk'ă-rĭn), *n.* a white crystalline product of coal tar, very much sweeter than cane sugar: used as a substitute for sugar by diabetic patients.

sac-cha-rine (săk′ə-rĭn; săk′ə-rēn), *adj.* pertaining to sugar; sweet.
sac-er-do-tal (săs″ĕr-dō′tăl), *adj.* pertaining to priests; priestly.
sac-er-do-tal-ism (săs″ĕr-dō′tăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, a priestly spirit or system; **2**, a tendency to emphasize the priestly office or its sanctity; **3**, priestcraft.
sa-chem (sā′chĕm), *n.* a North American Indian chief.
sa-chet (să″shā′), *n.* a small bag or cushion filled with a perfume in the form of powder; also, the powder itself.
[1]sack (săk), *n.* **1**, a bag; esp., a large, coarse bag open at one end, for holding grain, potatoes, etc.; **2**, a quantity of varying size; as, sugar at 30 cents a *sack*; **3**, a loose cloak worn by women and children: often, *sacque*: also, a man's short, loose coat; **4**, a sac (which see); **5**, *Colloq.*, dismissal:—*v.t.* **1**, to put into a bag; **2**, *Colloq.*, to dismiss; **3**, *Slang*, to defeat in a match.—*n.* **sack′ful**.
[2]sack (săk), *n.* **1**, the plundering by soldiers of a town taken in war; **2**, loot; booty:—*v.t.* **1**, to plunder or pillage; ravage; **2**, to despoil; rob, as a house.—*n.* **sack′er**.
[3]sack (săk), *n.* any of several dry, light-colored wines.
sack-cloth (săk′klŏth″), *n.* **1**, a coarse material of which sacks are made; **2**, a coarse, rough cloth worn in ancient times as a token of mourning or repentance.
sack-ing (săk′ĭng), *n.* coarse materials used for making sacks or bags.
sac-ra-ment (săk′rə-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a holy or sacred ceremony, as baptism and the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper; **2**, (also, *Sacrament*), the consecrated elements of the Eucharist.—*adj.* **sac″ra-men′tal.**—*adj.* **sac″ra-men′ta-ry.**
sa-cred (sā′krĕd), *adj.* **1**, set apart for religious uses; consecrated; holy; as, a *sacred* edifice; **2**, pertaining to religion; as, *sacred* literature; **3**, not to be treated irreverently or put to unworthy use.—*adv.* **sa′cred-ly.**—*n.* **sa′cred-ness.**
sac-ri-fice (săk′rĭ-fīs; săk′rĭ-fīz), *n.* **1**, the act of presenting to God, or to a deity, some offering, as a slaughtered animal or incense; **2**, that which is offered; anything offered or consecrated to God; **3**, the destroying, losing, or giving up of something for another's sake; **4**, goods sold at a loss:—*v.t.* (săk′rĭ-fīz; săk′rĭ-fīs), **1**, to offer to a god in worship; **2**, to destroy or give up for the sake of some other person or object; as, to *sacrifice* health for riches; **3**, to sell at a loss:—*v.i.* to offer up a sacrifice.—*n.* **sac′ri-fic″er.**—*adj.* **sac″ri-fi′cial.**—*adv.* **sac″ri-fi′cial-ly.**
sac-ri-lege (săk′rĭ-lĕj), *n.* the crime or sin of desecrating or profaning sacred persons or things.
sac-ri-le-gious (săk″rĭ-lē′jŭs), *adj.* treating sacred things irreverently; profane.—*adv.* **sac″ri-le′gious-ly.**—*n.* **sac″ri-le′gious-ness.**
sac-ris-tan (săk′rĭs-tăn), *n.* **1**, one who has the care of church vessels, vestments, etc.; **2**, one who takes care of the church in general; a sexton.
sac-ris-ty (săk′rĭs-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sacristies (-tĭz)], an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, minister's vestments or robes, etc., are kept; vestry.
sa-crum (sā′krŭm), *n.* [*pl.* sacra (-krə)], a composite, triangular, bony structure forming the back of the pelvis, made of five vertebræ joined together.
sad (săd), *adj.* **1**, full of grief; mournful; **2**, causing mournfulness; **3**, dark: said of colors.—*adv.* **sad′ly.**—*n.* **sad′ness.**
sad-den (săd′n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become mournful or sorrowful.
sad-dle (săd′l), *n.* **1**, a padded leather seat for a rider on a horse's back, a bicycle, etc.; **2**, anything shaped like a saddle, as a cut of meat consisting of the two loins; **3**, in geology, a ridge between two hills or summits; **4**, a part of a horse's harness, which rests where the saddle is placed (see *harness*, illus.):—*v.t.* **1**, to equip with a seat for a rider; **2** to burden or embarrass, as with debt.
sad-dle-bag (săd′l-băg″), *n.* one of a pair of pouches attached to a saddle, for carrying articles.
sad-dle-bow (săd′l-bō″), *n.* the pommel, or front part, of a saddle.
sad-dler (săd′lẽr), *n.* one who makes or repairs saddles, harness, etc.
sad-dler-y (săd′lẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* saddleries (-ĭz)], **1**, the business of a saddler or harness maker; **2**, articles made by a harness maker, or the materials he uses; **3**, the shop where these articles are made.
sad-dle-tree (săd′l-trē″), *n.* the frame of a saddle.
Sad-du-cee (săd′ŭ-sē), *n.* one of an ancient, aristocratic Jewish sect that denied resurrection and personal immortality.—*n.* **Sad′du-cee″ism.**
sad-i-ron (săd′ĭ″ûrn), an iron for smoothing clothes; a flatiron.
[1]safe (sāf), *adj.* **1**, free from danger, evil, or damage; **2**, out of danger; secure; not hurt; **3**, incapable of doing injury or harm; securely kept, as a prisoner; **4**, reliable; trustworthy; involving no risk or loss; as, a *safe* investment; **5**, cautious; prudent; as, a *safe* investor.—*adv.* **safe′ly.**—*n.* **safe′ness.**
[2]safe (sāf), *n.* **1**, an iron or steel chest for valuables, as jewels and money; **2**, any place, as a room or chest, specially designed for preserving or safe-keeping.
safe–con-duct (sāf″-kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* a guard or passport which guarantees a safe passage, esp. through an enemy's country in war time; a pass:—*v.t.* (sāf″-kŏn-dŭkt′; -kŏn′dŭkt), to provide with a safe-conduct; also, to conduct safely.
safe-guard (sāf′gärd″), *n.* **1**, one who or that which guards or protects; a means of security; defense; **2**, a safe-conduct; protective papers granted to a foreigner:—*v.t.* to protect or watch over.
safe–keep-ing (sāf″-kēp′ĭng), *n.* care; secure guardianship.
safe-ty (sāf′tĭ), *n.* freedom from danger, injury, or damage; safe-keeping: **safety valve**, **1**, an automatic valve in a boiler, which opens when the steam exceeds a certain pressure; **2**, hence, a means of relief from worry, or an outlet for strong feeling.
saf-fron (săf′rŭn), *n.* **1**, a crocus bearing purple flowers in the fall; **2**, one of the dried orange-colored stigmas of this plant, which yield a deep yellow dye, and are also used in medicine; **3**, a deep yellow color:—*adj.* deep yellow.

sag (săg), *v.i.* **1,** to sink or droop by weight, or under pressure; as, the rope *sags*; **2,** to lean to one side, as an old door; **3,** to lose firmness; weaken, as under disaster:—*n.* the fact or the extent of sinking or drooping under weight; as, the *sag* of a skirt.

sa-ga (sä′gä; sä′gə), *n.* a medieval Scandinavian narrative of heroic deeds.

sa-ga-cious (sə-gā′shŭs), *adj.* having good judgment; shrewd.—*adv.* **sa-ga′cious-ly.**—*n.* **sa-ga′cious-ness.**

sa-gac-i-ty (sə-găs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* readiness of understanding; keen, practical, shrewd judgment.

sag-a-more (săg′ə-mōr), *n.* among certain North American tribes, an Indian chief.

[1]sage (sāj), *adj.* **1,** wise; discerning; **2,** indicating profound wisdom; keenly judged; shrewd:—*n.* a profoundly wise man.—*adv.* **sage′ly.**—*n.* **sage′ness.**

[2]sage (sāj), *n.* **1,** any of several plants of the mint family, esp. a plant the spicy, dull green leaves of which are used for flavoring meats, soups, etc.; **2,** scarlet sage, a garden flower; **3,** the American sagebrush.

sage-brush (sāj′brŭsh″), *n.* any of various low, grayish green shrubs of the plains of the western U. S.

sag-it-tate (săj′ĭ-tāt), *adj.* shaped like an arrowhead, as a leaf (see *leaf*, illus.).—*adj.* **sag′it-tal.**

sa-go (sā′gō), *n.* a starch obtained from the pith of certain East Indian palms.

SAGO (much reduced)
A, fruit.

sa-hib (sä′ĭb), *n.* a term of address used by the natives of India, meaning: **1,** when referring to a European gentleman, master; **2,** in direct address, Mister; Sir: placed after the name.

said (sĕd), past tense and past participle of *say*:—*p.adj.* already referred to; mentioned before: used chiefly in legal documents.

sail (sāl), *n.* **1,** a sheet of canvas by means of which the wind drives a vessel forward in the water; **2,** a ship or vessel propelled by such a method; **3,** vessels collectively; **4,** an excursion in a sailboat; as, we went for a *sail*:—*v.i.* **1,** to be moved by the action of the wind upon spread canvas; **2,** hence, to go by water; as, we *sailed* to Liverpool; **3,** to begin a voyage; as, the ship *sailed* at noon; **4,** to glide like a boat, or as an eagle through the air; **5,** *Slang*, to fall to with vigor and enthusiasm: with *in* or *into*:—*v.t.* **1,** to pass over in a ship; as, to *sail* the Atlantic; **2,** to direct, steer, or manage the motion of (a ship).

sail-boat (sāl′bōt″), *n.* a boat provided with a sail or sails.

sail-or (sāl′ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who makes a voyage in a sailing vessel, or in any vessel; **2,** esp., one who acts as member of the crew; a mariner; seaman; **3,** a straw hat with a flat brim and crown.—*adj.* **sail′or-ly.**

saint (sānt), *n.* **1,** a person of holy life; **2,** one dead and among the blessed in heaven; **3,** in the Roman Catholic Church, an exceptionally godly person, who, after death, is canonized by the church: **Saint,** one canonized by the church: a title prefixed to the name; as, *Saint* Joan of Arc: **St. Vitus's dance,** chorea, a nervous affection accompanied by involuntary muscular twitchings:—*v.t.* to canonize; declare officially to be a saint.

Saint Ber-nard (bẽr-närd′), one of a breed of large dogs formerly bred for the purpose of rescuing travelers, as in the Alps.

saint-ed (sān′tĕd), *p.adj.* **1,** canonized; **2,** pious; **3,** blessed in heaven; dead.

saint-ly (sānt′lĭ), *adj.* **1,** pious; **2,** befitting a saint.—*n.* **saint′li-ness.**

Saint Nich-o-las (nĭk′ō-lăs), the patron saint of Russia, and of children, seafarers, and virgins; the legendary bringer of Christmas gifts: in this sense known as *Santa Claus*.

sake (sāk), *n.* **1,** end; purpose; cause; as, for the *sake* of argument; **2,** account; regard; reason; as, for my *sake*.

sa-laam (sə-läm′), *n.* an Oriental form of salutation or of showing respect:—*v.i.* to make such a salutation:—*v.t.* to greet with such a salutation.

sal-a-ble (sāl′ə-bl), *adj.* capable of being sold; marketable. Also, **sale′a-ble.**—*n.* **sal′a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **sal″a-bil′i-ty.**

sa-la-cious (sə-lā′shŭs), *adj.* impure; lustful.—*adv.* **sa-la′cious-ly.**—*n.* **sa-la′cious-ness.**

sal-ad (săl′ăd), *n.* a cold preparation, as of lettuce with vegetables, fruit, etc., mixed with, or covered by, dressing.

sal-a-man-der (săl′ə-măn″dẽr), *n.* **1,** any of many amphibious animals resembling lizards, formerly supposed to be able to live in fire; **2,** *Colloq.*, one who can stand intense heat.—*adj.* **sal″a-man′drine.**

sal-a-ry (săl′ə-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* salaries (-rĭz)], a regular payment for services rendered; recompense:—*v.t.* to pay a regular recompense to.—*p.adj.* **sal′a-ried.**

sale (sāl), *n.* **1,** the act of selling; exchange of a commodity or goods for an agreed price; **2,** a disposal of goods at a low price, or in some other special way; **3,** a chance to dispose of goods; a demand for goods.

sal-e-ra-tus (săl″ē-rā′tŭs), *n.* sodium bicarbonate; baking soda.

sales-man (sālz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* salesmen (-mĕn)], one whose business it is to sell goods.—*n.fem.* **sales′wom″an.**

sales-man-ship (sālz′măn-ship), *n.* skill in the art of selling.

sal-i-cyl-ic (săl″ĭ-sĭl′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to salicylic acid: **salicylic acid,** a white crystalline substance, used as an antiseptic and as a drug.

sa-li-ent (sā′lĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** outstanding; noticeable; as, a *salient* traits; **2,** projecting outward; as, a *salient* angle; **3,** leaping or dancing; also, of liquids, spurting forth; **4,** in heraldry, springing:—*n.* **1,** a projecting angle; **2,** in trench warfare, a part of a trench system which projects farther than the rest into the enemy's territory; an outward bending of the line of battle.—*adv.* **sa′li-ent-ly.**—*n.* **sa′li-ence; sa′li-en-cy.**

sa-line (sā′līn), *adj.* **1**, consisting of, or containing, salt or a salt; **2**, salty; as, a *saline* substance:—*n.* **1**, a salt spring; **2**, in medicine, any of several mineral salts, as of magnesium, sodium, etc., often used as purgatives.—*n.* **sa-lin′i-ty.**

sa-li-va (sȧ-lī′vȧ), *n.* the watery fluid secreted by the salivary glands and passed into the mouth.

sal-i-va-ry (săl′ĭ-vā-rĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to saliva, or the glands which secrete it.

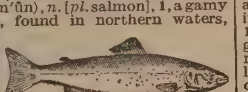
sal-i-vate (săl′ĭ-vāt), *v.t.* to produce an abnormal flow of saliva in.—*n.* **sal″i-va′tion.**

[1]sal-low (săl′ō), *adj.* of a pale, sickly yellow color; said of the complexion:—*v.t.* to render a pale, sickly yellow, as the skin.—*adj.* **sal′low-ish.**—*n.* **sal′low-ness.**

[2]sal-low (săl′ō), *n.* **1**, a small tree of Europe and Asia, some varieties of which have drooping branches; **2**, a shoot of willow; an osier.—*adj.* **sal′low-y.**

sal-ly (săl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sallies (-lz)], **1**, a sudden rushing forth of troops from a fortified place to attack a besieging enemy; **2**, a sudden outburst of wit or fancy; **3**, an excursion:—*v.i.* **1**, to rush out, as troops from a besieged town; **2**, to set out, esp. joyfully.

salm-on (săm′ŭn), *n.* [*pl.* salmon], **1**, a gamy fish, found in northern waters, which ascends rivers to lay its eggs; **2**, the yellowish pink color of salmon flesh:—*adj.* of the yellowish pink color of salmon flesh.



SALMON ($\frac{1}{35}$)

***sa-lon** (sȧ-lôn′), [*Fr.*], *n.* [*pl.* salons (-lôn′)], **1**, an apartment for the reception of guests; **2**, a periodic gathering of distinguished persons; **3**, a fine-arts gallery; **4**, the paintings or sculpture exhibited there.

sa-loon (sȧ-lōōn′), *n.* **1**, a hall or state apartment; large reception room; **2**, a public hall for special uses; as, a dancing *saloon*; **3**, the main cabin on a steamship; **4**, a drawing-room on a railway train; **5**, in the U. S., formerly, a tavern or barroom.

sal-si-fy (săl′sĭ-fĭ), *n.* a European plant, the root of which is used for food: also called *oyster plant* from its flavor.

salt (sôlt), *n.* **1**, chloride of sodium, used for seasoning, for the preservation of meat, etc.: obtained from the earth or by the evaporation of sea water; **2**, anything which, like salt, gives flavor or character; **3**, dry humor; **4**, in chemistry, the compound formed by the action of an acid on a base, or by other means, containing a metal and a nonmetal; **5**, *Collog.*, a sailor; **6**, in *pl.*, any salt used as a cathartic; as, Epsom *salts*: —*v.t.* **1**, to preserve with salt; **2**, to sprinkle or season with salt; **3**, to furnish with salt; as, to *salt* cattle:—*adj.* **1**, flavored or seasoned with salt; **2**, preserved with salt, as meats; **3**, growing in salt water.—*adj.* **salt′ish.**—*adj.* **salt′less.**—*n.* **salt′ness.**—*adj.* **salt′y.** —*n.* **salt′i-ness.**

salt-cel-lar (sôlt′sĕl-ẽr), *n.* a dish or shaker to hold salt.

salt-pe-ter (sôlt″pē′tẽr), *n.* **1**, niter, or potassium nitrate: used in explosives, matches, and as a food preservative; **2**, sodium nitrate, or Chile saltpeter.

salt rheum (rōōm), any of various diseases of the skin.

sa-lu-bri-ous (sȧ-lū′brĭ-ŭs), *adj.* healthful; promoting health; as, a *salubrious* climate.—*adv.* **sa-lu′bri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **sa-lu′bri-ous-ness.**—*n.* **sa-lu′bri-ty.**

sal-u-ta-ry (săl′ū-tȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, producing health; as, *salutary* exercises; **2**, wholesome; resulting in benefit, as reforms. —*adv.* **sal′u-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **sal′u-ta-ri-ness.**

sal-u-ta-tion (săl″ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* the act or manner of addressing or greeting another; a greeting.

sa-lu-ta-to-ri-an (sȧ-lū″tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who delivers a salutatory oration or address.

sa-lu-ta-to-ry (sȧ-lū′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* greeting: applied to the opening oration at the commencement exercises of certain schools and colleges, usually made by the student second highest in rank:—*n.* [*pl.* salutatories (-rĭz)], a salutatory address.

sa-lute (sȧ-lūt′), *n.* **1**, a greeting; **2**, a gesture or bow expressing welcome, respect, or the like; **3**, a kiss; **4**, in the army and navy, a mark of respect shown by taking a certain prescribed position; **5**, in the army and navy, the discharge of cannon, the lowering of a flag, etc., as a mark of honor:—*v.t.* **1**, to address with kind wishes; welcome; **2**, to greet with a kiss or bow; **3**, in the army and navy, to honor by a discharge of guns, the lowering of a flag, etc.:—*v.i.* to make a gesture of respect.—*n.* **sa-lut′er.**

sal-vage (săl′vĭj), *n.* **1**, the act of saving a ship or goods from the dangers of the sea, from a wreck, or from other grave danger; **2**, payment given to those who help to save property under such circumstances; **3**, the goods or vessel so saved:—*v.t.* to save, as goods or a ship, from a wreck, fire, or other danger.—*n.* **sal′vag-er.**

sal-va-tion (săl-vā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of saving; rescue; **2**, the setting free of the soul from sin and death; **3**, that which saves.

[1]salve (săv), *n.* **1**, an ointment or greasy mixture, used on sores, inflammatory swellings, skin eruptions, etc.; **2**, anything that calms, soothes, or pacifies:—*v.t.* **1**, to apply a healing ointment to; heal with an ointment; **2**, to soothe; palliate.

[2]salve (sălv), *v.t.* and *n.t.* to save; salvage; rescue, esp. from fire or the sea.

[3]sal-ve (săl′vē), *interj.* hail! a form of address or greeting.

sal-ver (săl′vẽr), *n.* a tray, usually of metal, on which anything is presented.

sal-vi-a (săl′vĭ-ȧ), *n.* any of various plants of the mint family; the sages; esp., the scarlet sage.

sal-vo (săl′vō), *n.* [*pl.* salvos (-vōz)], **1**, the discharge all at once of a certain number of guns, intended as a salute; **2**, the loud cheers of a crowd.

sam-a-ra (săm′ȧ-rȧ; *sȧ-mā′rȧ*), *n.* a dry, single-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the elm, ash, or maple.

same (sām), *adj.* **1**, identical; as, this is the *same* picture; **2**, alike in kind or degree; equal; as, the *same* distance; **3**, just mentioned; as, these *same* words.

same-ness (sām′nĕs), *n.* **1,** the state of being exactly alike; identity; **2,** lack of difference; similarity; **3,** monotony.

Sa-mo-an (sə-mō′ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Samoan Islands, or to their inhabitants:—*n.* **1,** a native of Samoa; **2,** the language of the people of Samoa.

sam-o-var (săm′ō-vär′), *n.* a metal vessel of Russian origin, with a heating tube through the center, used to heat water for making tea.

samp (sămp), *n.* hulled Indian corn or coarse hominy.

sam-ple (săm′pl), *n.* a specimen; model; pattern; also, a part shown to prove the quality of the whole:—*v.t.* to test or examine; as, to *sample* sugar, butter, or tea.

sam-pler (săm′plĕr), *n.* **1,** one who prepares specimens of goods for inspection; **2,** one who examines goods by means of specimens; **3,** a piece of ornamental needlework made as an exhibition of skill.

san-a-tive (săn′ə-tĭv), *adj.* healing; healthgiving.—*adj.* **san′a-to-ry.**

san-a-to-ri-um (săn″ə-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* sanatoria (-ə); sanatoriums (-ŭmz)], **1,** a health resort; a locality conducive to the restoration of health; **2,** an institution for the care of invalids or the treatment of certain diseases; a sanitarium.

sanc-ti-fy (săngk′tĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to make holy; set apart for some sacred use; hallow; **2,** to purify; **3,** to lend sanctity to; justify.—*n.* **sanc′ti-fi″er.**—*n.* **sanc″ti-fi-ca′tion.**—*p.adj.* **sanc′ti-fied.**

sanc-ti-mo-ni-ous (săngk″tĭ-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* having the appearance of, or making a show of, piety or holiness; hypocritical.—*adv.* **sanc″ti-mo′ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **sanc″ti-mo′ni-ous-ness.**

sanc-ti-mo-ny (săngk′tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* pretended or assumed devoutness; hypocritical show of piety.

sanc-tion (săngk′shŭn), **1,** the act of authorizing or approving; **2,** authority; **3,** a formal law or decree:—*v.t.* to give indorsement to; confirm; approve; as, to *sanction* a marriage.

sanc-ti-ty (săngk′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sanctities (-tĭz)], **1,** holiness; purity; **2,** sacredness; solemnity.

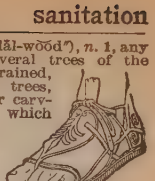
sanc-tu-a-ry (săngk′tū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sanctuaries (-rĭz)], **1,** the most retired and sacred part of a temple; **2,** a consecrated place; church or temple; **3,** the part of a Christian church nearest the altar; **4,** a place of shelter and protection; refuge; hence, immunity; shelter.

sanc-tum (săngk′tŭm), *n.* **1,** a sacred place; **2,** *Colloq.,* a private room; as, an editor's *sanctum.*

sand (sănd), *n.* **1,** dry soil composed of fine particles of crushed or worn rock; **2,** sometimes in *pl.,* a stretch of such soil; a beach; **3,** in *pl.,* moments; time: from the use of sand in an hourglass; as, the *sands* of life:—*v.t.* to sprinkle, mix, or rub, with sand; as, to *sand* the floor.—*p.adj.* **sand′ed.**

san-dal (săn′dăl), *n.* **1,** a kind of shoe, consisting of a sole without the upper, fastened by straps over the instep and around the ankle (see illus. next column); **2,** a loose slipper; **3,** a low rubber overshoe.—*adj.* **san′daled; san′dalled.**

san-dal-wood (săn′dăl-wo͝od″), *n.* **1,** any of several trees of the tropics; **2,** the close-grained, fragrant wood of these trees, valued as fine material for carving and for the perfume which can be obtained from it; **3,** any of a number of similar woods. Also called *sandal.*



ROMAN SANDAL

sand-bag (săn′d-băg″), *n.* a bag filled with sand: used for ballast, trench parapets, etc.:—*v.t.* to give a blow to, or stun with, such a bag.—*n.* **sand′bag″ger.**

sand-glass (sănd′glăs″), *n.* a reversible instrument which measures time by the running of sand: also called, when an hour is measured, *hourglass.*

sand-man (sănd′măn″), *n.* a nursery character, supposed to make children sleepy by putting sand into their eyes.

sand-pa-per (sănd′pā″pĕr), *n.* stout paper with a coating of sand on one side: used for smoothing and polishing:—*v.t.* to smooth or polish with sandpaper.

sand-pip-er (sănd′pĭp″ĕr), *n.* any of several small wading birds with long legs and bills.

sand-stone (sănd′stōn″), *n.* a rock composed of hardened sand.

sand-wich (sănd′wĭch), *n.* **1,** two thin slices of bread with meat, cheese, or the like, between; **2,** anything like a sandwich:—*v.t.* to place between two other persons, things, or events.

sand-y (săn′dĭ), *adj.* **1,** composed of, abounding in, or covered with, sand; **2,** like sand; hence, shifting; not firm; **3,** of a yellowish red color.—*n.* **sand′i-ness.**

sane (sān), *adj.* **1,** mentally sound or healthy; **2,** coming from a rational mind; as, a *sane* suggestion.—*adv.* **sane′ly.**—*n.* **sane′ness.**

sang (săng), part tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *sing.*

***sang–froid** (săn″-frwä′), [Fr.], *n.* cool indifference or composure; coolness under trying circumstances.

san-gui-na-ry (săng′gwĭ-nă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** formed of blood; **2,** attended with much bloodshed; as, a *sanguinary* battle; **3,** bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.—*adv.* **san′gui-na-ri-ly.**—*n.* **san′gui-na-ri-ness.**

san-guine (săng′gwĭn), *adj.* **1,** having the color of blood; ruddy; **2,** having an active circulation of blood; hence, warm and ardent in temper; **3,** hopeful; confident; as, *sanguine* of success.—*adv.* **san′guine-ly.**

San-he-drin (săn′hĕ-drĭn), *n.* the great council or court of the ancient Jews. Also, **San′he-drim.**

san-i-ta-ri-um (săn″ĭ-tā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* sanitariums (-ŭmz); sanitaria (-ə)], a place for the care of invalids or the treatment of certain diseases; loosely, a sanatorium; health resort.

san-i-ta-ry (săn′ĭ-tă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to health; as, *sanitary* laws; **2,** producing or preserving health; hygienic.—*adj.* and *n.* **san″i-ta′ri-an.**

san-i-ta-tion (săn″ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the science of bringing about

healthful conditions; **2**, the application of the science to the protection of health; hygiene.

san-i-ty (săn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, soundness or health of mind; **2**, reasonableness in thought or action.

sank (săngk), the past tense of the irregular verb *sink*.

sans (sănz; *Fr.* sän), *prep.* without; deprived of: chiefly literary or poetic.

San-ta Claus (săn'tȧ klôz), a chubby, white-bearded old man who, according to nursery lore, brings gifts to children on Christmas Eve in a sleigh drawn through the air by reindeer; Saint Nicholas: used esp. in the U. S. Also, **San'ta Klaus**.

[1]sap (săp), *n.* **1**, the watery, circulating juice of a plant; **2**, any vital or health-promoting liquid; **3**, hence, vigor; vitality; **4**, *Slang*, a stupid person.—*adj.* **sap'less.**

[2]sap (săp), *n.* a deep, narrow trench, extending, often in a zigzag course, toward an enemy's lines:—*v.t.* **1**, to dig beneath; undermine, as a wall; **2**, to weaken, as strength: often confused with [1]*sap*.

sa-pi-ent (sā'pĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* wise; full of knowledge; often used ironically.—*adv.* **sa'pi-ent-ly.**—*n.* **sa'pi-ence.**

sap-ling (săp'lĭng), *n.* **1**, a flexible young tree; **2**, hence, a youth.

sap-o-na-ceous (săp"ō-nā'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, soap; soapy; **2**, hence, smooth; oily.

sa-pon-i-fy (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make into, or become, soap.—*n.* **sa-pon"i-fi-ca'tion.**

sap-per (săp'ẽr), *n.* a soldier employed in digging saps, or hidden trenches, or in building fortifications.

sap-phire (săf'ĭr), *n.* **1**, a precious stone of a bright blue color; **2**, the bright blue color of this gem.

sap-py (săp'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, full of juice, as a plant; **2**, *Colloq.*, weak; silly.—*n.* **sap'pi-ness.**

sap-wood (săp'wo͝od"), *n.* the soft, living wood between the bark and the hard, inner wood of most trees.

Sar-a-cen (săr'ȧ-sĕn), *n.* **1**, in ancient times, an Arab; **2**, during the Crusades, a Moslem.—*adj.* **Sar"a-cen'ic.**

sar-casm (sär'kăzm), *n.* a bitter, cutting remark, usually ironical, expressing scorn or contempt.

sar-cas-tic (sär-kăs'tĭk), *adj.* **1**, bitterly scornful or contemptuous; cutting; unkindly ironical; **2**, given to the use of bitter or scornful irony; as, a *sarcastic* teacher.—*adv.* **sar-cas'ti-cal-ly.**

sar-coph-a-gus (sär-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [*pl.* sarcophagi (-jī); sarcophaguses (-ĕz)], **1**, a limestone coffin or tomb, generally ornamented, used by the Greeks; **2**, any stone coffin or tomb.

SARCOPHAGUS

sar-dine (sär-dēn'; sär'dēn), *n.* a small fish of the herring family, good for food when preserved in oil.

sar-don-ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk), *adj.* forced, bitter, or heartless; sneering; as, a *sardonic* smile.—*adv.* **sar-don'i-cal-ly.**

sar-do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* a variety of onyx, reddish brown, white, or black in color.

sar-sa-pa-ril-la (sär"sȧ-pȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* **1**, any of various tropical American plants, the roots of which are used as medicine; **2**, also, a cooling drink made from these roots.

sar-to-ri-al (sär-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a tailor or to his work.

[1]sash (săsh), *n.* **1**, orig., a long strip of gauze, silk, linen, etc., worn by Orientals like a turban; **2**, now, a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder; a girdle:—*v.t.* to provide with a sash.

[2]sash (săsh), *n.* [*pl.* sashes (-ĕz); collectively, sash], a window frame, or a part of a door, made to hold panes of glass.

sas-sa-fras (săs'ȧ-frăs), *n.* a tree of the laurel family, whose root, wood, and flowers have a spicy smell and a pungent taste.

sat (săt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sit*.

Sa-tan (sā'tăn), *n.* the chief of the fallen angels; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness: **satan**, a wicked person.

sa-tan-ic (sȧ-tăn'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, Satan: devilish; infernal; wicked.—*adv.* **sa-tan'i-cal-ly.**

satch-el (săch'ĕl), *n.* a small bag in which to carry small personal belongings, papers, etc.

sate (sāt), *v.t.* **1**, to satisfy the appetites or desires of; glut; **2**, hence, to weary with an excessive amount of something; surfeit.

sa-teen (sȧ-tēn'), *n.* a woolen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.

sat-el-lite (săt'ĕ-līt), *n.* **1**, a small planet revolving round a larger one; as, the moon is a *satellite* of the earth; **2**, an attentive follower; **3**, a fawning dependent.

sa-ti-a-ble (sā'shĭ-ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being satisfied or filled.

sa-ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to fill or satisfy fully; **2**, to surfeit; gratify beyond wish or appetite; as, to *satiate* one with sweets:—*adj.* (sā'shĭ-ăt), glutted; filled beyond need or requirement.—*n.* **sa"ti-a'tion.**

sa-ti-e-ty (sȧ-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* the state of being filled or satisfied beyond desire.

sat-in (săt'ĭn), *n.* a closely woven, glossy silk:—*adj.* made of, or like, this silk.—*adj.* **sat'in-y.**

sat-i-net (săt"ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* **1**, a kind of thin satin; **2**, a glossy cloth woven of wool and cotton, made to resemble satin.

sat-in-wood (săt'ĭn-wo͝od"), *n.* **1**, an East Indian tree; **2**, the wood of this tree, which has a satiny sheen.

sat-ire (săt'ĭr), *n.* **1**, a form of literature, usually in verse, in which vice and folly are held up to ridicule; **2**, a single work of literature of this sort; **3**, bitter sarcasm; ridicule.—*adj.* **sa-tir'ic; sa-tir'i-cal.**—*adv.* **sa-tir'i-cal-ly.**

sat-i-rize (săt'ĭ-rīz; săt'ẽr-īz), *v.t.* to attack by ridiculing; hold up to ridicule; subject to biting wit.—*n.* **sat'i-rist.**

sat-is-fac-tion (săt"ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of gratifying a want or of supplying enough of something; **2**, the act of paying off, compensating, contenting, etc.; **3**, the state of having one's wishes filled,

or of being gratified, paid off, contented, etc.; contentment; 4, that which fills one's wishes, compensates, contents, or gratifies.

sat-is-fac-to-ry (săt″ĭs-făk′tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, sufficient; 2, making redress; 3, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; as, a *satisfactory* state of affairs; 4, filling the wishes.—*adv.* **sat′is-fac′to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **sat′is-fac′to-ri-ness.**

sat-is-fy (săt′ĭs-fī), *v.t.* 1, to make content; gratify to the full; as, to *satisfy* hunger; 2, to free from doubt; convince; 3, to pay in full; as, to *satisfy* a creditor; 4, to expiate; 5, to meet the requirements of; as, to *satisfy* the conditions:—*v.i.* 1, to give gratification; 2, to make atonement or payment.

sa-trap (sā′trăp; săt′răp), *n.* the governor of a province in ancient Persia.

sa-trapy (sā′trā-pĭ; săt′rā-pĭ), *n.* [*pl.* satrapies (-pĭz)], the office or position of a satrap.

sat-u-rate (săt′ū-rāt), *v.t.* 1, to cause to become soaked; as, to *saturate* a sponge with water; 2, to fill to the limit of the capacity for absorbing; as, to *saturate* water with sugar.—*n.* **sat′u-ra′tion.**

Sat-ur-day (săt′ûr-dā), *n.* the seventh day of the week.

Sat-urn (săt′ûrn), *n.* 1, the second largest planet, notable for its rings, which may be seen through a telescope (cf. *solar system*, illus.).

RINGS OF SATURN

Sat-ur-na-li-a (săt″ûr-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* an ancient Roman festival in honor of the god Saturn, a time of disorder and debauch: **saturnalia**, often used as *sing.*, a time of license or disorder.—*adj.* **Sat″ur-na′li-an; sat″ur-na′li-an.**

sat-ur-nine (săt′ûr-nīn), *adj.* dull; gloomy; grave; heavy, as, a *saturnine* temper.

sat-yr (săt′ĕr; sā′tĕr), *n.* 1, a forest god, represented with long, pointed ears, short horns, and the tail of a horse or goat, who indulged in riotous merriment and lust; 2, a man inclined to free indulgence of base passions.—*adj.* **sa-tyr′ic; sa-tyr′i-cal.**

sauce (sôs), *n.* 1, a dressing or seasoning for food; any highly seasoned mixture of ingredients, used as a relish; 2, stewed or canned fruit; 3, *Colloq.*, insolence; pertness:—*v.t.* 1, to put seasoning into; add flavor to; 2, *Colloq.*, to treat with pertness or sauciness.

sauce-pan (sôs′păn″), *n.* a small vessel, usually of metal, having a handle, and used for stewing or boiling.

sau-cer (sô′sĕr), *n.* a shallow china dish, esp. one designed to hold a cup.

sau-cy (sô′sĭ), *adj.* pert; impudent; bold.—*adv.* **sau′ci-ly.**—*n.* **sau′ci-ness.**

sauer-kraut (sour′krout″), *n.* chopped cabbage, fermented in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

saun-ter (sän′tĕr; sôn′tĕr), *v.i.* to wander idly; stroll:—*n.* 1, a strolling gait; a leisurely manner of walking; 2, an idle walk or ramble.—*n.* **saun′ter-er.**

sau-ri-an (sô′rĭ-ăn), *n.* any one of the order (*Sauria*) of reptiles which includes lizards:—*adj.* pertaining to the lizards.

sau-sage (sô′sĭj), *n.* meat, usually pork, ground fine and highly seasoned.

sav-age (săv′ĭj), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the forest or wilderness; as, *savage* country; 2, ferocious; as, *savage* beasts; 3, uncivilized; barbaric; as, *savage* tribes; 4, hence, barbarous; cruel; fierce; 5, crude; uncouth; as, *savage* manners:—*n.* 1, a human being in a rude, uncivilized state; a barbarian; 2, a fierce, brutal person.—*adv.* **sav′age-ly.**

sav-age-ry (săv′ĭj-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* savageries (-rĭz)], 1, the state of being wild or uncivilized; 2, brutal roughness.

sa-van-na (sȧ-văn′ȧ), *n.* an open plain or meadow having no trees.

sa-vant (sȧ″vänt′; *Fr.* sȧ″vän′), *n.* [*pl.* savants (-vänts′; *Fr.* -vän′)], a learned man; a scholar.

[1]save (sāv), *v.t.* 1, to bring out of danger; deliver; preserve from injury, loss, destruction, etc.; rescue; 2, to spare; as, to *save* trouble; prevent the waste of; as, to *save* time; 3, to refrain from expending; hoard; as, to *save* money; 4, to take advantage of; utilize; as, to *save* the tide; 5, in theology, to free from the power and result of sin; as, to *save* souls:—*v.i.* 1, to refrain from spending or wasting; 2, to lay by money a little at a time.—*adj.* **sav′a-ble; save′a-ble.**—*n.* **sav′er.**

[2]save (sāv), *prep.* except; not including; as, all *save* one.

sav-ing (sāv′ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, preserving or redeeming; as, a *saving* grace; 2, frugal; 3, reserving or qualifying; as, a *saving* clause:—*n.* 1, economy; 2, rescue; 3, in *pl.*, money saved:—*prep.* and *conj.* with the exception of; except.—*adv.* **sav′ing-ly.**

sav-ings bank a bank where small sums may be deposited.

sav-ior (sāv′yĕr), *n.* one who brings out of danger or rescues: **Savior**, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer. Also, **sav′iour; Sav′iour.**

sa-vor (sā′vĕr), *n.* 1, flavor; taste; relish; scent; 2, essential quality; 3, reputation; as, he has an evil *savor* in his town:—*v.i.* 1, to have a certain flavor or smell: with *of*; 2, to partake of the quality or nature of: with *of*:—*v.t.* 1, to season; flavor; 2, to taste or smell with delight.—*adj.* **sa′vor-less.**

[1]sa-vor-y (sā′vĕr-ĭ), *adj.* pleasing to taste or smell; palatable; 2, reputable.—*adv.* **sa′vor-i-ly.**—*n.* **sa′vor-i-ness.**

[2]sa-vor-y (sā′vĕr-ĭ), *n.* a fragrant herb of the mint family, used in cooking: also called *summer savory*.

[1]saw (sô), *n.* a cutting tool with a thin blade and a toothed edge, worked mechanically or by hand; also, a cutting machine having one or more such blades:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* sawed (sôd), *p.p.* sawed or sawn (sôn), *p.pr.* saw′ing], 1, to cut with, or as with, a saw; 2, to form or fashion with such a tool; 3, to move the arms about in, as if sawing; as, to *saw* the air:—*v.i.* 1, to be cut with a saw; as, the wood *saws* easily; 2, to use a saw; also, to make motions as if using a saw; 3, to perform the function of a saw.—*n.* **saw′er.**

[2]saw (sô), *n.* a proverb; an old and wise saying; adage.

[3]saw (sô), past tense of the irregular verb *see*.

saw-buck (sô′bŭk″), *n.* a rack on which sticks of wood are placed while being sawed.

saw-dust (sô′dŭst″), *n.* the fine dust produced in sawing, esp. wood.

saw-fish (sô′fĭsh″), *n.* any of various large fishes of the ray group, with a long, flat snout edged with toothlike spines.

saw-horse (sô′hôrs″), *n.* a rack or frame on which sticks of wood are placed when being sawed.

saw-mill (sô′mĭl″), *n.* a mill in which logs are sawed into lumber.

sawn (sôn), one of the past participles of the irregular verb *saw*.

saw-yer (sô′yĕr), *n.* one who cuts logs into boards, or cuts wood with a saw.

sax-horn (săks′hôrn″), *n.* any of a group of brass wind instruments fitted with valves, as the tuba.

sax-i-frage (săk′sĭ-frĭj), *n.* any of various white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers, either annuals or perennials, growing in rocky places.

sax-o-phone (săk′sō-fōn), *n.* a keyed wind instrument consisting of a metal tube and a reed mouthpiece like that of a clarinet (cf. *musical instrument*, illus.).

say (sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* said (sĕd), *p.pr.* say′ing, third person sing., pres. indicative, says (sĕz), *Archaic*, saith (sĕth)], **1**, to utter in words; speak; **2**, to declare; state as a decision; assert; as, I *say* he shall go; **3**, to estimate; assume; as, we will *say* he has ten thousand dollars a year:—*v.i.* to express an opinion; assert:—*n.* **1**, something said, or what one has to say: used as in *to have one's say*; **2**, *Colloq.*, one's turn or right to express an opinion.—*n.* **say′er.**

say-ing (sā′ĭng), *n.* **1**, a statement; that which is said; **2**, an adage; maxim.

scab (skăb), *n.* **1**, a crust formed over a wound or sore; **2**, a disease of sheep; **3**, a disease of plants in which dark-colored spots of mold appear.

scab-bard (skăb′ẽrd), *n.* the case in which the blade of a sword or bayonet is kept:—*v.t.* to put into such a case.

scab-by (skăb′ĭ), *adj.* **1**, covered with, or full of, sores; **2**, affected with the disease called scab; **3**, mean.—*adv.* **scab′bi-ly.**—*n.* **scab′bi-ness.**

scaf-fold (skăf′ōld), *n.* **1**, a temporary timber structure for support, as for workmen and their materials while building; **2**, an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal:—*v.t.* to furnish with a scaffold.

scaf-fold-ing (skăf′ōld-ĭng), *n.* **1**, a scaffold or series of scaffolds; **2**, the materials used in erecting scaffolds.

scal-a-wag (skăl′ă-wăg), *n.* *Colloq.*, a scamp; rascal; scapegrace.

[1]scald (skôld), *v.t.* **1**, to burn or injure with hot liquid or vapor; expose to heat over a fire or hot liquid; **2**, to bring near to the boiling point, as milk; **3**, to sterilize by the use of boiling water; **4**, to loosen the skin of, by the use of boiling water; as, to *scald* beets:—*n.* a burn or injury from hot liquid or steam.

[2]scald (skôld; skăld), *n.* any of the old Norse poets, who recited or sang heroic verses. Also, **skald.**—*adj.* **scald′ic.**

[1]scale (skāl), *n.* **1**, one of the pans or scoops of a balance: **2**, usually in *pl.*, the balance itself; **3**, any instrument or machine for weighing:—*v.t.* **1**, to weigh by means of scales; measure; **2**, to compare; estimate; **3**, hence, to weigh; as, he *scales* 150 pounds.

[2]scale (skāl), *n.* **1**, one of the thin, bony or horny plates forming the outer covering of many fishes, lizards, and snakes; **2**, any thin plate resembling such a covering, as the furry spots on a moth's wings; **3**, a scale insect or bark louse, very destructive to fruit trees:—*v.t.* **1**, to strip of scales, as a fish; peel; husk; as, to *scale* almonds; **2**, to pare down; reduce by shaving:—*v.i.* **1**, to form, or drop, scales; separate and come off in thin layers; **2**, to become rough and hard; become crusted.—*adj.* **scale′less.**

[3]scale (skāl), *n.* **1**, a graduated measure; esp., a series of marks, laid down at definite distances along a line, used in measurement and computation; as, the *scale* on a medicine glass; **2**, basis for a system of numbering; as, the decimal *scale*; **3**, any progressive series or graded system; as, the social *scale*; **4**, the relative dimensions or proportion between a representation and what it represents; as, a drawing on the *scale* of an inch to a foot; **5**, in music: **a**, a series of tones in consecutive order, ascending or descending; **b**, any specific succession of tones based upon a given keynote; as, the *scale* of F:—*v.t.* **1**, to climb up, as by a ladder; **2**, to reduce in accordance with a settled ratio: often with *down*; as, to *scale* down expenses; **3**, to execute, draw, or make in accordance with a determined scale; **4**, to estimate in the rough, as lumber or timber:—*v.i.* **1**, to go up; **2**, to afford steps for ascent.—*adj.* **scal′a-ble.**—*n.* **scal′er.**

scale in-sect any of various minute, sucking insects which feed on the juices of plants, esp. fruit trees.

sca-lene (skā-lēn′), *adj.* **1**, of a triangle, having three unequal sides and angles; **2**, of a cone, having the axis oblique to the base (see *cone*, illus.). Also, **sca-le′nous.**

scal-lop (skŏl′ŭp; skăl′-), *n.* **1**, a marine shellfish having a ribbed shell; also, the shell; **2**, the muscle which closes the shell: in certain of these shellfish, valued as food; **3**, a curve, or one of a series of curves, joined together, to form an ornamental edge, as on lace, linens, etc.:—*v.t.* **1**, to cut the edge or border of in scallops or curves, as for ornament; **2**, to bake in scallop shells; **3**, to mix with bread or cracker crumbs, season, and bake, as oysters. Also, **scol′lop; es-cal′op.**

scalp (skălp), *n.* **1**, the skin on the top of the head, from which the hair grows; **2**, the skin and hair of the head torn off a victim's head by the North American Indians in token of victory:—*v.t.* **1**, to deprive of the skin and hair of the head; **2**, *Colloq.*: **a**, to buy and sell (railway tickets) at a reduced rate; **b**, to buy (theater tickets) and sell at exorbitant prices.—*n.* **scalp′er.**

scal-pel (skăl′pĕl), *n.* a small, straight, keen-edged knife used by surgeons.

scal-y (skā′lĭ), *adj.* **1**, covered, or provided, with scales; also, flaky; scabby; **2**, like scales; **3**, incrusted, as the inside of a kettle.

[1]scamp (skămp), *n.* a rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow.—*adj.* **scamp′ish.**

[2]scamp (skămp), *v.t.* to perform, as work, carelessly and with bad material.

scam-per (skăm′pĕr), *v.i.* **1,** to run with haste, as in fright; **2,** to frolic around:—*n.* a hasty flight.—*n.* **scam′per-er.**

scan (skăn), *v.t.* **1,** to examine and divide, as a verse, into metrical feet or syllables; **2,** to look closely at or into; examine carefully:—*v.i.* to follow metrical rules: said of a verse.

scan-dal (skăn′dăl), *n.* **1,** careless or malicious gossip injurious to reputation; backbiting; repetition or spreading of evil reports; **2,** reproach caused by shameful actions; **3,** a cause of reproach.

scan-dal-ize (skăn′dăl-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to offend or shock by some action considered immoral or improper; **2,** *Rare,* to disgrace or bring reproach upon.

scan-dal-ous (skăn′dăl-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** tending to harm the good name or reputation of someone; **2,** consisting of evil reports; disgraceful; defamatory.—*adv.* **scan′dal-ous-ly.**—*n.* **scan′dal-ous-ness.**

scan-sion (skăn′shŭn), *n.* the act or art of dividing verses into the metrical elements of which they are composed.

scant (skănt), *adj.* **1,** having only a small amount: with *of;* as, *scant* of material; **2,** scarcely enough; as, a *scant* supply of food:—*v.t.* **1,** to stint; limit the supply of; **2,** to be stingy with.—*adv.* **scant′ly.**—*n.* **scant′ness.**

scant-ling (skănt′lĭng), *n.* a piece of lumber of small size, used for a joist or an upright in a lath-and-plaster partition.

scant-y (skăn′tĭ), *adj.* **1,** narrow; **2,** barely sufficient; scarcely enough for necessity; **3,** meager; sparing; as, *scanty* of praise.—*adv.* **scant′i-ly.**—*n.* **scant′i-ness.**

scape (skāp), *n.* **1,** in architecture, the shaft of a column; **2,** in botany, a long, naked stalk rising directly from the ground or from underneath the ground, as in the daffodil; **3,** the shaft of a feather.

scape-goat (skāp′gōt″), *n.* **1,** among the ancient Jews, a goat selected by lot, over whose head the high priest confessed the sins of the people, after which it was driven into the wilderness; **2,** hence, one who bears the blame for others.

scape-grace (skāp′grās″), *n.* an irresponsible, unprincipled fellow.

scap-u-la (skăp′ū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* scapulæ (-lē); scapulas (-lăz)], the shoulder blade.—*adj.* **scap′u-lar.**

1scar (skär), *n.* **1,** a mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound, burn, or ulcer; **2,** any mark or blemish; also, figuratively, any mark left by grief, anguish, or the like; **3,** a mark on a branch where a leaf has been detached:—*v.t.* to mark with, or as with, a scar; hence, to wound or injure:—*v.i.* to form a scar.

2scar (skär), *n.* **1,** bare, broken cliffs on a mountain side; **2,** a bare, detached rock. Also, **scaur** (skär).

scar-ab (skăr′ăb), *n.* **1,** a kind of beetle; esp., one of the tumblebugs, held sacred by the ancient Egyptians; **2,** a gem or seal cut in the form of a beetle and worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.

scarce (skârs), *adj.* **1,** not common; **2,** not plentiful; not equal to the demand; rare.—*adv.* **scarce′ly.**—*n.* **scarce′ness.**

scar-ci-ty (skâr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** lack; insufficiency; dearth: **2,** rareness.

scare (skâr), *v.t.* to strike with sudden terror, usually without cause; frighten:—*v.i.* to take fright:—*n.* a sudden panic.

scare-crow (skâr′krō″), *n.* **1,** a figure, usually a crude representation of a man, set up to frighten birds away from crops; **2,** that which terrifies or frightens without real cause; **3,** a person dressed in rags.

scarf (skärf), *n.* [*pl.* scarfs (skärfs); scarves (skärvz)], **1,** a neckerchief or necktie; **2,** a strip of fabric worn loosely, for ornament or warmth, about the neck, head, shoulders, or waist; a sash.

scarf-skin (skärf′skĭn″), *n.* the cuticle, or outer layer of skin; epidermis.

scar-i-fy (skăr′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to scratch; cut; in with a lancet; as, to *scarify* the skin; **3,** to stir up on the surface; as, to *scarify* the soil; **4,** to criticize severely; wound.—*n.* **scar″i-fi-ca′tion.**—*n.* **scar′i-fi″er.**

scar-la-ti-na (skär″lă-tē′nă), *n.* scarlet fever; also, popularly, a mild form of scarlet fever.

scar-let (skär′lĕt), *n.* **1,** a bright red color, tinged with orange; **2,** cloth of such a color:—*adj.* of a bright red color: **scarlet fever,** a contagious disease marked by fever and a scarlet rash.

scarp (skärp), *n.* **1,** in a system of fortifications, an escarp, or the inner slope of the protecting ditch which surrounds the wall or parapet (see *rampart,* illus.); **2,** hence, any sharp, steep slope or incline:—*v.t.* to cut straight up and down, or almost so; as, to *scarp* the face of a rock.

scathe (skā*th*), *v.t.* to injure; hurt; blast:—*n.* extreme injury; damage.—*adj.* **scathe′less.**

scath-ing (skā*th*′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** injurious; hurtful; blasting; **2,** severe or bitter; as, *scathing* remarks.—*adv.* **scath′ing-ly.**

scat-ter (skăt′ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to strew carelessly; throw loosely about; **2,** to disperse; drive in several directions; **3,** to use wastefully; as, to *scatter* one's energies:—*v.i.* **1,** to separate and go in different directions, as a crowd; **2,** to send a charge of shot with little or no concentration.—*n.* **scat′ter-er.**

scav-en-ger (skăv′ĕn-jĕr), *n.* **1,** a man employed to clean the streets; **2,** any animal that devours refuse.

sce-na-ri-o (sē-nä′rĭ-ō; shā-nä′-), *n.* [*pl.* scenarios (-ōz); scenari (-rē)], the sketch of a plot; an outline of the incidents in a motion-picture play.

scene (sēn), *n.* **1,** the time, place, or circumstance in which anything occurs, either in real life or in literature; **2,** one of the painted screens used on a stage; **3,** a division of a play; **4,** a spectacle; exhibition; esp., a display of feeling or passion between two or more persons; **5,** a landscape; view.

scen-er-y (sēn′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1,** the appearance of a locality presented to the vision; general character of a landscape; as, mountain *scenery;* **2,** painted screens, hangings, etc., on a stage.

sce-nic (sē-nĭk; sĕn′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the stage; dramatic; artistic; **2,** pertaining to a landscape or view of nature; **3,** offering fine views of nature. Also, **scen′i-cal.**

scent (sĕnt), *n.* **1,** odor; **2,** sense of smell; **3,** the odor which an animal leaves as

it moves; 4, hence, a track followed by means of this odor; 5, a perfume; 6, any clue by which pursuit may be guided:—*v.t.* 1, to smell; 2, hence, to get a hint of; as, to *scent* trouble; 3, to perfume.—*adj.* **scent'less.**

scep-ter (sĕp'tĕr), *n.* a ruler's staff, an emblem of authority or power.

scep-tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* one who doubts. See **skep'tic**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **scep'ti-cal.**—*n.* **scep'ti-cism.**

sched-ule (skĕd'ūl; *Br.* shĕd'ūl), *n.* 1, a written or printed paper containing a list or inventory; as, a railroad *schedule*; 2, a list or document attached to a more important paper, as a will:—*v.t.* 1, to place in such a list; 2, to make a list of.

scheme (skēm), *n.* 1, a carefully arranged and systematic plan; 2, a plan or theory of action; 3, an underhand plot or device:—*v.t.* to design or plan; plot:—*v.i.* to form a plot or plan.—*n.* **schem'er.**

***scher-zo** (skĕr'tsō). [It.], *n.* [*pl.* scherzos (-tsōz); scherzi (-tsē)], in music, a sprightly movement, often used in the place of the minuet in a sonata or symphony.

schism (sĭzm), *n.* 1, a split or division; esp., a permanent division or separation in the Christian church; 2, the offense of causing such a division; 3, a body that has so separated from the main body of the church.

schis-mat-ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, division in a church; as, *schismatic* opinions:—*n.* one who causes or takes part in a division of a church. Also, *adj.* **schis-mat'i-cal.**

schist (shĭst), *n.* a crystalline rock that readily splits into slates or slabs.—*adj.* **schist'ose; schist'ous.**

schol-ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who attends a school or learns of a teacher; a student; 2, a learned man or woman; 3, one who holds a scholarship.—*adj.* **schol'ar-ly.**

schol-ar-ship (skŏl'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* 1, the quality of work done by a student; 2, the quality of knowledge and attainment of a learned man; learning; 3, financial support for a student pursuing his studies, supplied by an educational institution or by an individual.

scho-las-tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to learned men, students, or institutions of learning; 2, characteristic of the learned men of the Middle Ages; 3, hence, pedantic, or devoted to book learning:—*n.* 1, a student; 2, a learned man; esp., a pedantic philosopher of the Middle Ages.

[1]school (skōōl), *n.* 1, a place where instruction is given; institution for learning; schoolhouse; schoolroom; 2, the body of pupils collectively, with their teachers, in any educational institution; 3, in the Middle Ages, a seminary or college for teaching theology, logic, etc.; 4, the followers, imitators, or disciples of any teacher or leader:—*v.t.* 1, to train or instruct in a school; educate; 2, to bring under control, as the will:—*adj.* pertaining to a school or to education.

[2]school (skōōl), *n.* a great number of fish feeding or swimming together:—*v.i.* to swim together in great numbers.

school-book (skōōl'bo͝ok"), *n.* a book used in schools; a textbook.

school-boy (skōōl'boi"), *n.* a boy who attends school.

school-fel-low (skōōl'fĕl"ō), *n.* a companion at school.

school-girl (skōōl'gûrl"), *n.* a girl who attends school.

school-house (skōōl'hous"), *n.* a building where school is held.

school-ing (skōōl'ĭng), *n.* 1, instruction in school; education; 2, discipline; reproof; 3, pay given for instruction.

school-mas-ter (skōōl'măs'tẽr), *n.* 1, a man who teaches a school; 2, the head or principal of a school.—*n.fem.* **school'mis"tress.**

school-mate (skōōl'māt"), *n.* a companion or associate at school.

school-room (skōōl'rōōm"), *n.* a room in which pupils are taught.

schoon-er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* a vessel with two or more masts, rigged fore and aft (see *ship*, illus.).

SEVEN-MASTED SCHOONER

schot-tische (shŏt'ĭsh), *n.* 1, a kind of dance, similar to the polka; 2, the music for such a dance. Also, **schot'tish.**

sci-at-ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the hip: **sciatic nerve,** either of two nerves arising in the pelvis, esp. one which runs down the back of the thigh.

sci-at-i-ca (sī-ăt'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* neuralgia of the sciatic nerve in the hip or thigh; also, loosely, any painful condition in the region of the hip.

sci-ence (sī'ẽns), *n.* 1, knowledge, as of general truths or particular facts, obtained and shown to be correct by accurate observation and thinking; 2, knowledge arranged or classified with reference to general truths or laws; 3, expert ability or skill, as a result of knowledge.

sci-en-tif-ic (sī"ẽn-tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or used in, the obtaining of knowledge by experiment and observation; as, *scientific* instruments; 2, in accordance with the methods of science; systematic; exact.—*adv.* **sci"en-tif'i-cal-ly.**

sci-en-tist (sī'ẽn-tĭst), *n.* one devoted to systematized knowledge; one whose profession is scientific research.

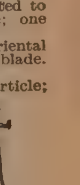
scim-i-tar (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* an Oriental sword with a curved blade. Also, **scim'i-ter.**

scin-til-la (sĭn'tĭl'ȧ), *n.* a spark; particle; as, not a *scintilla* of truth in his statement.

scin-til-late (sĭn'tĭ-lāt), *v.i.* 1, to give forth sparks or flrelike particles; 2, to twinkle, as stars; 3, to flash, as wit.—*n.* **scin'til-la'tion.**

sci-on (sī'ŭn), *n.* 1, the sprout or rigorous shoot of a plant, cut off, or suitable, for grafting; 2, a descendant; heir, esp. of a noble family. Also, **ci'on.**

scis-sion (sĭzh'ŭn; sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of cutting; a splitting; division.



SCIMITAR

scis-sors (sĭz'ẽrz), *n.pl.* a cutting instrument having two opposite sharp edges which meet when moved on a pivot: frequently called *pair of scissors.*

scle-ro-sis (sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* scleroses (-sēz)], the hardening of a tissue of the body, caused by inflammation and certain diseases.

scle-rot-ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the firm, white, outermost membrane of the eyeball; **2,** affected with hardening of a tissue of the body.

scoff (skŏf), *n.* **1,** an expression of scorn or contempt; ridicule; **2,** an object of scorn or contempt; laughingstock:—*v.i.* to show scorn or contempt by mocking acts or language: followed by *at:*—*v.t.* to mock at; treat with scorn or contempt.—*n.* **scoff'er.**—*adv.* **scoff'ing-ly.**

scoff-law (skŏf'lô"), *n. U. S. Slang,* one who disregards the law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicants.

scold (skōld), *v.i.* **1,** to chide sharply or rudely; **2,** to speak in a loud or violent manner:—*v.t.* to find fault with; rebuke severely:—*n.* one who habitually finds fault; esp., a rude, quarrelsome woman.

sconce (skŏns), *n.* **1,** a small fort; **2,** protection; shelter; **3,** an ornamental bracket, fastened to a wall, holding one or more candlesticks; **4,** *Colloq.,* the head:—*v.t.* **1,** to shelter; **2,** to settle cosily.

scone (skōn), *n.* a cake of barley, oatmeal, or wheat, often baked on a griddle.

scoop (skōōp), *n.* **1,** a large ladle; **2,** a deep shovel, as for dipping flour, sugar, etc.; **3,** a hollow:—*v.t.* **1,** to take out or up with a large ladle; **2,** to make hollow.

scoot (skōōt), *v.t. Colloq.,* to walk or run hastily; dart:—*n. Colloq.,* a scurrying.

scope (skōp), *n.* **1,** extent or range of view, intent, or action; **2,** room for free action; liberty; as, ample *scope* for his ability.

scor-bu-tic (skôr-bū'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v.t.* **1,** to burn slightly, as linen; **2,** to parch, as grass:—*v.i.* **1,** to be burned slightly; **2,** to ride, esp. on a bicycle at great speed.—*n.* **scorch'er.**—*adv.* **scorch'ing-ly.**

score (skôr), *n.* **1,** a notch or cut, esp. one made for keeping tally or account; **2,** a tally or an account so kept; **3,** a debt; bill; also, a grudge; as, to pay off old *scores;* **4,** the number of points, runs, etc., made in a game or contest; **5,** the number twenty; **6,** in music, the copy of a composition showing all the parts:—*v.t.* **1,** to notch or mark furrows in; **2,** to keep record or account of; charge, as a debt; **3,** to win for oneself, as runs, points, etc., in a game; **4,** to blame or find fault with:—*v.i.* **1,** to keep the tally in a game; **2,** to win points in a game; also, to win the advantage. *n.* **scor'er.**

sco-rí-a (skô'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* scoriæ (-ē)], refuse from the melting of metals or metallic ores; slag; **2,** spongy, slaglike lava.—*adj.* **sco'ri-a'ceous.**

scorn (skôrn), *n.* **1,** extreme contempt; haughty disdain; ridicule; **2,** an object of contempt:—*v.t.* **1,** to hold in extreme disdain; reject with contempt; **2,** to despise as unworthy.—*n.* **scorn'er.**—*adj.* **scorn'ful.**—*adv.* **scorn'ful-ly.**—*n.* **scorn'ful-ness.**

scor-pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* **1,** any of an order of arachnids armed with a poisonous sting at the tip of the abdomen; **2,** in the Bible, a whip or scourge.

scot (skŏt), *n.* a tax; contribution; assessment; fine.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scotch (skŏch), *adj.* pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, language, or literature; Scottish:—*n.* **1,** *sing.* any of the dialects of English spoken by the people of North Britain; **2,** *pl.* the people of Scotland.

scotch (skŏch), *n.* **1,** to scratch; score; notch; **2,** to wound without killing; as, to *scotch* a snake:—*n.* a slight scratch.

Scotch-man (skŏch'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* Scotchmen (-mĕn)], a native of Scotland, or a person of Scottish ancestry.

sco-ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* any of several northern sea ducks, having the bill swollen at the base. Also, **scoot'er.**

scot–free (skŏt'-frē'), *adj.* **1,** free from scot, or tax; **2,** hence, safe.

Scots (skŏts), *adj.* pertaining to the Scottish people:—*n.* the Scotch dialect.

Scots-man (skŏts'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* Scotsmen (-mĕn)], a Scotchman.

Scot-tish (skŏt'ĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to the people of Scotland, their language, country, or literature; Scotch.

scoun-drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* a man without honor or virtue; a low, worthless rascal:—*adj.* low; mean.—*adj.* **scoun'drel-ly.**—*n.* **scoun'drel-dom.**—*n.* **scoun'drel-ism.**

[1]scour (skour), *v.t.* **1,** to clean, as by hard rubbing with some rough material, as sand; make bright and shiny; **2,** to wash or clear out, as dirt:—*n.* **1,** the action of a strong current, as in clearing out a channel in a stream; **2,** dysentery among cattle and other animals.—*n.* **scour'er.**

[2]scour (skour), *v.i.* **1,** to move, run, or pass swiftly; **2,** to go along carefully, as in pursuit or in search of something:—*v.t.* **1,** to pass over swiftly; **2,** to go through thoroughly, as on a search.

scourge (skûrj), *n.* **1,** a whip used to inflict pain or punishment; **2,** a means of inflicting punishment; a cause of affliction:—*v.t.* **1,** to whip severely; **2,** to grieve or torment greatly.—*n.* **scourg'er.**

[1]scout (skout), *n.* **1,** a person sent out to obtain and bring in information; esp., a soldier or vessel sent out in war to gain information; **2,** a reconnoitering; lookout; watch; **3,** *Slang,* a fellow; chap: in expressions of approbation; as, a good *scout:* **Boy Scouts,** an organization founded by General Baden-Powell in England in 1908, having as its aim the development of character, resourcefulness, and public spirit in boys, by a program of constructive recreational training not of a military character:—*v.i.* to go about for purposes of observation or in search of information, esp. of the movements, position, strength, etc., of an enemy:—*v.t.* to reconnoiter.

[2]scout (skout), *v.t.* to mock; scorn; scoff; jibe: with *at:*—*v.t.* to treat with contempt; reject with disdain or derision.

scow (skou), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends.

scowl (skoul), *v.i.* **1,** to wrinkle the brows in displeasure; **2,** to have a threat-

ening aspect; lower, as clouds:—*n.* **1,** a frown; **2,** a threatening or gloomy aspect.

scrab-ble (skrăb'l), *v.i.* to scramble; clamber; scrape, scratch, or paw with the hands:—*v.t.* to gather hurriedly; scrape together; as, he *scrabbled* his belongings together:—*n.* a scramble; a hasty gathering up.

scrag (skrăg), *n.* anything thin, lean, or rough, as the back of a sheep's neck.

scrag-gly (skrăg'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** unkempt, as a beard; **2,** jagged, as broken rocks; **3,** bare and splintered, as trees.

scrag-gy (skrăg'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** lean, thin, and rough, scrawny; **2,** rough, with uneven points; broken. jagged.—*adv.* **scrag'-gi-ly.**—*n.* **scrag'gi-ness.**

scram-ble (skrăm'bl), *v.i.* **1,** to clamber or move on the hands and feet; **2,** to struggle or scrabble for something:—*v.t.* **1,** to toss together at random; **2,** to prepare (eggs) by stirring the whites and yolks together while they are cooking:—*n.* **1,** a rude, disorderly struggle or climb.—*n.* **scram'bler.**

[1]scrap (skrăp), *n.* **1,** something scraped off; a small piece, cut or broken off; a fragment; **2,** discarded iron or other metal in the shape of machinery, broken or whole; trimmings, fragments, etc.; junk metal; **3,** in *pl.*, remnants; odds and ends:—*adj.* in pieces; fragmentary; as, *scrap* iron:—*v.t.* to break up; destroy; discard, as broken machinery, etc.

[2]scrap (skrăp), *n. Slang,* a fight, either physical or verbal:—*v.i.* to quarrel.

scrap-book (skrăp'bo͝ok"), *n.* a blank book in which to paste clippings from books, magazines, etc.

scrape (skrāp), *v.t.* **1,** to draw over harshly or gratingly; **2,** to rub or file with something sharp; **3,** to clean or remove by rubbing with something sharp or rough: with *out, from,* etc.; **4,** to gather or accumulate in small amounts, with effort, as savings:—*v.i.* **1,** to rub something gratingly; **2,** to play awkwardly, as on the violin; **3,** to save money by being extremely economical; **4,** to bow awkwardly by drawing back the foot:—*n.* **1,** the act, noise, or effect of harsh rubbing or grating; **2,** a difficulty.—*n.* **scrap'er.**

scrap-ple (skrăp'l), *n.* a food made by boiling together seasoned, chopped meat, usually pork, and corn meal.

scrap-py (skrăp'ĭ), *adj.* made of small bits; consisting of scraps.

scratch (skrăch), *v.t.* **1,** to mark, or tear the surface of, with something rough or pointed; **2,** to cancel, erase, or strike out, as by drawing a line through; **3,** to scrape or rub lightly, as with the nails, to relieve itching:—*v.i.* **1,** to use the nails or claws in rubbing, tearing, or digging; **2,** to cause irritation or pain by rubbing; as, the collar *scratches:*—*n.* **1,** a mark or tear made by something pointed or rough; **2,** a slight wound or cut, as that made by a pin; **3,** formerly, a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers were brought in order to join fight; **4,** hence, a test or proof of courage; **5,** the starting line in a race.—*n.* **scratch'er.**—*adj.* **scratch'y.**

scrawl (skrôl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to write or draw irregularly or hastily, or in badly formed characters:—*n.* careless or irregular writing; a scribble.—*n.* **scrawl'er.**

scraw-ny (skrô'nĭ), *adj.* lean; skinny; scraggy.—*n.* **scraw'ni-ness.**

screak (skrēk), *v.i.* to utter a shrill sound or cry; creak:—*n.* a creaking.

scream (skrēm), *n.* a sharp, shrill cry, as of fear or pain:—*v.i.* **1,** to utter such a cry; **2,** to cry, as certain birds:—*v.t.* to utter in a loud, piercing voice.

screech (skrēch), *n.* a harsh, shrill cry, as of fright or pain:—*v.i.* to utter a harsh, shrill cry:—*v.t.* to cry out in a shrill, harsh voice; shriek.—*n.* **screech'er.**

screed (skrēd), *n.* **1,** a long, noisy, ranting speech on any subject, **2,** an emphatic piece of argumentative writing.

screen (skrēn), *n.* **1,** a light, movable partition for protection, as from observation; a shield; as, a door *screen;* **2,** anything in the nature of a protective curtain; **3,** a coarse sieve; **4,** a surface on which images are projected by a motion-picture machine or a magic lantern:—*v.t.* **1,** to shut off from danger, observation, etc.: shelter or conceal; protect; **2,** to sift through a coarse sieve; **3,** to project (a picture) upon a screen with a motion-picture machine or magic lantern.—*n.* **screen'er.**

screw (skrōō), *n.* **1,** a cylinder of metal or wood threaded in an advancing spiral on its external surface; **2,** anything resembling such a device; **3,** a device for propelling steamships, motor boats, etc.: also called *screw propeller:*—*v.t.* **1,** to tighten or fasten with a screw; **2,** to turn, as with a screw; **3,** to twist or distort; as, to *screw* up one's eyes:—*v.i.* **1,** to turn with a motion like a screw; **2,** to practice oppressive extortion.

screw driv-er a tool with a blunt blade, used for turning screws (see *tool,* illus.). Also, **n. screw'driv"er.**

scrib-ble (skrĭb'l), *v.t.* **1,** to write hastily and carelessly; **2,** to cover (paper) with careless writing:—*v.i.* to scrawl:—*n.* hasty, careless writing.—*n.* **scrib'bler.**

scribe (skrīb), *n.* **1,** a writer; esp., a skilled penman; **2,** an official or public writer; a clerk; secretary; **3,** in ancient times, a teacher of the Jewish law.—*n.* **scrib'er.**

scrim (skrĭm), *n.* thin, loosely woven, but strong, fabric of cotton or linen: esp. used in making curtains.

scrim-mage (skrĭm'ăj), *n.* **1,** a general quarrel or fight; a confused struggle; **2,** in football, any play begun by snapping the ball back from the ground.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *v.t.* **1,** to make too small; **2,** to be sparing of; be niggardly to; stint:—*v.i.* to be sparing or niggardly.

scrimp-y (skrĭm'pĭ), *adj. Colloq.,* **1,** scanty; insufficient; **2,** stingy; miserly; niggardly.—*n.* **scrimp'i-ness.**

[1]scrip (skrĭp), *n. Archaic,* a small pouch or wallet, such as that used by a beggar.

[2]scrip (skrĭp), *n.* **1,** an original document, esp. one in handwriting; **2,** a written list, schedule, certificate, or the like.

script (skrĭpt), *n.* **1,** ordinary handwriting; **2,** style of writing; **3,** type in imitation of writing.

Scrip-ture (skrĭp'tûr), *n.* usually in *pl.* with *the,* the Bible; the books of the Old and New Testaments: **scripture,** any sacred writing; as, the Buddhist *scriptures.*—*adj.* **Scrip'tur-al.**

scrive-ner (skrĭv'nĕr; skrĭv'n-ẽr), *n. Archaic,* a clerk; esp., one

who copies documents, draws up contracts, writes letters, or the like.

scrof-u-la (skrŏf'ū-lă), *n.* a disease marked by tuberculous enlargement and abscesses of the lymphatic glands, usually those of the neck.—*adj.* **scrof u-lous.**

scroll (skrōl), *n.* **1,** a roll of paper or parchment, **2,** a spiral ornament, as on a violin (see *violin*, illus.); **3,** an ornamental flourish to a signature.

scroll saw a saw for sawing curved outlines.

[1]scrub (skrŭb), *v.t.* **1,** to wash by hard rubbing on a board, as clothes; **2,** to rub hard with a wet cloth or brush, as a floor;—*n.* **1,** the act or process of cleaning by hard rubbing; **2,** one who toils hard for a meager living.—*n.* **scrub'ber.**

[2]scrub (skrŭb), *n.* **1,** a shrub or tree of inferior grade; also, brushwood; a thicket; as, an oak *scrub*; **2,** in the U. S., anything, as a person, plant, or animal, that is inferior in size, quality, or breed:—*adj.* **1,** mean or small; also, below normal size; stunted; as, a *scrub* oak; **2,** consisting of, or pertaining to, players who are not members of a regular team; as, a *scrub* team.

scrub-by (skrŭb'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** mean and small; stunted in growth; **2,** covered with brushwood.

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* the nape or back of the neck, as of a dog.

scrump-tious (skrŭmp'shŭs), *adj. Slang*, splendid; first-rate; fine.

scrunch (skrŭnch), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to crunch; break with the teeth; chew noisily:—*n.* the act or sound of crunching.

scru-ple (skrōō'pl), *n.* **1,** in apothecaries' weight, a weight of one third of a dram, or twenty grains; **2,** a very small quantity; **3,** hesitation, esp. from difficulty in deciding what is right:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to hesitate from conscientious motives.

scru-pu-lous (skrōō'pū-lŭs), *adj.* **1,** inclined to be conscientious; **2,** exact; careful; strict; as, *scrupulous* methods.—*adv.* **scru'pu-lous-ly.**—*n.* **scru'pu-lous-ness.**—*n.* **scru"pu-los'i-ty.**

scru-ti-nize (skrōō'tĭ-nīz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to examine closely.

scru-ti-ny (skrōō'tĭ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* scrutinies (-nĭz)], close inspection or examination; as, her work bears close *scrutiny*.

scud (skŭd), *v.i.* **1,** to run or move swiftly; **2,** of a ship, to run before a gale of wind with little or no sail spread:—*n.* **1,** the act of so moving or sailing; **2,** loose, vapory clouds or spray driven by the wind.

scuff (skŭf), *v.i.* and *v.t.* **1,** to wear a rough place on the surface (of); as, to *scuff* new shoes; **2,** to shuffle; drag (the feet):—*n.* a rough or worn spot.

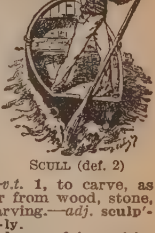
scuf-fle (skŭf'l), *v.i.* **1,** to fight or struggle confusedly, esp. hand to hand; **2,** to drag the feet in a slovenly manner; scuff:—*n.* a close grappling; confused conflict; fight.—*n.* **scuf'fler.**

scull (skŭl), *n.* **1,** one of a pair of short oars; **2,** an oar used at the stern, or rear end, of a boat to push it forward (see illus. next column):—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to propel or move (a boat) with a scull.—*n.* **scull'er.**

scul-ler-y (skŭl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sculleries (-ĭz)], **1,** a room where cooking utensils are kept and washed; **2,** a back kitchen for rough work.

scul-lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* a servant who cleans cooking utensils and does other menial service in the kitchen.

scul-pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* any of numerous spiny fish with broad mouths.



SCULL (def. 2)

sculp-tor (skŭlp'tĕr), *n.* one who practices the art of carving, cutting, or hewing figures or designs in wood, stone, etc.—*n. fem.* **sculp'tress.**

sculp-ture (skŭlp'-tūr), *n.* **1,** the art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, etc., into figures or other objects; **2,** a carved work or figure;—*v.t.* **1,** to carve, as with the chisel, on, in, or from wood, stone, etc.; **2,** to portray by carving.—*adj.* **sculp'-tur-al.**—*adv.* **sculp'tur-al-ly.**

scum (skŭm), *n.* **1,** a layer of impurities formed on the surface of a liquid; **2,** low people; anything worthless or vile.

scup (skŭp), *n.* a common but valuable food fish, found on the eastern coast of the U. S.: also called *porgy*.

scup-per (skŭp'ĕr), *n.* a hole, tube, or gutter at the side of a ship to carry off water from the deck.

scurf (skûrf), *n.* **1,** white, flaky scales on the skin, esp. on the scalp; dandruff; **2,** anything like flakes or scales sticking to a surface.—*adj.* **scurf'y.**

scur-ril-ous (skûr'ĭ-lŭs), *adj.* **1,** using the low, indecent language of the vulgar; vile; **2,** containing abuse.—*adv.* **scur'ril-ous-ly.**—*n.* **scur'ril-ous-ness.**—*n.* **scur-ril'i-ty.**—*adj.* **scur'rile.**

scur-ry (skûr'ĭ), *v.i.* to hasten or move rapidly along:—*n.* a scampering.

scur-vy (skûr'vĭ), *n.* a disease caused by lack of fresh vegetable food, and marked by great weakness, emaciation, bleeding gums, etc.:—*adj.* contemptible; mean.—*adv.* **scur'vi-ly.**—*n.* **scur'vi-ness.**

scu-tate (skū'tāt), *adj.* **1,** shield-shaped; **2,** covered with scales or plates.

scutch-eon (skŭch'ŭn), *n.* **1,** a shield bearing a coat of arms; **2,** any metal plate, as that around a keyhole. Also, **es-cutch'eon,** *Pfd. S.*

scu-ti-form (skū'tĭ-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a shield.

[1]scut-tle (skŭt'l), *v.i.* to hasten; scurry:—*n.* a hurried flight.

[2]scut-tle (skŭt'l), *n.* **1,** a small opening with a lid, as in the roof of a house; also, its lid; **2,** a small opening or hatchway in a ship's deck, bottom, or side; also, its lid:—*v.t.* to sink (a vessel) by means of holes cut through the bottom.

[3]scut-tle (skŭt'l), *n.* a deep metal vessel or hod for holding a small quantity of coal; a hod: also called *coal scuttle*.

scythe (sīth), *n.* a curved cutting instrument used for hand mowing.

sea (sē), *n.* **1,** a body of salt water, smaller than an ocean; as, the Caribbean *Sea*;

2, an inland body of water; as, the *Sea* of Galilee; 3, the ocean as a whole; 4, a billow or large wave; the swell of the ocean in a storm; 5, a large quantity; anything like the sea in vastness; as, a *sea* of troubles.

sea a-nem-o-ne any of several polyps, usually large, beautifully colored, and growing singly.

sea-board (sē′bōrd″), *n.* the seacoast:—*adj.* near or on the seacoast.

sea bread ship biscuit; hard-tack; a kind of cracker.

sea-coast (sē′kōst″), *n.* the coast of the sea or ocean; seashore.

sea dog 1, any of various seals; 2, *Colloq.*, an old sailor.

sea-far-ing (sē′fār″ĭng), *adj.* following the life of a sailor; following the sea as a calling.—*n.* sea′far″er.

sea-go-ing (sē′gō″ĭng), *adj.* 1, seafaring; 2, suitable or fitted for use on the open sea; as, a *seagoing* yacht.

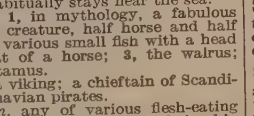
sea–green (sē′-grēn″), *adj.* of the bluish green color of the sea.

sea gull any bird of the gull family that habitually stays near the sea.

sea horse 1, in mythology, a fabulous creature, half horse and half fish; 2, any of various small fish with a head resembling that of a horse; 3, the walrus; 4, the hippopotamus.

sea king a viking; a chieftain of Scandinavian pirates.

[1]seal (sēl), *n.* any of various flesh-eating sea animals valuable for their skin and oil:—*v.i.* to hunt seals.



SEALS ($\frac{1}{20}$)

[2]seal (sēl), *n.* 1, a stamp or die engraved with some device, or image, used for making an impression in wax; 2, wax or other soft substance fixed upon a letter, document, etc., and marked with a seal; hence, anything that secures; as, the *seal* of silence on his lips; 3, anything that seals or fastens:—*v.t.* 1, to fasten with a device so that it cannot be tampered with; 2, to set or affix a seal to; 3, to ratify or confirm; 4, to keep secure or secret; 5, to fill up the cracks or crevices of.

seal brown the dark brown color of the fur of the seal after dyeing.

[1]seal-er (sēl′ĕr), *n.* one who or that which seals; esp., in the U. S., an officer who inspects weights and measures.

[2]seal-er (sēl′ĕr), *n.* a sailor or vessel engaged in the trade of hunting seals.

seal-ing wax a mixture of shellac, resin, and turpentine, that softens when heated and hardens quickly on cooling: used for sealing letters, etc.

sea li-on any of several large seals found in the Pacific Ocean.

seal-skin (sēl′skĭn″), *n.* the skin of a fur seal, or a garment made from it.

seam (sēm), *n.* 1, the line formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together; 2, a visible line of junction or union, as between two boards; 3, a scar; 4, in geology, a layer or bed of mineral or rock; as, a *seam* of coal:—*v.t.* 1, to form a junction or union upon or of; join or sew together, as a garment; 2, to scar; line; 3, to knit with a certain kind of stitch.—*adj.* **seam′less.**

sea-man (sē′măn), *n.* [*pl.* seamen (-mĕn)], a sailor.—*n.* **sea′man-ship.**

sea mew a sea gull; esp., one of the European sea gulls.

seam-stress (sēm′strĕs), *n.* a woman whose occupation is sewing; needlewoman. Also, **semp′stress.**

seam-y (sēm′ĭ), *adj.* 1, showing, or having, seams, esp. roughly finished seams; 2, hence, of low character; rough; hard and unpleasant; as, the *seamy* side of life.

sé-ance (sā′äns), *Fr.* sā″äns′), *n.* 1, a meeting or session; 2, a meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit messages.

sea-plane (sē′plān″), *n.* an airplane so made that it can alight or travel upon the water: also called *hydro-airplane* and, erroneously, *hydroplane.*

sea-port (sē′pōrt″), *n.* a town, harbor, or port on the seashore, or at a point easy of access to seagoing vessels.

sear (sēr), *v.t.* 1, to dry up; wither; scorch; 2, to burn to dryness and hardness on the surface; brand; cauterize; 3, to render callous or unfeeling:—*adj.* (also, *sere*), withered; dried; blasted.

search (sûrch), *v.t.* 1, to seek for; look for; as, to *search* a house; 2, to go over and examine; explore; test:—*v.i.* 1, to seek; 2, to make careful inquiry:—*n.* 1, the act of seeking or looking for something; 2, scrutiny; careful investigation; examination.—*adj.* **search′a-ble.**—*n.* **search′er.**

search-light (sûrch′līt″), *n.* an electric light arranged to revolve so that a powerful beam of light can be thrown in any direction.

search war-rant a warrant or written order giving a police officer authority to search a specified house.

sea-scape (sē′skāp), *n.* a picture showing a scene at sea.

sea ser-pent an enormous snakelike sea monster said to live in the ocean, and occasionally reported as seen.

sea-shore (sē′shōr″), *n.* the land bordering the sea.

sea-sick-ness (sē′sĭk″nĕs), *n.* nausea and dizziness caused by the motion of a ship.—*adj.* **sea′sick′.**

sea-side (sē′sīd″), *n.* the shore along the sea; the seashore.

sea-son (sē′zn), *n.* 1, any particular time as distinguished from others; as, the holiday *season*; 2, one of the four divisions of the year, as spring, summer, autumn, and winter; 3, a suitable or convenient time; as, the *season* for shooting; 4, a short time:—*v.t.* 1, to habituate, as to a climate; 2, to bring to the best state for using; as, to *season* timber; 3, to make more palatable, as with salt or spices; 4, to moderate:—*v.i.* 1, to grow fit for use; become acclimated; 2, to become dry and hard, as timber.—*adj.* **sea′son-al.**

sea-son-a-ble (sē′zn-ă-bl), *adj.* 1, occurring or done in good or proper time; opportune; 2, in keeping with the time of year; as, *seasonable* weather.—*adv.* **sea′son-a-bly.**—*n.* **sea′son-a-ble-ness.**

sea-son-ing (sē'zn-ing), *n.* that which is added to give relish to food, as salt or pepper, or other spice.

seat (sēt), *n.* **1,** the place, part, or object on which one sits; a bench, chair, stool, etc.; **2,** the place where anything flourishes; location; site; as, the brain is the *seat* of the intellect; **3,** residence; as, a country *seat;* **4,** the right to sit; membership, as in a legislative body or in a stock exchange; **5,** the sitting accommodation for one person; as, to have a *seat* for a play; **6,** a part supporting another part, as in a valve (see *valve,* illus.):—*v.t.* **1,** to place on a chair or bench; cause to sit down; **2,** to furnish with places to sit; **3,** to repair the bottom of, as a chair; **4,** to adjust on a seat, as a valve:—*v.i.* to fit well on its seat: said of a valve.

sea ur-chin any of various small sea animals, esp. a glove-shaped one having a thin, prickly shell.

sea wall an embankment for checking the encroachments of the sea or for breaking the force of the waves.

sea-ward (sē'wērd), *adj.* going toward, or situated in the direction of, the sea:—*adv.* in the direction of the sea. Also, *adv.* **sea'wards.**

sea-way (sē'wā"), *n.* **1,** the forward motion of a ship; headway; **2,** a rough *sea:* used in the expression *in a seaway.*

sea-weed (sē'wēd"), *n.* any plant growing in the sea, as kelp or sea lettuce.

sea-wor-thy (sē'wûr"*th*ĭ), *adj.* fit for a voyage on the open sea: said of a vessel.—*n.* **sea'wor"thi-ness.**

se-ba-ceous (sē-bā'shŭs), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or resembling, fat; **2,** containing or secreting fat; oily.

se-cant (sē'kănt), *adj.* cutting, esp. in two:—*n.* in geometry, a straight line which cuts a curve in two points.

se-cede (sē-sēd'), *v.i.* to withdraw from fellowship, union, or association, esp. from a political or religious body.—*n.* **se-ced'er.**

se-ces-sion (sē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the formal withdrawal or separation from the communion or association of others; **2,** the withdrawal of a State from the Federal Union.—*n.* **se-ces'sion-ism.**—*n.* **se-ces'sion-ist.**

se-clude (sē-klōōd'), *v.t.* **1,** to withdraw or keep apart from others; **2,** to place in solitude; keep, or shut, out.

se-clu-sion (sē-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* withdrawal from others; privacy; retirement.—*adj.* **se-clu'sive.**

sec-ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *adj.* **1,** immediately following the first: the ordinal of *two;* next to the first in order of place or time; **2,** next to the first in value, excellence, merit, dignity, or importance; inferior; subordinate; as, a *second* lieutenant; **3,** being of the same kind as another that has gone before; as, a *second* Brutus:—*n.* **1,** one who or that which is next to the first in place, rank, excellence, or power; **2,** one who attends a person who fights a duel; a backer; **3,** the 60th part of a minute or of a degree; **4,** an article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best:—*v.t.* **1,** to act as an assistant or supporter of; assist; **2,** in parliamentary practice, to support, as a motion; **3,** to encourage.—*n.* **sec'ond-er.**

sec-ond-a-ry (sĕk'ŭn-dā-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** following next in order after the first; of second place, origin, rank, etc.; subordinate; inferior; **2,** resultant; derived from something else as its source; as, *secondary* authority; **3,** in electrical usage, designating, or pertaining to, an induced current or its circuit: **secondary school,** a high school, or any school of high-school grade:—*n.* [*pl.* **secondaries** (-rĭz)], any of the quill feathers that grow on the second joint of a bird's wing.—*adv.* **sec'ond-a-ri-ly.**—*adv.* **sec'ond-ly.**

sec-ond-hand (sĕk'ŭnd-hănd"), *adj.* **1,** taken on another's authority; **2,** not new; taken or bought from another; **3,** dealing in goods that are not new.

sec-ond–rate (sĕk'ŭnd-rāt"), *adj.* not first-class; second in size, rank, or quality; as, a *second-rate* hotel.

sec-ond–sight (sĕk'ŭnd-sīt"), *n.* ability to foresee events or to see that which is not visible; clairvoyance.

se-cre-cy (sē'krē-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **secrecies** (-sĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being hidden; concealment; retirement; **2,** the ability to keep things to oneself.

se-cret (sē'krĕt), *adj.* **1,** not revealed; withdrawn from public view; as, a *secret* treaty; **2,** secluded; retired; as, a *secret* place; **3,** mysterious; occult; as, the *secret* operations of nature: **secret service,** government detective service:—*n.* **1,** that which is purposely concealed or left untold; **2,** something not known; as, the *secrets* of nature; **3,** a secret reason or cause.—*adv.* **se'cret-ly.**

sec-re-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **secretaries** (-rĭz)], **1,** one who does writing for another; esp., one who attends to correspondence and business for a company or an individual; **2,** an executive who transacts the business of a government department; **3,** a writing desk.—*adj.* **sec're-ta'ri-al.**—*n.* **sec're-ta-ry-ship".**

se-crete (sē-krēt'), *v.t.* **1,** to hide or conceal; **2,** in physiology and biology, to form by separation from the blood or sap; as, the liver *secretes* bile.—*adj.* **se-cre'-tive.**—*n.* **se-cre'tive-ness.**—*adj.* **se-cre'to-ry.**

se-cre-tion (sē-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1,** in physiology, the act or process of separating from a circulating fluid materials out of which a new substance is made; **2,** any such substance, as saliva; **3,** the act of hiding.

sect (sĕkt), *n.* **1,** a number of persons who, following a teacher or leader, hold certain opinions; a following; party; **2,** a religious denomination.

sec-ta-ri-an (sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, a certain denomination or party; **2,** devoted to a certain party or religious denomination; **3,** hence, narrow-minded; bigoted:—*n.* a member of a denomination or party.—*n.* **sec-ta'ri-an-ism.**

sec-ta-ry (sĕk'tă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **sectaries** (-rĭz)], **1,** a member or supporter of a religious denomination or a party; **2,** one who separates from an established church.

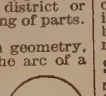
sec-tile (sĕk'tĭl), *adj.* capable of being cut smoothly with a knife.

sec-tion (sĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of cutting; separation by cutting; **2,** a part or portion cut off; **3,** a representation of an object as if cut in two crosswise or lengthwise by a plane; as, a transverse *section* of a steam radiator; **4,** a division or subdivision of a chapter; also, the character ‡§| marking

it; 5, a distinct part of a country, people, community, or class; 6, a certain length of railway track for whose condition a certain gang of men is responsible; 7, in a sleeping car, a compartment including an upper and a lower berth:—*v.t.* to divide or cut into sections.

sec-tion-al (sĕk'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to a certain district or part of a country, local; 2, consisting of parts.—*n.* **sec'tion-al-ism.**

sec-tor (sĕk'tẽr), *n.* in geometry, a figure bounded by the arc of a plane curve and the radii drawn from the extremities of the arc.



SECTOR OF A CIRCLE

sec-u-lar (sĕk'ū-lăr), *adj.* 1, pertaining to this present world, or to things not sacred; as, *secular* music; 2, not bound by monastic vows, as certain priests.—*n.* **sec'u-lar'i-ty.**—*adv.* **sec'u-lar-ly.**

sec-u-lar-ism (sĕk'ū-lăr-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the principles or beliefs of those opposed to religious faith; 2, the quality or state of being devoted to the practical affairs of life, rather than to sacred matters.—*n.* **sec'u-lar-ist.**

sec-u-lar-ize (sĕk'ū-lăr-īz), *v.t.* 1, to convert from sacred to secular or common use, as a building; 2, to render worldly; as, to *secularize* the Sabbath; 3, to release from sacred or monastic vows, as a priest.—*n.* **sec'u-lar-i-za'tion.**

se-cure (sē-kūr'), *adj.* 1, free from fear or danger; safe; protected; 2, confident; 3, careless; 4, certain; assured: with *of*; 5, firm; steady; as, a *secure* foundation:—*v.t.* 1, to make safe; protect; 2, to guarantee; 3, to make fast; 4, to gain possession of; 5, to put beyond chance of losing; as, to *secure* oneself against loss.—*adv.* **se-cure'ly.**—*n.* **se-cure'ness.**—*adj.* **se-cur'a-ble.**

se-cu-ri-ty (sē-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* securities (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being safe or protected; certainty; 2, something given to guarantee the fulfilment of a contract, payment of a debt, etc.; pledge; surety; backing; as, *security* for a loan; 3, evidence of debt or ownership, as stocks, notes, bonds, etc.; 4, one who becomes responsible for another; 5, in *pl.*, shares or bonds that may be bought and sold in the money market.

se-dan (sē-dăn'), *n.* 1, formerly, a portable covered chair, used as a vehicle for carrying one passenger, borne by two men by means of a pole on either side: also called *sedan chair*; 2, a closed automobile for five or more passengers, with a single compartment for driver and passengers.

se-date (sē-dāt'), *adj.* calm; composed; quiet; serious; habitually staid.—*adv.* **se-date'ly.**—*n.* **se-date'ness.**

sed-a-tive (sĕd'ā-tĭv), *adj.* tending to calm or soothe; quieting:—*n.* something having a calming, soothing effect.

sed-en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rĭ), *adj.* 1, accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; 2, marked by, or requiring, much sitting; as, *sedentary* work; 3, sluggish; inactive; 4, remaining in one place.—*adv.* **sed'en-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **sed'en-ta-ri-ness.**

sedge (sĕj), *n.* any of many grasslike herbs growing in marshes.—*adj.* **sedg'y.**

sed-i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* 1, the solid substance which settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees; settlings; 2, in geology, matter deposited, as by water.—*adj.* **sed'i-men'tal.**—*n.* **sed'i-men-ta'tion.**

sed-i-men-ta-ry (sĕd'ĭ-mĕn'tā-rĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or composed of, dregs or lees; 2, in geology, designating rocks formed of material deposited by water or, sometimes, by wind, as sands, muds, and volcanic earths.

se-di-tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* any offense against the state not actually reaching the point of insurrection or treason; the stirring up of discontent or rebellious feeling against lawful authority.

se-di-tious (sē-dĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, like, or tending to excite, rebellion against lawful authority; as, *seditious* behavior; 2, guilty of rebellion, or of exciting rebellion, against lawful authority; as, a *seditious* person.—*adv.* **se-di'tious-ly.**

se-duce (sē-dūs'), *v.t.* 1, to draw away from the paths of right, duty, or virtue, by flattery, promises, etc.; lead astray; 2, specif., to persuade (a woman) to give up her chastity.—*n.* **se-duc'er.**—*n.* **se-duc'tion.**—*adj.* **se-duc'tive.**—*adv.* **se-duc'tive-ly.**—*n.* **se-duc'tive-ness.**

sed-u-lous (sĕd'ū-lŭs), *adj.* steadily industrious and persevering in business and endeavor; diligent; tireless.—*adv.* **sed'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **sed'u-lous-ness.**

[1]see (sē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* saw (sō), *p.p.* seen (sēn), *p.pr.* see'ing], 1, to perceive by the eye; behold; 2, to discern mentally; as, to *see* a joke; 3, to escort; as, he *saw* the visitor to the door; 4, to take care of or make sure: with *that*; as, *see* that you address him properly; 5, to visit or secure an interview with; as, we went to *see* her; 6, to admit to one's presence; receive; meet; as, she refused to *see* us:—*v.i.* 1, to possess or use the power of sight; 2, to comprehend; perceive mentally; discern: often with *into* or *through*; 3, to consider; reflect; as, will you do it? I will *see*; 4, to take care; attend; as, *see* to the dinner; 5, to look:—obsolete except as an imperative or interjection.

[2]see (sē), *n.* the official local seat of a bishop, or cf the Pope; hence, the episcopal or papal rank, office, authority, or jurisdiction.

seed (sēd), *n.* [*pl.* seeds (sēdz); collectively, seed], 1, that part of a plant, the ovule, which holds the embryo, or life-containing germ of the future plant; 2, popularly, any small, seedlike fruit; 3, first principle or source; that from which anything springs; as, *seeds* of discord; 4, offspring; descendants:—*v.t.* 1, to sow, or shed, the seed; 2, to go to seed:—*v.t.* 1, to sprinkle with seed, as a lawn; sow; 2, to remove the seeds from, as raisins.—*n.* **seed'er.**—*adj.* **seed'less.**

seed leaf a cotyledon, or leaflike part, first pushed up from a seed: not a true leaf.

seed-ling (sēd'lĭng), *n.* 1, a plant grown from a seed; 2, a very small or young plant or tree.

seeds-man (sēdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* seedsmen (-mĕn)], 1, one who sows seeds; 2, one whose business it is to sell seed.

seed-time (sēd'tīm'), *n.* the proper season for sowing seed.

seed-y (sēd'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** full of seed; having run to seed; **2,** *Colloq.,* shabby; threadbare; looking or feeling wretched, as after a spree.—*n.* **seed'i-ness.**

see-ing (sē'ĭng), *n.* the act or power of sight; vision:—*conj.* inasmuch as; considering; since: followed by *that.*

seek (sēk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sought (sôt), *p.pr.* seek'ĭng], **1,** to go in search of; **2,** to aim at; as, to *seek* wealth; **3,** to ask or appeal for; as, to *seek* aid; **4,** to resort to; as, he *sought* the theater for recreation; **5,** to attempt or try; as, he *sought* to go back:—*v.i.* to make search; inquire; make effort to find someone or something.—*n.* **seek'er.**

seem (sēm), *v.i.* **1,** to appear; look; have the semblance of; as, the sky *seems* blue; **2,** to appear to exist; as, there *seems* no need of hurry; **3,** to appear to one's own mind; as, I *seemed* to be floating in space.

seem-ing (sēm'ĭng), *p.adj.* apparent; often, having appearance without reality; as, *seeming* truth:—*n.* appearance; show, esp. false show.—*adv.* **seem'ing-ly.**

seem-ly (sēm'lĭ), *adj.* fit or becoming; decent; proper; suited to the circumstances, character, or end desired; as, *seemly* behavior.—*n.* **seem'li-ness.**

seen (sēn), past participle of the irregular verb *see.*

seep (sēp), *v.i.* to leak out slowly; ooze; trickle.—*n.* **seep'age.**

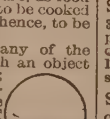
se-er (sē'ẽr; sēr), *n.* **1,** one who sees; **2,** one who foresees future events; a prophet.

seer-suck-er (sēr'sŭk"ẽr), *n.* a thin, linen or cotton fabric with alternating, usually crinkly, stripes.

see-saw (sē"sô"), *n.* **1,** motion to and fro, or up and down, as on a balanced plank; **2,** a plank balanced on some support, enabling those who sit at the ends to move up and down alternately:—*v.i.* to move up and down or backward and forward.

seethe (sēth), *v.t.* to boil; prepare, as food in a hot liquid:—*v.i.* **1,** to be cooked in boiling water; also, to boil; **2,** hence, to be violently agitated.

seg-ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** any of the divisions into which an object naturally separates or is divided; a portion; part; section; as, a *segment* of an orange; **2,** in plane geometry, a part of a line cut off from a figure by another line or lines; also, a part of a circle included between an arc and its chord; **3,** a part of an animal naturally marked off as a unit structure or group, as a vertebra of a backbone.—*adj.* **seg-men'tal.**—*adj.* **seg'men-ta-ry.**



SEGMENT OF A CIRCLE

seg-re-gate (sĕg'rē-gāt), *v.t.* to separate from others or from the main body; set apart; isolate, as a person with a contagious disease.—*n.* **seg"re-ga'tion.**

seign-ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* **1,** a lord; gentleman; **2,** in law, a lord of a manor.—*adj.* **seign-io'ri-al.**

seign-ior-age (sēn'yẽr-ĕj), *n.* **1,** something claimed or taken by sovereign right or authority; as, *seigniorage* is charged on metal brought by private persons to the royal mint to be coined; **2,** a charge or payment for the use of a right, as a copyright or patent; a royalty.

seign-ior-y (sēn'yŏr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* seigniories (-ĭz)], **1,** the power or authority of a sovereign lord, extending to fealty and rent service; **2,** the territory of a seignior, or lord of the manor; a principality or province.

seine (sān; sēn), *n.* a large fishing net, equipped with sinkers and floats:—*v.t.* to catch (fish) with such a net:—*v.i.* to fish with a seine.

seis-mic (sīs'mĭk; sīz'mĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, an earthquake. Also, **seis'mi-cal.**—*adj.* **seis'mal.**

seis-mo-graph (sīs'mō-grăf; sīz'-), *n.* an instrument for making an automatic record of the time of occurrence, duration, direction, and intensity of an earthquake.—*adj.* **seis"mo-graph'ic.**—*n.* **seis-mog'ra-phy** (sīs-mŏg'rā-fĭ; sĭz-).

seis-mol-o-gy (sīs-mŏl'ō-jĭ; sīz-), *n.* the scientific study of earthquakes, their causes and results.—*n.* **seis-mol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **seis"mo-log'i-cal.**

seis-mom-e-ter (sīs-mŏm'ē-tẽr; sĭz-), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity, direction, and duration of earthquakes.—*adj.* **seis"mo-met'ric** (sīs"mō-mĕt'rĭk; sĭz-).

seize (sēz), *v.t.* **1,** to take possession of forcibly or suddenly; **2,** to grasp; snatch; take hold of; **3,** to comprehend or understand; as, to *seize* an idea; **4,** (preferably, *seise*), in law, to put in possession; have in legal possession: usually passive; as, to be *seized* of an estate; **5,** to fasten with several lashings of cord; as, to *seize* ropes together.—*adj.* **seiz'a-ble.**—*n.* **seiz'er.**

seiz-ing (sēz'ĭng), *n.* small rope or cord for lashing ropes or cables together.

sei-zure (sē'zhûr), *n.* **1,** the act of taking possession of; **2,** a sudden attack, as of a disease; as, a *seizure* of pneumonia.

sel-dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* rarely; not often; at long intervals of time.

se-lect (sē-lĕkt'), *adj.* **1,** chosen or picked out; **2,** hence, of great excellence; **3,** *Colloq.,* exclusive; made up of chosen persons; as, a *select* club:—*v.t.* to take by choice from among others; choose.—*n.* **se-lec'tor.**—*n.* **se-lec'tion.**—*adj.* **se-lec'tive.**—*n.* **se"lec-tiv'i-ty.**

se-lect-man (sē-lĕkt'măn), *n.* [*pl.* selectmen (-mĕn)], one of a board of officials chosen annually in most New England towns, to transact the general public business of the town.

se-le-ni-um (sē-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* a nonmetallic element, chemically resembling sulphur and tellurium: valuable in making glass, as a bleaching agent, etc.

self (sĕlf), *n.* [*pl.* selves (sĕlvz)], **1,** one's own person or character; personality; as, "to thine own *self* be true"; **2,** personification; as, she was beauty's *self*; **3,** one's own private interest; as, a person who lives for *self* is unhappy:—*adj.* same or very: used in composition; as, *self*same.—*adj.* **self'less.**

self-act-ing (sĕlf"=ăk'tĭng), *adj.* having the power to act or move of itself; automatic.—*n.* **self"-ac'tion.**

self-as-ser-tion (sĕlf"=ă-sûr'shŭn), *n.* **1,** insistence on one's own opinions, rights, or claims; **2,** a putting oneself forward in an arrogant or presumptuous manner.—*adj.* **self"-as-ser'tive.**

self-col·ored (sĕlf″-kŭl′ĕrd), *adj.* **1,** all of one color; **2,** of the natural color. Also, **self″-col′oured.**

self-com-mand (sĕlf″-kō-mănd′), *n.* poise; self-possession.

self-com-pla-cent (sĕlf″-kŏm-plā′-sĕnt), *adj.* pleased with oneself or with one's opinions or conduct; self-satisfied. —*n.* **self″-com-pla′cen-cy.**

self-con-ceit (sĕlf″-kŏn-sēt′), *n.* an exaggerated estimate of one's own abilities or powers; vanity; egotism; self-esteem.—*adj.* **self″-con-ceit′ed.**

self-con-fi-dence (sĕlf″-kŏn′fĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1,** a state of feeling sure of one's own ability; **2,** sometimes, conceited assurance.—*adj.* **self″-con′fi-dent.** —*adv.* **self″-con′fi-dent-ly.**

self-con-scious (sĕlf″-kŏn′shŭs), *adj.* **1,** aware of one's own actions, manner, feeling, etc.; **2,** embarrassed by the observation of others.—*adv.* **self″-con′-scious-ly.**—*n.* **self″-con′scious-ness.**

self-con-tained (sĕlf″-kŏn-tānd′), *adj.* **1,** in control of one's own actions; **2,** keeping one's affairs to oneself.

self-con-trol (sĕlf″-kŏn-trōl′), *n.* the act, power, or habit of controlling one's desires, acts, and emotions.

self-de-fense (sĕlf″-dē-fĕns′), *n.* **1,** the act of protecting one's own person, property, or name; **2,** in law, the act of resisting with force an unlawful attack upon one's own person or property, or upon the persons or property of those whom one has a legal right to defend. Also, **self″-de-fence′.**

self-de-ny-ing (sĕlf″-dē-nī′ĭng), *adj.* setting aside one's own desires or preferences for the sake of those of others.—*n.* **self″-de-ni′al.**

self-es-teem (sĕlf″-ĕs-tēm′), *n.* **1,** proper respect for oneself; **2,** often, an unjustly high opinion of oneself.

self-ev-i-dent (sĕlf″-ĕv′ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* appearing clearly without need of proof.—*adv.* **self″-ev′i-dent-ly.**

self-gov-ern-ment (sĕlf″-gŭv′ẽrn-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** government by the joint action of the people of a nation rather than by a sovereign; **2,** a form of organization modeled on the national one, existing in a state, town, school, etc.—*adj.* **self″-gov′ern-ing.**

self-im-por-tant (sĕlf″-ĭm-pôr′tănt), *adj.* valuing oneself too highly; conceited.—*n.* **self″-im-por′tance.**

self-in-ter-est (sĕlf″-ĭn′tẽr-ĕst), *n.* undue regard for one's own interest, regardless of the rights of others; selfishness.

self-ish (sĕl′fĭsh), *adj.* **1,** putting one's own wishes and advantages before the wishes and advantages of others; centered in self, as a person; **2,** caused or marked by undue regard for oneself; as, a *selfish* act.—*adv.* **self′ish-ly.**—*n.* **self′ish-ness.**

self-love (sĕlf″-lŭv′), *n.* fondness of oneself; the tendency to put one's own happiness first; egoism.

self-made (sĕlf′-mād″), *adj.* having risen by one's own effort from poverty and low position to wealth and power.

self-pos-sessed (sĕlf″-pō-zĕst′), *adj.* having or showing composure and calmness; not embarrassed or confused.—*n.* **self″-pos-ses′sion.**

self-re-li-ance (sĕlf″-rē-lī′ăns), *n.* reliance on, or confidence in, one's own ability, efforts, or judgment.—*adj.* **self″-re-li′ant.**

self-re-spect (sĕlf″-rē-spĕkt′), *n.* a proper regard for one's own person and character; commendable self-esteem.—*adj.* **self″-re-spect′ing.**

self-right-eous (sĕlf″-rī′chŭs), *adj.* upright in one's own eyes.—*n.* **self″-right′eous-ness.**

self-sac-ri-fice (sĕlf″-săk′rĭ-fīs; -fĭz), *n.* the sacrifice of one's own self or one's personal interests or welfare, for the sake of duty or other high motive.

self-same (sĕlf′-sām″), *adj.* exactly the same; not different; identical.

self-sat-is-fied (sĕlf″-săt′ĭs-fīd), *adj.* entirely pleased with oneself or with one's opinions or conduct.—*n.* **self″-sat′is-fac′tion.**

self-start-er (sĕlf″-stär′tẽr), *n.* **1,** an automatic or partly automatic device for starting an internal-combustion engine; **2,** an internal-combustion engine equipped with such a mechanism.

self-suf-fi-cient (sĕlf″-sŭ-fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** needing no aid from another; **2,** having undue confidence in one's own powers or endowments; haughty.—*n.* **self″-suf-fi′cien-cy.**

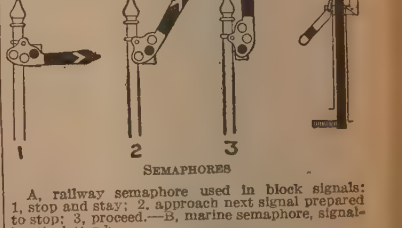
sell (sĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sold (sōld), *p.pr.* sell′ing], **1,** to give in return for a price, esp. for money, **2,** to barter away, esp. in violation of duty or trust; betray for a reward, as one's country:—*v.i.* **1,** to dispose of goods for a price; **2,** to be sold.—*n.* **sell′er.**

Selt-zer wa-ter (sĕlt′sẽr), a sparkling, alkaline, mineral water with medicinal properties.

sel-vage (sĕl′vĕj), *n.* the edge of cloth so woven as to prevent raveling Also, **sel′vedge.**

selves (sĕlvz), plural form of the irregular noun *self.*

sem-a-phore (sĕm′ȧ-fōr), *n.* **1,** an apparatus for signaling by means of mechanical arms, lanterns, flags, etc.; **2,** in the army, a system of signaling in which letters are represented by various positions of the arms in relation to the body.



SEMAPHORES

A, railway semaphore used in block signals: 1, stop and stay; 2, approach next signal prepared to stop; 3, proceed.—B, marine semaphore, signaling the letter *K*.

sem-blance (sĕm′blăns), *n.* **1,** image; representation; **2,** resemblance; **3,** outside appearance; hence, pretense; as, the *semblance* of truth.

se-mes-ter (sē-mĕs′tĕr), *n.* **1,** a period of six months; **2,** specif., one of the two terms of a college or university year.

sem-i-an-nu-al (sĕm″ĭ-ăn′ū-ăl), *adj.* occurring, published, etc., each half year, or twice a year; as, *semiannual* interest payments.—*adv.* **sem″i-an′nu-al-ly.**

sem-i-cir-cle (sĕm′ĭ-sûr″kl), *n.* a half circle.—*adj.* **sem″i-cir′cu-lar.**

sem-i-cir-cum-fer-ence (sĕm″ĭ-sĕr-kŭm′fĕr-ĕns), *n.* an arc of 180°; half of a circumference.

sem-i-co-lon (sĕm′ĭ-kō″lŏn), *n.* a mark of punctuation [;] indicating, in English, a pause somewhat greater than that marked by a comma.

sem-i-month-ly (sĕm″ĭ-mŭnth′lĭ), *adj.* occurring or done every half month, or twice a month:—*n.* a thing appearing or made twice a month, as a periodical:—*adv.* at intervals of half a month.

sem-i-nar (sĕm″ĭ-när″), *n.* a group of advanced students, as in a college, pursuing, under the guidance of an instructor, an advanced course of study, esp. original research in a particular line; seminary.

sem-i-na-ry (sĕm′ĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* seminaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a place of education; a high school, academy, or college, esp. a theological school; **2,** a group of students engaged in original research; a seminar; **3,** a place where anything is developed.

sem-i-sol-id (sĕm″ĭ-sŏl′ĭd), *adj.* not wholly solid or firm.

Sem-ite (sĕm′ĭt), *n.* one of a race, the descendants, or reputed descendants, of Shem, including the Jews, Arabs, Babylonians, etc. Also, **Shem′ite.**

Sem-it-ic (sĕ-mĭt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to Shem or his descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of the races akin to it, as the Phœnicians, Assyrians, Arabs, etc.; **2,** designating, or pertaining to, the family of languages spoken by the Semites, as Hebrew and Arabic:—*n.* the Semitic languages collectively. Also, **Shem-it′ic.**

sem-i-tone (sĕm′ĭ-tōn″), *n.* in music, properly, a tone at an interval of half a step from a given tone; also, commonly, the interval, preferably called *half step.*—*adj.* **sem″i-ton′ic** (sĕm″ĭ-tŏn′ĭk).

sem-i-vow-el (sĕm′ĭ-vou″ĕl), *n.* **1,** a sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or having the character of both, as *w* or *y* and, sometimes, *l* and *r* and the nasals *m*, *ng* and *n*; **2,** the letter or letters representing such a sound.

sem-i-week-ly (sĕm″ĭ-wēk′lĭ), *adj.* occurring, coming, or made, twice a week:—*n.* that which comes or occurs twice a week; specif., a periodical so issued.

sem-pi-ter-nal (sĕm″pĭ-tûr′năl), *adj.* everlasting; immortal.

sen-ate (sĕn′ăt), *n.* **1,** a council of state; **2,** in ancient Rome, an assembly of elders, chosen from the nobility, at first as an advisory body and later as the supreme council of state; **3,** an assembly or council of citizens invested with governmental powers; a legislative body: **Senate,** the upper and smaller branch of various legislatures, as in the U. S., France, and Italy.

sen-a-tor (sĕn′ă-tẽr), *n.* a member of the upper house, or senate, of certain legislatures.—*n.* **sen′a-tor-ship″.**—*adj.* **sen″a-to′ri-al.**

send (sĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sent (sĕnt), *p.pr.* send′ing], **1,** to throw, cast, or drive; as, to *send* a ball; **2,** to cause to go; dispatch; as, to *send* a messenger; **3,** to inflict; bestow; **4,** to drive; as, grief *sent* him to ruin; **5,** to cause to be conveyed or transmitted, as greetings:—*v.i.* to dispatch a messenger, agent, or the like:—*n.* the motion of a wave which carries a vessel forward.—*n.* **send′er**

sen-es-chal (sĕn′ĕ-shăl), *n.* an official in the castle of a noble of the Middle Ages, whose duties were those of a steward with military authority.

se-nile (sē′nīl; sē′nĭl), *adj.* pertaining to old age.—*n.* **se-nil′i-ty.**

sen-ior (sēn′yẽr), *adj.* **1,** before others in age, dignity, rank, or office; as, the *senior* member of the firm; **2,** elder; **3,** in the U. S., pertaining to the last year of a high-school or college course:—*n.* **1,** one who is before others in age, dignity, rank, or office; **2,** a student in the final year of his high-school or college course.—*n.* **sen-ior′i-ty.**

sen-na (sĕn′ă), *n.* the dried leaves of the cassia plant, used as a medicine.

***se-ñor** (sā-nyōr′), [Span.], *n.* [*pl.* señores (sā-nyō′rās)], **1,** a Spanish title of courtesy meaning *Mr.* or *Sir*; **2,** a gentleman, esp. in Spain.—*n. fem.* ***se-ño′ra.**

***se-ño-ri-ta** (sā″nyō-rē′tă), [Span.], *n.* **1,** Miss: a Spanish title of courtesy given to an unmarried woman; **2,** a young lady, esp. in Spain.

sen-sa-tion (sĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a state of feeling produced by the action of an outside force upon the body; **2,** any feeling or emotion; **3,** a cause of interest or excitement; as, the new tenor was the *sensation* of the day.

sen-sa-tion-al (sĕn-sā′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to bodily sensation; **2,** exciting great interest; as, a *sensational* escape; **3,** intended to work on the feelings; as, a *sensational* novel.—*adv.* **sen-sa′tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **sen-sa′tion-al-ism.**

sense (sĕns), *n.* **1,** the power by which objects are seen or felt physically or mentally through certain bodily organs; **2,** the power to see or feel through one special organ; as, the *sense* of sight, of smell, etc.; **3,** bodily feeling in general; as, a *sense* of pleasure; **4,** the power of perceiving relations of a particular kind; as, her *sense* of propriety; **5,** normal understanding; as, a man of no *sense*; **6,** meaning; as, the *sense* of a remark; **7,** that which is wise or sound; as, talk *sense*:—*v.t.* **1,** to perceive by the senses; **2,** *Colloq.,* to grasp the meaning of.—*adj.* **sense′less.**—*adv.* **sense′less-ly.**—*n.* **sense′less-ness.**

sen-si-ble (sĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of affecting the senses, or of making an impression on the mind through the bodily organs; as, *sensible* heat; **2,** capable of receiving impressions from external objects; as, the ear is *sensible* to sound; **3,** having some particular feeling; aware; as, *sensible* of being tired; **4,** marked by good judgment; reasonable; **5,** great enough to

be perceived; as, a *sensible* difference; **6**, mentally or emotionally sensitive.—*adv.* **sen'si-bly.**—*n.* **sen"si-bil'i-ty.**

sen-si-tive (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, having sense, sensibility, or feeling; capable of receiving impressions from external objects; **2**, easily affected or changed, esp. by certain outside agents; as, a camera has a *sensitive* plate; a *sensitive* balance.—*adv.* **sen'si-tive-ly.**—*n.* **sen'si-tive-ness.**

sen-si-tize (sĕn'sĭ-tīz), *v.t.* **1**, to make alive to outside impressions; cause to feel quickly and keenly; **2**, to make capable of being acted upon by rays of the sun, X rays, etc., as a photographic plate or film.—*n.* **sen'si-tiz"er.**—*n.* **sen"si-ti-za'tion.**

sen-so-ry (sĕn'sō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to feeling; as, *sensory* impulses; **2**, conveying impulses which result in sensation: applied to nerves. *-adj.* **sen-so'ri-al.**

sen-su-al (sĕn'shōō-ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the senses; **2**, not spiritual or mental; basely material; gross; **3**, controlled by the passions or appetites.—*adv.* **sen'su-al-ly.**—*n.* **sen"su-al'i-ty.**—*n.* **sen'su-al-ism.**—*n.* **sen'su-al-ist.**

sen-su-ous (sĕn'shōō-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining or appealing to the senses; as, *sensuous* music; **2**, easily affected through the senses; quickly responsive to the pleasures to be received through the senses.—*adv.* **sen'su-ous-ly.**—*n.* **sen'su-ous-ness.**

sent (sĕnt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *send.*

sen-tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* **1**, way of thinking; judgment; opinion; **2**, in law, judgment pronounced by a court; **3**, in grammar, a series of words containing a subject and a predicate, and expressing a complete thought:—*v.t.* to condemn by judgment of a court.—*n.* **sen'tenc-er.**—*adj.* **sen-ten'tial.**

sen-ten-tious (sĕn-tĕn'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, terse; **2**, given to pithy sayings, wise maxims, etc.—*adv.* **sen-ten'tious-ly.**—*n.* **sen-ten'tious-ness.**

sen-ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; sĕn'shĕnt), *adj.* **1**, able to feel or perceive; **2**, having sensation or feeling.—*adv.* **sen'ti-ent-ly.**—*n.* **sen'ti-ence.**

sen-ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, an opinion or state of mind based on feeling rather than on reason; **2**, refinement of feeling; quickness to feel; hence, a tendency to form emotional judgments; **3**, a thought or opinion expressed in words but considered as distinct from them: as, I like the *sentiment* but dislike the language; **4**, a sentence expressing some important or agreeable thought; esp., a toast; **5**, an emotional attitude toward some particular matter; as, the prevailing *sentiment* toward prohibition.

sen-ti-men-tal (sĕn"tĭ-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* **1**, having, expressing, or given to, feeling or emotion; **2**, appealing to, or based on, feeling rather than reason; **3**, artificially or affectedly tender; having an excessive capacity for feeling or emotion; weakly affectionate.—*adv.* **sen"ti-men'tal-ly.**—*n.* **sen"ti-men'tal-ism.** *-n.* **sen"ti-men-tal'i-ty.**

sen-ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nĕl), *n.* one who watches or guards, esp. a soldier at a camp or fort, on guard against surprise.

sen-try (sĕn'trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sentries (-trĭz)], a sentinel, guard, or watch.

se-pal (sē'păl; sĕp'ăl), *n.* a leaf or section of the calyx of a flower (see *flower, receptacle,* illus.).—*adj.* **sep'al-ous.**

sep-a-ra-ble (sĕp'ă-ră-bl), *adj.* capable of being divided or distinguished.—*adv.* **sep'a-ra-bly.**—*n.* **sep'a-ra-ble-ness.**—*n.* **sep"a-ra-bil'i-ty.**

sep-a-rate (sĕp'ă-rāt), *v.t.* **1**, to part or divide; disunite; disconnect; **2**, to come in between; keep apart; **3**, to set apart from a number for a particular purpose:—*v.i.* **1**, to part; withdraw from each other; **2**, to disperse:—*adj.* (sĕp'ă-rāt), **1**, divided; not united: said of things once connected; **2**, distinct: said of things that have not been connected; as, every *separate* detail.—*adv.* **sep'a-rate-ly.**—*n.* **sep'a-rate-ness.**—*n.* **sep"a-ra'tion.**—*adj.* **sep'a-ra-tive.**

sep-a-ra-tist (sĕp'ă-ră-tĭst), *n.* one who divides himself from others; esp., one who withdraws from an established church; a dissenter.—*n.* **sep'a-ra-tism.**

sep-a-ra-tor (sĕp'ă-rā"tẽr), *n.* one who or that which divides: specif., any mechanical device for sorting or separating one thing from another; as, a cream *separator.*—*adj.* **sep'a-ra-to-ry.**

se-pi-a (sē'pĭ-ă), *n.* **1**, the European cuttlefish; **2**, a dark brown pigment prepared from the black secretion of the cuttlefish; also, the secretion.

se-poy (sē'poi), *n.* an Indian native employed as a soldier by a European government, esp. by Great Britain.

sep-sis (sĕp'sĭs), *n.* poisoning caused by putrefaction or decomposed matter, or by the presence of disease germs in the blood; septicæmia; blood poisoning.

Sep-tem-ber (sĕp-tĕm'bẽr), *n.* the ninth month.

sep-te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nă-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, consisting of, or relating to, the number seven; **2**, lasting seven years; **3**, occurring once in seven years.

sep-ten-ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1**, occurring once in seven years; **2**, lasting seven years.—*adv.* **sep-ten'ni-al-ly.**

sep-tic (sĕp'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, causing, or caused by, decay.

sep-ti-cæ-mi-a (sĕp"tĭ-sē'mĭ-ă), *n.* blood poisoning, caused by poisonous matter taken into the circulation: rarely called *septemia.* Also, **sep"ti-cē'mi-a.**—*adj.* **sep"ti-cæ'mic.**

sep-tu-a-ge-na-ri-an (sĕp"tū-ă-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* a person between 70 and 80 years old.

sep-tum (sĕp'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* septa (-tă)], any dividing wall, as in the nose or between the segments of an earthworm.

sep-ul-cher (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr), *n.* a grave or tomb; a place of burial:—*v.t.* to bury; entomb. Also, **sep'ul-chre.**

se-pul-chral (sē-pŭl'krăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a tomb or to the burial of the dead; **2**, gloomy or funereal; **3**, deep, grave, or hollow in tone.

sep-ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr), *n.* the act of burying the dead.

se-quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* **1**, a succeeding part; as, the *sequel* to a book; **2**, result; as, the *sequel* to his address was a riot.

se-quence (sē'kwĕns), *n.* **1**, the state of following in orderly series;

succession; 2, order of events in time; 3, result.—*adj.* **se-quen'tial.**—*adv.* **se-quen'tial-ly.**

se-quent (sē'kwĕnt), *adj.* following; succeeding: —*n.* a result; sequel.

se-ques-ter (sē-kwĕs'tẽr), *v.t.* 1, in law, to separate from the owner for a time; take possession of (property) until some claim is paid or established; 2, to cause to withdraw or retire; seclude.

se-ques-tered (sē-kwĕs'tẽrd), *p.adj.* secluded; retired; quiet.

se-ques-trate (sē-kwĕs'trāt), *v.t.* in law, to seize; hold as security for the claims of creditors.—*n.* **se'ques-tra'tion.**—*n.* **se'ques-tra'tor.**

se-quoi-a (sē-kwoi'ȧ), *n.* either of two evergreen trees of California, called *big tree* and *redwood*, respectively, which grow to immense size.

se-ragl-io (sē-räl'yō; sē-räl'yō), *n.* [*pl.* seragli (-yē); seraglios (-yōz)], the palace of the sultan of Turkey, esp. that part where the women are kept; a harem.

ser-aph (sĕr'ȧf), *n.* [*pl.* seraphs (-ȧfs); seraphim (-ȧ-fim)], an angel of the highest order; hence, any celestial being.

se-raph-ic (sē-rȧf'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a seraph; sublime; angelic.—*adv.* **se-raph'i-cal-ly.**

Serb (sûrb), *n.* 1, a Slavic inhabitant of Serbia (Servia) or of the adjoining Slavonic territories included in Yugoslavia; 2, the language of Serbia and the adjoining Slavonic territories.

Ser-bi-an (sûr'bĭ-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to Serbia, its language, or its inhabitants, or to the neighboring Slavonic territories and peoples:—*n.* 1, a native or an inhabitant of Serbia; 2, the language of the Serbians. Also, **Ser'vi-an.**

sere (sēr), *adj. Poetic*, dry; withered; as, a *sere* leaf. Also, **sear,** *Pfd. S.*

ser-e-nade (sĕr"ē-nād'), *n.* 1, music sung or played by a lover under the window of a lady; 2, a piece of music fitted to such an occasion:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to entertain by singing beneath a window.—*n.* **ser"e-nad'er.**

se-rene (sē-rēn'), *adj.* 1, clear and calm; 2, placid; composed.—*adv.* **se-rene'ly.**—*n.* **se-rene'ness.**—*n.* **se-ren'i-ty.**

serf (sûrf), *n.* 1, orig., a slave; 2, in medieval Europe, one attached to the land and transferred with it.—*n.* **serf'age.**—*n.* **serf'dom.**

serge (sûrj), *n.* a ribbed fabric of wool or silk, used as a material for clothing.

ser-geant (sär'jĕnt), *n.* 1, a sergeant at arms; 2, a police officer of minor rank; 3, a noncommissioned army or marine officer ranking next above a corporal: **sergeant at arms,** an officer in any judicial, legislative, or deliberative body, whose duty it is to preserve order, etc.—*n.* **ser'gean-cy.**

se-ri-al (sē'rĭ-ȧl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or consisting of, a succession of parts; occurring in regular succession; 2, published in successive parts or numbers; as, a *serial* story:—*n.* 1, a tale, photoplay, etc., issued in successive parts; 2, in England, a periodical.—*adv.* **se'ri-al-ly.**

se-ri-a-tim (sē"rĭ-ā'tĭm), *adv.* in regular order.

se-ries (sē'rēz; sē'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [*pl.* series], 1, a number of things or events succeeding one another in order, and similarly related; 2, in mathematics, a succession of terms each of which has a fixed relation to one or more of the preceding terms: **series circuit,** an electric circuit in which the parts are placed end to end and form a single continuous conductor: opp. of *parallel circuit.*

se-ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* 1, grave in character or conduct; 2, sincere; in earnest; 3, not to be trifled with; important; weighty; 4, disastrous; as, *serious* consequences.—*adv.* **se'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **se'ri-ous-ness.**

ser-mon (sûr'mŭn), *n.* 1, a formal talk or lecture on a moral or religious subject, often based on Scripture; 2, any serious address.—*adj.* **ser-mon'ic.**

ser-mon-ize (sûr'mŭn-īz), *v.i.* 1, to compose a sermon; 2, to preach:—*v.t.* to preach to.—*n.* **ser'mon-iz"er.**

se-rous (sē'rŭs), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, producing, or containing, serum, as membranes or cavities; 2, thin and watery, like serum; as, *serous* fluid.

ser-pent (sûr'pĕnt), *n.* 1, a snake, esp. a large snake; 2, a kind of firework; 3, a sly, treacherous person; 4, the devil.

ser-pen-tine (sûr'pĕn-tīn; sûr'pĕn-tĭn), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or like, a snake; moving or winding in coils or curves; 2, sly and crafty:—*n.* a kind of dull green rock, which takes a high polish.

ser-rate (sĕr'āt), *adj.* having tooth-shaped projections on the edge, like a saw; as, a *serrate* leaf (see *leaf,* illus.). Also, **ser'rat-ed.**—*n.* **ser-ra'tion.**

ser-ried (sĕr'ĭd), *adj.* crowded; pressed together; as, *serried* ranks.

se-rum (sē'rŭm), *n.* [*pl.* serums (-rŭmz); sera (-rȧ)], 1, the yellowish, clear, watery fluid left after the blood has coagulated and the clot has been removed; 2, any serous secretion, as lymph; 3, the thin part of milk separated from the curd; whey.

serv-ant (sûr'vȧnt), *n.* one who works for another, esp. for wages.

serve (sûrv), *v.t.* 1, to attend or wait upon; work for; 2, to render spiritual obedience to; worship; 3, to put on the table and distribute, as food; also, to wait upon at table, or in a shop; 4, to be of use to, esp. as a substitute: often with *for;* 5, to aid by good offices; as, to *serve* one's country; 6, to treat; deal with; act toward; as, he *served* me shamefully; 7, to supply at regular or stated times; provide, as milk; 8, to deliver, as a legal writ or summons; 9, in games, as tennis, to put (the ball) into play by means of a delivery to an opponent:—*v.i.* 1, to be employed by another; be a servant, slave, or employee; 2, to discharge the duties of any office or employment, as in the army or navy; 3, to be sufficient; act as substitute: answer the purpose: with *for;* 4, in games, as tennis, to put the ball in play by sending it to an opponent in the first stroke:—*n.* in games, as tennis, the act of serving the ball: also, the ball as served or the turn for serving.—*n.* **serv'er.**

Ser-vi-an (sûr'vĭ-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to the inhabitants or language of Serbia (Servia). See **Ser'bi-an,** *Pfd. S.*

serv-ice (sûr'vĭs), *n.* 1, the act or occupation of working for another; the rendering of any labor, office, or duty to another; 2, often in *pl.,* the work done for another; duty required or performed in any

office; 3, that which is required for use; a set of implements for some special purpose; as, a silver coffee *service*; 4, public exercises of worship; as, a Sabbath *service*; 5, the official duty or work required of a person, or appropriate to any office or charge; official function; specif., military or naval duty; 6, the operation of some system of employment or public benefit with an organization of its own, esp. when under government control; as, the civil *service*; 7, benefit; advantage; as, your act is of *service* to none; 8, the legal notification, to the person concerned, of the action of a court; the legal delivery of a writ; 9, in games, as tennis, that stroke of the ball which puts it in play.

serv-ice-a-ble (sûr'vis-ă-bl), *adj.* 1, fit for work or use; useful; 2, beneficial; helpful; 3, having good wearing qualities; durable.—*adv.* **serv'ice-a-bly.**—*n.* **serv'ice-a-ble-ness.**

ser-vi-ette (sûr"vĭ-ĕt'; *Fr.* sâr"vyĕt'), *n.* [*pl.* serviettes (-ĕts'; *Fr.* -vyĕt')], a table napkin.

ser-vile (sûr'vĭl; *Br.* sûr'vīl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or like, a slave or menial; 2, slavishly humble; cringing; fawning; as, *servile* fear; 3, living in a state of slavish dependence; 4, obedient; subject to: with *to*.—*adv.* **ser'vile-ly.**—*n.* **ser'vile-ness.**—*n.* **ser-vil'i-ty.**

ser-vi-tor (sûr'vĭ-tẽr), *n.* one who attends upon or serves another; a follower; adherent; specif., a male servant.

ser-vi-tude (sûr'vĭ-tūd), *n.* 1, the condition of a slave; a state of slavish dependence; bondage; slavery; 2, menial employment; voluntary subjection to a master; 3, labor enforced as a punishment.

ses-a-me (sĕs'ă-mē), *n.* any of several East Asian and South African herbs, bearing seeds from which an oil is obtained; also, the seeds.

ses-sile (sĕs'īl), *adj.* attached directly at its base; having no stalk, as a leaf or a flower:—*n.* an animal permanently attached to a base of support, as the oyster.

ses-sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, the time during which any school, court, council, or lawmaking body holds its sittings; 2, the sitting of such a body; 3, the governing body of a single congregation in the Presbyterian Church.—*adj.* **ses'sion-al.**

set (sĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* set, *p.pr.* set'ting], 1, to put into a sitting, or upright, position; also, to put in any spot, position, or direction; adjust; establish; fix; plant firmly; 2, to put upon a nest of eggs; as, to *set* a hen; also, to place (eggs) under a broody hen or other bird; 3, to render rigid or motionless; make firm, as jelly; make permanent, as a color; 4, to adjust in accordance with some standard; regulate; as, to *set* a clock; 5, to reduce from a state of fracture or dislocation, as a bone; 6, to fix or determine in advance; as, to *set* a price; 7, to mount or frame, as a gem; also, to adorn with, or as with, gems; as, to *set* a crown with jewels; 8, to fit or adapt, as music to words or words to music; 9, to arrange (type) in the proper order for reading:—*v.i.* 1, to sink down below the horizon, as the sun; 2, to become fixed; harden; become firm, as jelly or cement; 3, to apply oneself; as, to *set* to work; 4, to flow or tend; as, the current *sets* to the north; 5, to begin a journey; start: with *out*; as, to *set* out upon a journey:—*p.adj.* 1, fixed or established; stationary; 2, regular; deliberate; formal; as, a *set* speech; 3, determined; firm; immovable; obstinate; as, *set* in her views; 4, established; prescribed; as, a *set* form of prayer:—*n.* 1, the sinking of a heavenly body from sight; 2, the close, as of day or life; 3, flow or direction; tendency; current; 4, a number of things of the same kind associated or intended to be used together; as, a *set* of china; 5, a series of games played together, as in tennis; 6, a formal setting, as for a scene in a play or photoplay; 7, *Colloq.*, fit; way of shaping to the lines of the body; as, the *set* of a skirt.

set-back (sĕt'băk"), *n.* a forcing back to a point previously passed; relapse.

set—off (sĕt'-ôf"), *n.* 1, a thing set off against another thing; 2, in law, the discharge of a debt by setting against it a claim of the debtor; 3, the claim itself; 4, an ornament; 5, the projecting part of a wall.

se-ton (sē'tŭn), *n.* in medicine, a number of small strands of silk or linen inserted under the true skin, in order to produce an artificial sore; also, the running sore.

se-tose (sē'tōs; sē-tōs'), *adj.* covered with bristles; bristly.

set-tee (sĕ-tē'), *n.* a long bench with a back, seating more than one person.

set-ter (sĕt'ẽr), *n.* a kind of long-haired hunting dog trained to stand and point at game.

set-ting (sĕt'ĭng), *n.* 1, an insertion; that which is set in; 2, that in which something is fastened, as the mounting of a jewel; 3, a background for a play or story.

[1]set-tle (sĕt'l), *v.t.* 1, to place in a fixed position or state; establish in life or in a home; 2, to quiet; compose; as, to *settle* one's nerves; 3, to make up, as a quarrel; pacify; 4, to colonize; as, the Quakers *settled* Philadelphia; 5, to determine, decide, or conclude, as a dispute; 6, to dispose of; set in order; as, to *settle* an estate; 7, to adjust the balance of; liquidate; pay (a bill):—*v.i.* 1, to become fixed; 2, to descend or stop; come to rest; alight, as a bird; also, to establish a residence; make one's home; as, they *settled* in Virginia; 3, to grow calm or clear; 4, to sink down gradually, as dregs; become clarified, as a liquid; 5, to adjust differences or accounts; come to an agreement; 6, to be established in any employment, profession, or way of life; specif., to marry and establish a home: often with *down*; 7, to become firm, compact, or solid, as a roadway; sink, as a building's foundations; 8, to resolve or determine: as, to *settle* on a course of conduct; 9, *Colloq.*, to pay one's bill.—*n.* **set'tle-ment.**—*n.* **set'tler.**

[2]set-tle (sĕt'l), *n.* a long, high-backed bench with arms and, sometimes, in the early types, with a chest under the seat.

set-tlings (sĕt'lĭngz), *n.pl.* the matter which settles to the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees; sediment.

set—to (sĕt'-tōō"), *n.* [*pl.* set-tos; set-to's (-tōōz")], *Colloq.*, a contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like; esp., a fist fight.

sev-en (sĕv'n), *adj.* composed of one more than six:—*n.* the sum of one and six.

sev-en-teen (sĕv'n-tēn'; sĕv"n-tēn'), *adj.* composed of one more than sixteen:—*n.* the sum of ten and seven, or one and sixteen.—*adj.* and *n.* **sev'en'teenth".**

sev-enth (sĕv'nth), *adj.* **1,** next in order after the sixth: the ordinal of *seven;* **2,** designating one of seven equal parts into which anything is divided:—*n.* **1,** the quotient of one divided by seven; **2,** one of seven equal parts of anything.—*adv.* **sev'enth-ly.**

sev-en-ty (sĕv'n-tĭ), *adj.* composed of one more than sixty-nine, or ten times seven:—*n.* [*pl.* seventies (-tĭz)], the sum of ten times seven.—*adj.* and *n.* **sev'en-ti-eth.**

sev-er (sĕv'ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to divide or separate with violence; **2,** to separate from the rest, as the head from the body; **3,** to keep distinct or apart:—*v.i.* to separate; part; be torn apart.—*adj.* **sev'er-a-ble.**

sev-er-al (sĕv'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* **1,** distinct; separate; as, they went their *several* ways; **2,** consisting of more than two, but not many; **3,** different; various; diverse.—*adv.* **sev'er-al-ly.**

sev-er-al-ty (sĕv'ĕr-ăl-tĭ), *n.* the holding of land by individual right.

sev-er-ance (sĕv'ĕr-ăns), *n.* **1,** the act of separating, dividing, or cutting open or through; **2,** the state of being separated, divided, or cut open or through.

se-vere (sē-vēr'), *adj.* **1,** strictly adhering to rule; **2,** grave in manner; forbidding in appearance; **3,** strict; harsh; stern; **4,** extremely plain; as, a gown of a *severe* style; **5,** extreme; sharp; distressing; as, *severe* pain; **6,** hard to bear or undergo; trying; as, a *severe* test.—*adv.* **se-vere'ly.**—*n.* **se-vere'ness.**—*n.* **se-ver'i-ty.**

sew (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sewed (sōd), *p.p.* sewed or sewn (sōn), *p.pr.* sew'ing], **1,** to join or fasten together with stitches; **2,** to produce an effect upon by sewing: often with *up;* as, to *sew* up a tear:—*v.i.* **1,** to make stitches; **2,** to work with needle and thread.—*n.* ¹**sew'er.**

sew-age (sū'ăj), *n.* the contents of a sewer or drain; foul liquids or waste matter carried off by a sewer.

²sew-er (sū'ĕr), *n.* an underground pipe or channel to carry off water, waste material, etc.; public drain.

sew-er-age (sū'ĕr-ăj), *n.* **1,** drainage by underground pipes; **2,** the system of drainage of a town, city, etc.; **3,** refuse matter carried off by a sewer.

sewn (sōn), a past participle of the irregular verb *sew,* which see.

sex (sĕks), *n.* the physical characteristics that make a human being, animal, or plant, distinctively male or female; also, collectively, those possessing either set of characteristics, esp. men or women.—*adj.* **sex'less.**

sex-a-ge-na-ri-an (sĕk"să-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who is between 60 and 70 years old:—*adj.* between 60 and 70 years old.

sex-en-ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* extending over, or occurring once in, six years:—*n.* **1,** a thing that lasts over, or occurs once in, six years; **2,** a sixth anniversary.—*adv.* **sex-en'ni-al-ly.**

sex-tant (sĕks'tănt), *n.* **1,** in mathematics, the sixth part of a circle; **2,** a device for measuring angular distances, used esp. at sea for finding latitude and longitude.

sex-tet (sĕks-tĕt'), *n.* a musical composition for six players or singers; also, the six performers.

sex-to-dec-i-mo (sĕks"tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *adj.* folded into 16 leaves, or 32 pages: said of a sheet of paper or of a book made of sheets thus folded:—*n.* [*pl.* sextodecimos (-mōz)], **1,** a sheet of paper folded into sixteen leaves; **2,** a book, pamphlet, or the like, made up of sheets folded in this way; **3,** the size of a book so made: usually written *16mo:* also called *sixteenmo.*

sex-ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* an under official, or janitor, of a church, whose duty it is to take care of the church building, attend to burials, etc.—*n.* **sex'ton-ship.**

sex-tu-ple (sĕks'tū-pl), *adj.* sixfold; multiplied by six.

sex-u-al (sĕk'shū-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to sex or the sexes; **2,** in biology, having sex.—*adv.* **sex'u-al-ly.**—*n.* **sex"u-al'i-ty.**

shab-by (shăb'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** threadbare or worn, as clothes; **2,** poorly dressed; **3,** dilapidated; **4,** petty or unworthy; as, that was a *shabby* trick.—*adv.* **shab'bi-ly.**—*n.* **shab'bi-ness.**

shack (shăk), *n. Colloq.,* **1,** a shabby old house; hut; **2,** a log cabin.

shack-le (shăk'l), *n.* **1,** usually in *pl.,* anything that confines the arms or legs so as to prevent free action, as a strap or chain; a fetter; handcuff; **2,** hence, anything which restrains or prevents free action; **3,** any of various fastenings, as the U-shaped bow of a padlock:—*v.t.* **1,** to tie or confine so as to prevent free action; fetter; **2,** to embarrass or hinder; **3,** to unite or fasten, as with a strap or chain.

shad (shăd), *n.* a fish of the herring family, highly valued as food.

shad-bush (shăd'bŏŏsh"), *n.* an American, white-flowered, tall shrub or small tree, bearing a red, edible, berrylike fruit: also called *service berry.*

shad-dock (shăd'ŭk), *n.* **1,** the fruit of a tropical citrus tree, characterized by a light yellow, bitter rind and an agreeable, acid pulp, as the grapefruit; **2,** any tree bearing such fruit.

shade (shād), *n.* **1,** partial darkness caused by cutting off rays of light; **2,** often in *pl.,* darkness; dimness; as, the *shades* of night; **3,** a spot not exposed to the sun; **4,** something which cuts off or softens the rays of light: specif., an adjustable screen or curtain fitting close to a window pane to regulate the light admitted; **5,** a special degree of color; as, this *shade* of blue is difficult to match; **6,** a slight degree of difference, as in meaning; **7,** a ghost or phantom:—*v.t.* **1,** to screen from light or heat; **2,** to darken or make dim; **3,** to mark or paint with varying degrees of light or color.—*adj.* **shade'less.**

shad-ow (shăd'ō), *n.* **1,** partial darkness within certain limits; a darkened portion of space, representing in its outline the form of the body which intercepts or cuts off from it the rays of light; as, the *shadow* of a tree; **2,** often in *pl.,* the dark part of a picture; **3,** obscurity or darkness; **4,** a reflected image; faint representation:—*v.t.* **1,** to darken; cloud; **2,** to mark with degrees of light or color; **3,** to represent faintly; **4,** to attend closely; follow and watch, as a detec-

tive.—*n.* **shad'ow-er.**—*adj.* **shad'ow-less.**—*adj.* **shad'ow-y.**

shad-y (shād'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** dim; obscure; partially darkened; **2,** sheltered from the glare of light or heat; **3,** pertaining to darkness; hence, *Colloq.,* unable to bear the light; questionable; of doubtful honesty.—*adv.* **shad'i-ly.**—*n.* **shad'i-ness.**

shaft (shăft), *n.* **1,** an arrow or its stem; **2,** anything shaped like an arrow, as the stalk of a plant or the handle of a golf club; **3,** the long, narrow entrance to a mine; **4,** the pole of a wagon or carriage; **5,** in an engine or machine, a bar to hold wheels or other rotating parts; **6,** a well-like space through which air and light reach the windows of a tenement or factory building; **7,** the body of a column between base and top; **8,** the open vertical space in which an elevator runs.

shag (shăg), *n.* **1,** a kind of tobacco; **2,** rough, woolly hair; **3,** a kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap; also, the nap itself:—*v.t.* to make shaggy; roughen:—*v.i.* to fall or hang in shaggy masses.

shag-bark (shăg'bärk"), *n.* a kind of white hickory, yielding the best commercial hickory nuts; the shellbark.

shag-gy (shăg'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** rough with long hair or wool; as, a *shaggy* dog; **2,** unkempt; tangled, as hair; **3,** hence, overgrown with wild vegetation; scrubby.—*adv.* **shag'gi-ly.**—*n.* **shag'gi-ness.**

sha-green (shą-grēn'), *n.* **1,** a kind of grained leather, prepared without tanning from the skins of horses, camels, etc., and usually dyed green; **2,** a pressed leather imitating this; **3,** the rough skin of sharks and dogfishes, used for rasping and polishing:—*adj.* made of shagreen.

shah (shä), *n.* the title of the ruler of Persia, and of other Eastern countries.

shake (shāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shook (shōōk), *p.p.* shak'en (shāk'n), *p.pr.* shak'ing], **1,** to cause to shiver; move with a quick, short motion; **2,** to move from a firm position; as, to *shake* one's faith; **3,** in music, to give a quivering note to; trill; **4,** to loosen; remove: with *down, out,* etc.; as, to *shake* out a sail:—*v.i.* **1,** to tremble; quake; **2,** in music, to make a trill:—*n.* **1,** a shiver; **2,** a trill.

shak-er (shāk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who shakes; **2,** that with which, or from which, something is shaken; as, a salt *shaker:* **Shaker,** one of a religious celibate sect living in community settlements in the U. S.: so called from the motions of a religious dance in their worship.—*n.* **Shak'er-ism.**

shak-o (shāk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* shakoes; shakos (-ōz)], a kind of high military cap, usually cylindrical, with an upright plume.

shak-y (shāk'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** not firmly supported; easily made to tremble; **2,** feeble; unsound; **3,** *Colloq.:* **a,** wavering; uncertain; embarrassed; **b,** of questionable solvency.—*adv.* **shak'i-ly.**—*n.* **shak'i-ness.**

shale (shāl), *n.* a rock of clayey origin, easily split into sheets.—*adj.* **shal'y.**

shall (shăl), *v.aux.* [*p.t.* should (shōōd); participles, imperative, and infinitive lacking: an auxiliary followed by the infinitive without *to*], **1,** am to, are to, etc.: used in the first person to express simple futurity, the second and third persons using *will;* as, I *shall* be 21 years old tomorrow; **2,** is to, are to; must: used in the second and third persons to express command, determination, threat, promise, permission, etc., on the part of the speaker; as, "Curfew *shall* not ring tonight."

shal-lop (shăl'ŭp), *n.* a small, light, open boat with sails or oars, or both.

shal-lot (shă-lŏt'), *n.* **1,** a small, onion-like vegetable, allied to the garlic but of milder flavor; **2,** a small onion.

shal-low (shăl'ō), *adj.* **1,** not deep; **2,** having no mental depth; superficial:—*n.* a place where the water is not deep.—*adv.* **shal'low-ly.**—*n.* **shal'low-ness.**

shalt (shălt), the second person singular, present indicative, of *shall:* with *thou.*

sham (shăm), *n.* **1,** one who or that which deceives; a trick, fraud, or make-believe; **2,** a trimmed cover for the pillow of a bed, etc.:—*adj.* feigned; false; unreal:—*v.i.* **1,** to make false pretenses; **2,** to trick; cheat:—*v.t.* **1,** to make a pretense of in order to deceive; feign; as, to *sham* death; **2,** to trick; delude; cheat.—*n.* **sham'mer.**

sham-ble (shăm'bl), *v.i.* to walk awkwardly and waveringly: shuffle:—*n.* a shuffling gait.—*p.adj.* **sham'bling.**

sham-bles (shăm'blz), *n.pl.,* often used as *sing.,* **1,** a meat market; **2,** a slaughterhouse; **3,** any scene of carnage.

shame (shām), *n.* **1,** a painful sensation caused by the consciousness of wrongdoing, immodesty, or dishonor; **2,** that which causes a feeling of shame; **3,** a reproof incurred because of wrongdoing; **4,** a restraining sense of modesty or decency:—*v.t.* **1,** to mortify; cause to blush; **2,** to disgrace, as one's family; **3,** to make (a person) do a thing through the sense of shame or disgrace: with *into* or *out of.*—*adj.* **shame'less.**—*adv.* **shame'less-ly.**—*n.* **shame'less-ness.**

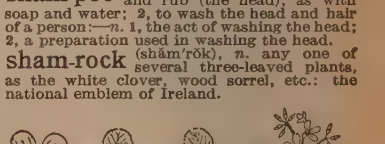
shame-faced (shām'fāst"), *adj.* bashful; showing embarrassment or shame.—*adv.* **shame'faced"ly** (shām'fāst"lĭ; -fās'ĕd-lĭ).—*n.* **shame'faced"ness** (shām'fāst"-nĕs; -fās'ĕd-nĕs).

shame-ful (shām'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** causing disgrace; disgraceful; **2,** offensive to modesty; indecent.—*adv.* **shame'ful-ly.**—*n.* **shame'ful-ness.**

sham-my (shăm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* shammies (-ĭz)], a kind of soft, flexible leather. See **cham'ois,** *P[f]d, S.*

sham-poo (shăm-pōō'), *v.t.* **1,** to cleanse and rub (the head), as with soap and water; **2,** to wash the head and hair of a person:—*n.* **1,** the act of washing the head; **2,** a preparation used in washing the head.

sham-rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* any one of several three-leaved plants, as the white clover, wood sorrel, etc.: the national emblem of Ireland.



VARIETIES OF SHAMROCK: 1, wood sorrel; 2, black medic; 3, white clover; 4, hop clover.

shang-hai (shăng-hī′), *v.t. Slang*, to drug and kidnap for service as a sailor, usually for money.

shank (shăngk), *n.* **1**, the leg; esp., the leg from the knee to the ankle in man; a corresponding part in animals; **2**, in butchering, the lower part of the hind leg of beef cattle; **3**, the portion of a tool, implement, etc., between the cutting, or acting, part, and the part by which it is held, as the stem of a key, bit, or drill, or the central part of an anchor.

shan't (shänt; shănt), *Colloq.*, a contraction for *shall not*.

shan-ty (shăn′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* shanties (-tĭz)], a rude shack.

shape (shāp), *n.* **1**, the form or figure of a person or thing; **2**, a pattern, as to guide a cutter; a mold; **3**, concrete or definite embodiment or form; as, to whip an idea into *shape*; **4**, *Colloq.*, condition or state of being; as, his affairs were in bad *shape*:—*v.t.* **1**, to make into a certain form; mold; fashion; cut to certain specified measurements, as a garment; **2**, to adapt to a particular end; regulate; adjust: usually with *to*:—*v.i.* to develop; give signs of future form or fate.—*adj.* **shape′less.**—*adv.* **shape′less-ly.**—*n.* **shape′less-ness.**

shape-ly (shāp′lĭ), *adj.* **1**, well-formed; pleasing in shape; **2**, symmetrical.—*n.* **shape′li-ness.**

shard (shärd), *n.* **1**, a piece or fragment of brittle material, as earthenware; **2**, any hard, thin covering, as a shell; **3**, a wing cover, as of a beetle. Also, **sherd.**

[1]share (shâr), *n.* **1**, a certain portion or part allotted to an individual from a common lot; **2**, an equitable part given or belonging to one; the portion one is entitled to have, or is obligated to have; as, he received his *share* of the money; **3**, one's proportional contribution of any kind to a joint undertaking; **4**, part ownership of property; esp., one of the equal portions into which a company's capital is divided, and which entitles the holder to a proportionate fraction of the earnings:—*v.t.* **1**, to give away a part of; divide and distribute; apportion; **2**, to possess in common; partake of, experience, enjoy, or suffer, with others:—*v.i.* to participate in something: often with *in*.—*n.* **shar′er.**

[2]share (shâr), *n.* the part of a plow which turns over the surface and makes the furrows and ridges; the blade: also called *plowshare*.

share-hold-er (shâr′hōl″dĕr), *n.* one who owns one or more parts, or shares, of a property, as a railway.

shark (shärk), *n.* **1**, any of various large, voracious fishes with sharp teeth; **2**, *Colloq.*, a cheat; **3**, *Slang*, one unusually talented, esp. in some special line; as, a law *shark*.

sharp (shärp), *adj.* **1**, having a very thin, fine edge, as a knife; **2**, ending in a fine point; not blunt, as a needle; **3**, well-defined; distinct; as, *sharp* features; **4**, angular; abrupt; making an acute angle; as, a *sharp* bend in the road; **5**, quick; keen; alert; as, a *sharp* eye; also, clever; shrewd; intelligent; **6**, close in dealing; hence, dishonest; unscrupulous; as, a *sharp* dealer; **7**, severe; intense; as, a *sharp* pain; **8**, piercing; shrill; penetrating; **9**, acid; sour; tart; as, a *sharp* taste; **10**, sarcastic; caustic; bitter; as, a *sharp* reproof; **11**, in music: **a**, raised a half step in pitch; **b**, above true pitch:—*adv.* **1**, in music, above true pitch; **2**, *Colloq.*, promptly; precisely; as, six o'clock *sharp*:—*n.* in music: **a**, a tone or note raised a half step in pitch; **b**, a character [♯] showing that a note is to be raised a half step above the pitch indicated:—*v.t.* **1**, to sharpen; **2**, in music: to make higher in pitch by a half step:—*v.i.* in music, to sing or play above the correct pitch.—*adv.* **sharp′ly.**—*n.* **sharp′ness.**

sharp-en (shär′pn), *v.t.* to make sharp or sharper; give point or keenness to:—*v.i.* to become sharp.—*n.* **sharp′en-er.**

sharp-er (shär′pĕr), *n.* **1**, one who drives a close bargain; **2**, hence, a cheat.

sharp-shoot-er (shärp′shōōt″ĕr), *n.* one expert in shooting, esp. with a rifle; a skilled marksman.

shat-ter (shăt′ĕr), *v.t.* **1**, to break at once into many pieces; smash; **2**, to derange or disorder, as the mind; destroy the health or power of, as the body; **3**, to defeat; ruin; as, to *shatter* hopes:—*v.i.* to fly into splinters or pieces.—*adj.* **shat′ter-y.**

shave (shāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shaved (shāvd), *p.p.* shaved or shav′en (shāv′n), *p.pr.* shav′ing], **1**, to cut or pare off with a razor or other instrument having a sharp edge; remove (hair) from the face or head with a razor; **2**, to cut in thin slices; **3**, to skim along the surface of:—*v.i.* **1**, to use the razor to remove hair; **2**, to cut closely; pare the surface of anything; **3**, hence, to practice cheating; drive a hard bargain:—*n.* **1**, a thin slice; **2**, the act or operation of removing hair with a razor; **3**, any of various woodworking instruments for paring or smoothing the surface of wood; **4**, *Colloq.*, a short time or distance; also, a narrow escape; as, a close *shave*.

shave-ling (shāv′ling), *n. Archaic*, **1**, a shaven person; **2**, esp., a priest or monk: often used contemptuously.

shav-er (shāv′ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which shaves; a barber; **2**, one who is close in bargains; **3**, *Colloq.*, a boy; lad.

shav-ing (shāv′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of one who pares, cuts off, etc.; **2**, a thin slice pared off, as from a plank or board.

shawl (shôl), *n.* a wrap or scarf made of a square or oblong piece of cloth, used as a loose outer covering for the shoulders.

she (shē), *fem. pron.* of third person [*nom.* she, *poss.* her (hûr), hers (hûrz), *obj.* her; *pl. nom.* they (thā), *poss.* their (thâr), theirs (thârz), *obj.* them (thĕm)], a previously designated female, or object thought of as female:—*n.* [*pl.* often shes (shēz)], any girl or woman.

sheaf (shēf), *n.* [*pl.* sheaves (shēvz)], **1**, a quantity of cut grain bound together; **2**, any bundle, as of arrows filling a quiver:—*v.t.* to make up into sheaves.

shear (shēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sheared (shērd) or, *Archaic*, shore (shōr), *p.p.* sheared or shorn (shōrn), *p.pr.* shear′ing], **1**, to cut, esp. with large scissors, shears, or the like; clip; **2**, to cut, or clip something from; as, to *shear* sheep; **3**, hence, to fleece; strip bare; cheat:—*n.* a machine for cutting or clipping metal.—*n.* **shear′er.**

shears (shērz), *n.pl.* **1**, any of various large cutting instruments or machines working in a way similar to scissors, by the crossing of opposed cutting blades or edges; **2**, anything resembling large scissors.

shear-wa-ter (shēr'wô'tĕr), *n.* any of various long-winged sea birds related to the petrels.

sheath (shēth), *n.* [*pl.* sheaths (shēthz)], **1**, a case for a sword or knife; a scabbard; **2**, any covering inclosing a part or organ.

sheathe (shēth), *v.t.* **1**, to put into, furnish, or cover with, a case, as a sword; **2**, incase with a protecting or concealing cover.

sheath-ing (shēth'ĭng), *n.* that which incases, covers, or protects; esp., the copper casing on a ship's hull or the protective boarding on the outside of a frame house (see *frame house*, illus.).

sheave (shēv), *n.* a grooved wheel turning in a frame and used, with a rope, for raising weights: also called *pulley*.

sheave (shēv), *v.t.* to gather and bind into bundles, as grain; make into sheaves.

sheaves (shēvz), plural of the noun *sheaf*, which see.

shed (shĕd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shed, *p.pr.* shed'ding], **1**, to pour out; pour forth; as, to *shed* tears; the sun *sheds* light; **2**, to cause to flow: as, to *shed* blood; **3**, to cause to flow off without sinking in; as, oilskins *shed* water; **4**, to cast away; let fall; as, birds *shed* their feathers; trees *shed* leaves:—*v.i.* **1**, to cast, part with, or let fall, a covering, seed, etc.; **2**, to throw off a natural covering, as scales, hair, etc.

shed (shĕd), *n.* **1**, a small building used for sheltering animals, farm implements, etc., or for storing supplies, as wood; **2**, a small, rude cabin.

sheen (shēn), *n.* brightness; splendor; luster.—*adj.* **sheen'y**.

sheep (shēp), *n.* [*pl.* sheep], **1**, any of various timid, cud-chewing animals valued for their wool and edible flesh; **2**, a bashful fellow; **3**, leather made of sheepskin.

sheep-fold (shēp'fōld"), *n.* a pen or place where sheep are kept.

sheep-ish (shēp'ĭsh), *adj.* **1**, shrinking; awkwardly bashful; **2**, foolish.—*adv.* **sheep'ish-ly**. -*n.* **sheep'ish-ness**.

sheep-skin (shēp'skĭn"), *n.* **1**, the skin of a sheep, or anything, as leather or parchment, made from it; **2**, *Slang*, a graduation diploma.

sheer (shēr), *adj.* **1**, pure; utter; absolute; as, *sheer* folly; **2**, very thin or transparent: said of fabrics; as, *sheer* lace; **3**, straight up and down; vertical; steep:—*adv.* **1**, perpendicularly; straight; **2**, quite; completely.—*adv.* **sheer'ly**.—*n.* **sheer'ness**.

sheer (shēr), *v.i.* to turn from the proper course, as a ship; slope away in another direction, as a road:—*n.* **1**, a curving course; **2**, a deviation or change in the course of a vessel; **3**, the upward slope of the deck and lines of a ship toward the bow and stern.

sheet (shēt), *n.* **1**, a large, broad, thin piece of any substance, as paper, cloth, etc.; **2**, a broad piece of linen or cotton to cover a bed; **3**, a single piece of paper of any of various sizes; **4**, a newspaper; **5**, a broad expanse or surface; as, a *sheet* of water; **6**, a rope attached to a sail to regulate it; **7**, in *pl.*, the leaves of a book before binding.

sheet an-chor **1**, a large, very heavy anchor, for use in emergency; **2**, hence, a sure reliance or refuge.

sheet-ing (shēt'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of spreading out or forming into sheets; **2**, material for making sheets for beds.

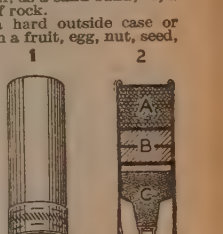
sheik (shēk; shāk), *n.* **1**, the chief, or head, of an Arab family, tribe, or clan; **2**, the chief magistrate of an Arab village; **3**, *U. S. Slang*: **a**, a masterful lover; **b**, a ladies' man. Also, **sheikh**.

shek-el (shĕk'l), *n.* **1**, an ancient Hebrew coin; **2**, in *pl.*, *Slang*, money.

shel-drake (shĕl'drāk"), *n.* **1**, any of several fish-eating birds of the Old World which resemble geese; **2**, any of several American fish-eating ducks.

shelf (shĕlf), *n.* [*pl.* shelves (shĕlvz)], **1**, a flat ledge or board for holding things, usually long and narrow and set horizontally, as into a wall, bookcase, or cupboard; **2**, something resembling a shelf, as a sand bank; **3**, a flat, projecting ledge of rock.

shell (shĕl), *n.* **1**, a hard outside case or covering, as on a fruit, egg, nut, seed, crab, etc.; a husk, as on corn; **2**, the covering of a tortoise, used for manufacturing various articles; **3**, a framework; skeleton; **4**, a very light, long, narrow racing boat; **5**, a cartridge case to hold ammunition for breech-loading small arms; **6**, [*pl.* shell], a metal projectile filled with explosive, for use in a cannon or mortar:—*v.t.* **1**, to take out of the outside covering, as peas from the pod; **2**, to separate from the cob, as corn; **3**, to bombard, as a stronghold:—*v.i.* **1**, to cast off the husk; **2**, to fall off, as a crust or shell.—*adj.* **shell'y**.



SHOTGUN SHELL
1, outside view; 2, cross section: A, shot; B, wads; C, powder charge; D, firing cap.

shel-lac (shē-lăk'; shĕl'ăk), *n.* **1**, a sticky substance secreted by certain scale insects, and used in making sealing wax, varnish, etc.: called *lac* in the crude form; **2**, a solution of dry shellac, esp. in alcohol, used as a varnish:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lacked' (-lăkt'), *p.pr.* -lack'ing], to coat or treat with this substance. Also, *n.* **shel-lack'**; **shell'-lac'**.

shell-bark (shĕl'bärk"), *n.* any of several species of hickory.

shell-fish (shĕl'fĭsh"), *n.* an invertebrate water animal having a shell, as a clam, lobster, mollusk, etc.

shel-ter (shĕl'tĕr), *n.* **1**, a place which protects, covers, or shields; refuge; place of protection, esp. from the weather; house; cabin; **2**, the state of being protected, covered, or shielded; safety:—*v.t.* to protect or shield from injury or violence; place in safety; conceal:—*v.i.* to take refuge; cover oneself.—*n.* **shel'ter-er**.—*adj.* **shel'ter-less**.

shelve (shĕlv), *v.t.* **1**, to place on a shelf; **2**, hence, to dismiss from service; also, to postpone indefinitely; **3**, to furnish with shelves.

shelve (shĕlv), *v.i.* to incline gradually; slope: as, the bottom *shelves* from the shore.—*adj.* **shelv'y**.

shep-herd (shĕp'ĕrd), *n.* **1**, one who tends sheep; **2**, a pastor:—*v.t.* to tend, as sheep; lead.—*n.fem.* **shep'herd-ess.**

sher-bet (shûr'bĕt), *n.* **1**, a cooling drink made of water and fruit juices sweetened and flavored; **2**, a water ice.

sher-iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* the chief executive officer of a county, whose duty consists in seeing that the law is carried out and that peace is preserved.

sher-ry (shĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sherries (-ĭz)], a dry white wine, made in Andalusia, Spain; also, any similar wine.

shib-bo-leth (shĭb'ō-lĕth), *n.* **1**, in the Bible, a Hebrew word used by Jephthah to distinguish his own men from the fleeing enemies who were not able to pronounce *sh* (Judges 12); **2**, hence, the password of a secret society, or the test or watchword of a party; a party phrase; as, the *shibboleth* of the Democrats.

shield (shēld), *n.* **1**, one who or anything which defends or protects; a defender; defense; protection; **2**, a broad piece of armor, usually carried on the left arm to protect the body in fighting; a large buckler; **3**, in heraldry, the field upon which emblems or coats of arms are represented:—*v.t.* to protect with a shield; defend.

shift (shĭft), *n.* **1**, a turning from one thing to another; change; substitution; **2**, an expedient; as, to make one's way by *shifts*; **3**, hence, a trick, dodge, or evasion; **4**, the change of one set of workmen for another; also, the working time of each group, or those who relieve another group; as, the night *shift*; **5**, formerly, a woman's chemise:—*v.i.* **1**, to change the place of; transfer; as, to *shift* the blame; **2**, to exchange; substitute; **3**, to vary in form:—*v.i.* **1**, to change position, as the wind; **2**, to manage; as, to *shift* for oneself; **3**, to practice evasions.—*n.* **shift'er.**

shift-less (shĭft'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, lacking in energy; without resource; **2**, lazy; thriftless; taking no thought for the future; **3**, badly done; as, *shiftless* work.—*adv.* **shift'-less-ly.**—*n.* **shift'less-ness.**

shift-y (shĭf'tĭ), *adj.* **1**, capable of turning circumstances to good advantage; **2**, hence, tricky; evasive.—*n.* **shift'i-ness.**

shil-la-lah (shĭ-lā'lȧ), *n.* a stout, oaken cudgel; a heavy club. Also, **shil-le'lah; shil-le'lagh.**

shil-ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* a British silver coin, worth about 24 cents.

shil-ly–shal-ly (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ), *adv.* in a hesitating manner; irresolutely:—*v.i.* to trifle; be irresolute:—*n.* trifling; weak indecision:—*adj.* irresolute.

shi-ly (shī'lĭ), *adv.* timidly; bashfully; watchfully. Also, **shy'ly**, *Pfd.* S.

shim-mer (shĭm'ĕr), *v.i.* to shine waveringly; flicker:—*n.* **1**, a tremulous gleam; flicker; **2**, gloss; sheen.

shin (shĭn), *n.* the front part of the leg between the ankle and knee; shank:—*v.i.* to climb a tree by alternately gripping it with the arms and legs; usually with *up*:—*v.t.* to climb, as a tree, with alternate movements of the arms and legs.

shin-dy (shĭn'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* shindies (-dĭz)], *Slang*, an uproar; a spree; row.

shine (shīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shone (shōn; shŏn), *p.pr.* shin'ing], **1**, to give out rays of light; **2**, to be noted or prominent:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shined (shīnd)], *Colloq.*, to cause to glisten; polish:—*n.* **1**, luster; sheen; **2**, illumination; **3**, bright weather; **4**, *Colloq.*, a polish given to shoes; **5**, *Slang:* **a**, a liking; **b**, a caper.—*p.adj.* **shin'ing.**

shin-er (shīn'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which shows or causes brightness; **2**, a kind of small fish.

[1]shin-gle (shĭng'gl), *n.* **1**, one of the thin, oblong pieces of wood, slate, or the like, used in overlapping rows for roofing and siding; **2**, a style of hair cut in which the hair at the back of the head lies in overlapping rows; **3**, *Humorous* and *Colloq.*, a signboard, as of a doctor's office:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover, as a roof, with thin overlapping pieces of wood; **2**, to cut (the hair) short in overlapping rows along the back of the head.—*n.* **shin'gler.**

[2]shing-le (shĭng'gl), *n.* **1**, pebbles worn smooth by water; rounded seashore pebbles; **2**, a beach.—*adj.* **shin'gly.**

shin-gles (shĭng'glz), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* an acute inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by groups of small blisters and severe pain or intense itching.

shin-ny (shĭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* shinnies (-ĭz)], **1**, the game of hockey; **2**, the stick used in playing hockey.

shin-y (shīn'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, diffusing, or giving off, light; bright; cloudless; **2**, polished; glossy; shining.

ship (shĭp), *n.* **1**, any large seagoing vessel; **2**, esp., a sailing vessel with three, four, or five square-rigged masts (see illus. page 517):—*v.t.* **1**, to place on board a vessel; **2**, to carry or transport by water; **3**, to send through any regular channel of transportation, as by rail; **4**, to put in the proper place or position, as oars; **5**, to hire for service on a ship, as sailors; **6**, *Colloq.*, to get rid of: ship a sea, to have the waves break over the decks:—*v.i.* **1**, to engage oneself for service on a vessel, as a sailor; **2**, to embark on a ship.

ship bis-cuit coarse, hard biscuit made for use on shipboard.

ship-board (shĭp'bōrd″), *n.* the side or deck of a ship; hence, a ship.

ship-ment (shĭp'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of sending goods for transportation; **2**, the consignment of goods.

ship-per (shĭp'ĕr), *n.* one who sends goods to be transported.

ship-ping (shĭp'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act or business of one who sends goods to be moved; **2**, ships collectively; tonnage.

ship-shape (shĭp'shāp″), *adj.* in good order:—*adv.* neatly.

ship-worm (shĭp'wûrm″), *n.* any of several wormlike mollusks that bore into ship timbers, wharf piles, etc.

ship-wreck (shĭp'rĕk″), *n.* **1**, the destruction of a ship by disaster at sea, or by grounding; **2**, a wrecked ship; **3**, utter ruin; as, the *shipwreck* of hopes:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to suffer shipwreck; **2**, to ruin.

ship-wright (shĭp'rīt″), *n.* one who builds or repairs vessels.

ship-yard (shĭp'yärd″), *n.* a place where ships are built or repaired.

shire (shīr; shĕr), *n.* **1**, in England, a district, province, or county; **2**, esp., a division of English territory for governmental purposes, usually the same as a county.

shirk (shûrk), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to neglect purposely; **2**, to get out of the doing of; avoid:—*n.* one who purposely neglects or evades work or obligation.—*n.* **shirk'er.**

shirr (shûr), *n.* **1**, a puckering produced in a fabric by means of parallel gathers; **2**, the series of parallel running stitches by which the material can be fulled:—*v.t.* **1**, to draw up (cloth) by gathering on such stitches; **2**, in cooking, to bake (eggs), as in cream.

shirt (shûrt), *n.* **1**, a man's sleeved blouse, usually worn under a coat; **2**, a woman's mannish blouse; **3**, an undergarment.

shirt-ing (shûrt'ĭng), *n.* any of various materials suitable for making outer shirts and blouses.

[1]shiv-er (shĭv'ẽr), *v.i.* to tremble, as from cold or fright; quiver; shake:—*n.* **1**, the act of trembling from cold, fear, or the like; **2**, a shake or quiver.—*adj.* **shiv'er-y.**

[2]shiv-er (shĭv'ẽr), *v.t.* and *v.t.* to break, or cause to break, into small pieces; shatter; splinter:—*n.* a small fragment splintered off by a fall or blow; a sliver.

[1]shoal (shōl), *n.* a large company; multitude, esp. of fishes; school:—*v.i.* to throng or run together in a school, as fish.

[2]shoal (shōl), *adj.* of little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water:—*n.* **1**, a shallow place in any body of water; a shallow; **2**, a sand bank or bar which shows only at low tide; **3**, hence, a hidden or unexpected danger:—*v.i.* to grow shallow; as, the water *shoals*:—*v.t.* to make shallow.—*adj.* **shoal'y.**—*n.* **shoal'i-ness.**

shoat (shōt), *n.* **1**, a young hog; **2**, a lazy, shiftless fellow. Also, **shote**, *Pfd. S.*

[1]shock (shŏk), *v.* **1**, a forcible blow; impact; violent jar; as, the *shock* of an earthquake; **2**, an unexpected and violent jarring of the feelings, mind, etc.; **3**, the passage of an electric current through the body; **4**, a sudden depression in vitality, or a state of prostration following a severe physical or mental strain; **5**, a sudden and unexpected disturbance in a business, caused by unusual conditions:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to shake; jar; strike against suddenly and violently; **2**, to strike with surprise, horror, disgust, etc.; **3**, to subject (a human or animal body) to the passage of an electric current.—*n.* **[1]shock'er.**

[2]shock (shŏk), *n.* a stack of sheaves of grain set upright together in a field:—*v.t.* to collect, as sheaves of grain, and stack:—*v.i.* to place in shocks.—*n.* **[2]shock'er.**

[3]shock (shŏk), *n.* a bushy, tangled mass, as of hair.

shock-ing (shŏk'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, causing to shake; **2**, emotionally disturbing; **3**, offensive; obscene.—*adv.* **shock'ing-ly.**

shod (shŏd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *shoe*.

shod-dy (shŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* shoddies (-ĭz)], **1**, the refuse fibers from carding or weaving wool; **2**, an inferior material made by picking apart waste cotton or woolen fabrics; **3**, rubbish; waste:—*adj.* **1**, made of such inferior material; inferior in grade; **2**, *Colloq.*, not genuine; sham.

shoe (shōō), *n.* [*pl.* shoes (shōōz) or, *Obs.*, *Archaic*, or *Dial.*, shoon (shōōn)], **1**, the ordinary outer covering for the human foot, made of leather, suède, satin, etc.; **2**, a U-shaped metal bar nailed on an animal's hoof; **3**, something resembling a shoe in form, use, or position, as the strip of steel fastened on the runners of a sleigh, or the outer covering of a pneumatic automobile tire:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shod (shŏd), *p.pr.* shoe'ing], **1**, to furnish with a shoe or shoes, as a horse; **2**, to protect, strengthen, or ornament, by adding harder material; as, to *shoe* a wooden pole with iron.

shoe-horn (shōō'hôrn"), *n.* a curved, smooth piece of metal or other material, to aid in putting on a shoe.

shoe-mak-er (shōō'māk'ẽr), *n.* one whose business it is to make or mend shoes.—*n.* **shoe'mak"ing.**

sho-er (shōō'ẽr), *n.* one who supplies or puts on shoes; as, a *shoer* of horses.

shone (shōn; shŏn), past tense and past participle of the verb *shine*.

shoo (shōō), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to scare away (fowls); drive by a cry of "shoo":—*interj.* be off! used esp. to fowls.

[1]shook (shōōk), the past tense of the irregular verb *shake*, which see.

[2]shook (shōōk), *n.* **1**, a set of barrel staves and headings sufficient in number for one cask, barrel, etc.; **2**, a set of boards, rails, rods, or the like, ready to be assembled to make some object, as a box or a chair.

shoot (shōōt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shot (shŏt), *p.pr.* shoot'ing], **1**, to let fly, send out, or discharge with sudden force, as an arrow; emit, as rays; **2**, to strike, kill, or wound with a missile discharged from a gun; **3**, to fire off or discharge (a weapon); **4**, to cause to grow forth; as, the trees *shot* forth their leaves; **5**, to variegate with different colors or tints; as, a sky *shot* with crimson; **6**, to photograph:—*v.i.* **1**, to protrude or project; **2**, to rush or flash along swiftly; as, the meteor *shot* through the sky; **3**, to bud; sprout; **4**, to dart or pierce, as a pain; **5**, to discharge a missile from a gun; cause a gun, bow, etc., to discharge a missile; **6**, to be emitted in flashes, as light:—*n.* **1**, a young branch or growth; **2**, a passage or trough through which things are carried by gravity; **3**, a shooting match; a hunt.—*n.* **shoot'er.**

shoot-ing star a small body of the solar system heated to incandescence by friction in passing through the earth's atmosphere; meteor.

shop (shŏp), *n.* **1**, a room or building where goods are sold at retail; a store; **2**, a place where mechanics carry on their trade; also, usually in *pl.*, a factory; **3**, *Colloq.*, one's own business as a subject of conversation; as, to talk *shop*:—*v.i.* to visit stores to look over or purchase goods.—*n.* **shop'per.**—*n.* and *p.adj.* **shop'ping.**

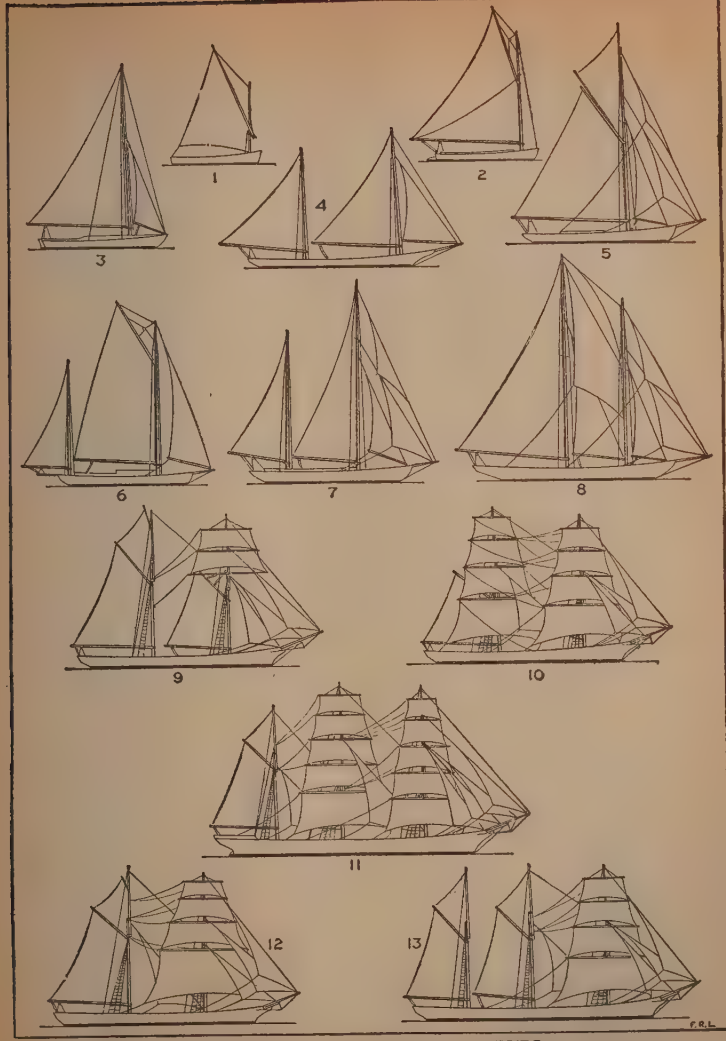
shop-keep-er (shŏp'kēp"ẽr), *n.* one who sells goods at retail in a store; a retailer; tradesman.

shop-lift-ing (shŏp'lĭf"tĭng), *n.* the theft of goods from a shop or store under pretense of inspection or purchase.—*n.* **shop'lift"er.**

shop-worn (shŏp'wôrn"), *adj.* soiled or worn from having been kept a long time in stock in a shop.

[1]shore (shōr), *n.* the land bordering on a large body of water, as on the sea, a lake, or a river:—*v.t.* to set on shore, as goods.

[2]shore (shōr), *n.* a prop or support set obliquely as a temporary support



TYPES OF SAILING BOATS AND SHIPS

1, sailing dinghy; 2, catboat; 3, knockabout; 4, Chesapeake Bay bugeye; 5, sloop; 6, yawl; 7, ketch; 8, schooner; 9, topsail schooner; 10, brig; 11, bark; 12, hermaphrodite brig; 13, barkentine. (See also full-page illus. of *Rigging and Sails*, page 481.)

against or beneath a ship, wall, etc.:—*v.t.* to support with a shore: usually with *up*.

shorn (shôrn), past participle of the irregular verb *shear*.

short (shôrt), *adj.* **1**, brief in time; as, a *short* vacation; **2**, not long; limited from end to end; as, a *short* piece of string; **3**, not measuring up to the average stature; not tall; as, a *short* man; **4**, scant; deficient; as, a *short* supply of food; *short* measure; **5**, curt; abrupt; uncivil; as, a *short* answer; **6**, crisp; crumbly; as, *short* pie crust; **7**, as applied to any of the English vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, sounded as in *hat, met, sit, hot, but*; **8**, in finance, not possessing at the time of sale the goods or property that one has contracted to deliver: **short ton**, a weight of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, used in the U. S. and Canada: often called *ton*:—*n.*, in *pl.*: **a**, milled grain somewhat finer than bran; **b**, short, loose trousers; **c**, in finance, the goods, stocks, etc., sold on short sales:—*adv.* abruptly; suddenly; curtly; as, to stop *short*.—*n.* **short'ness.**

short-age (shôr'tăj), *n.* the quantity needed to make up the whole amount; a deficit; as, his accounts at the end of each year showed a *shortage*.

short-cake (shôrt'kāk"), *n.* **1**, a cake resembling biscuit in texture, made crisp by butter or lard; **2**, such a cake split and served with fruit between the layers; as, strawberry *shortcake;* **3**, a sweetened layer cake or sponge cake served with fruit between the layers or over the cake.

short cir-cuit **1**, an electrical conductor of low resistance connecting two points electrically charged; **2**, an accidental contact of the mains of an electric system, resulting in an excessive current.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **short'-cir"cuit.**

short-com-ing (shôrt'kŭm"ĭng; shôrt"-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* **1**, a failing; fault; **2**, failure or neglect in doing one's duty.

short-en (shôr'tn), *v.t.* **1**, to make short or shorter in time, extent, or measure; **2**, to lessen; **3**, to contract; take in, as a sail; **4**, to make crisp or brittle, as pastry, by using butter, lard, etc.:—*v.i.* to grow or become shorter or briefer.—*n.* **short'en-er.**

short-en-ing (shôr'tn-ĭng; shôrt'nĭng), *n.* that which makes pastry crisp and brittle, as lard, butter, etc.

short-hand (shôrt'hănd"), *n.* a system of rapid writing in which characters, symbols, etc., are used for letters, words, phrases, etc.; stenography.

short—lived (shôrt'-līvd"), *adj.* of short duration; not of long life.

short-ly (shôrt'lĭ), *adv.* **1**, soon; **2**, quickly; curtly; **3**, in a few words.

short-sight-ed (shôrt'sīt"ĕd), *adj.* **1**, unable to see far; **2**, due to, or marked by, lack of foresight.—*adv.* **short"sight'ed-ly.**—*n.* **short"sight'ed-ness.**

short-stop (shôrt'stŏp"), *n.* in baseball, an infielder stationed between the second and third bases.

short—wind-ed (shôrt'-wĭn"dĕd), *adj.* affected with shortness of breath; liable to be so affected under the strain of exertion; easily winded.

1shot (shŏt), past tense and past participle of the verb *shoot*:—*p.adj.* variegated in color; as, rose silk *shot* with silver.

2shot (shŏt), *n.* **1**, the act of shooting; the discharge, as of a firearm; **2**, a projectile or missile, esp. for firearms; also, such missiles collectively; **3**, [*pl.* shot], a small ball or pellet of lead, or a number of such pellets combined in one charge, and used in a shotgun for killing birds and small quadrupeds; **4**, the range or distance which is or can be covered by a missile; **5**, in certain games, a stroke or blow; **6**, a marksman; as, *he is a good shot;* **7**, in sports, a spherical weight to be put, or thrown, in competition for distance.

shote (shōt), *n.* **1**, a young hog; pig; **2**, a lazy, shiftless fellow. Also, **shoat.**

shot-gun (shŏt'gŭn"), *n.* a smoothbore gun, for firing at short range.

should (sho͝od), *v.aux.* past tense of *shall*, followed by the infinitive without *to* and used: **1**, in indirect discourse, to express simple futurity or determination from the standpoint of past time, following the rule for the use of *shall* in direct discourse; as, expressing simple futurity, he said he *should* go; expressing determination, I said he *should* go; **2**, to express condition, supposition, hesitation, etc., on the speaker's part; as, if it *should* rain, do not go; **3**, to express moral obligation or duty; as, you *should* try to do better.

shoul-der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* **1**, either of the two projecting parts of the human body between the neck and the place where the arm joins the trunk; **2**, in animals, the fore quarter; **3**, that which resembles a shoulder; a prominence; **4**, a support to keep something in place or to keep it from moving beyond a certain point: **shoulder blade**, the flat bone of the shoulder; the scapula; **shoulder strap**, a strap worn over the shoulders to support something; **2**, a narrow strap bearing insignia of rank, worn on the shoulder by commissioned officers of the army and navy:—*v.t.* to take upon the shoulder; **2**, hence, to assume the responsibility of; as, to *shoulder* a wrong; **3**, to push with, or as with, the shoulders; as, to *shoulder* one's way:—*v.i.* to push with the shoulders.

shout (shout), *n.* a loud and sudden cry, as of joy, command, encouragement, etc.; a burst of a voice or voices:—*v.i.* to utter a loud and sudden cry:—*v.t.* to utter with a loud, resonant voice: usually with *out;* as, he *shouted* out his orders and ran.

shove (shŭv), *n.* **1**, the act of pushing; **2**, a forcible push:—*v.t.* **1**, to push along; **2**, to jostle; crowd; **3**, to thrust:—*v.i.* **1**, to move along; crowd against others; **2**, to push something along.—*n.* **shov'er.**

shov-el (shŭv'l), *n.* a tool made of a broad, flat scoop with a handle, for lifting and throwing coal, grain, etc., or for digging:—*v.t.* **1**, to take and throw up with such a tool; **2**, to gather up with, or as with, a shovel; as, to *shovel* food; **3**, to clear or clean with this tool.

shov-el-er (shŭv'l-ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who uses a shovel; **2**, a widely distributed species of river duck. Also, **shov'el-ler.**

show (shō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* showed (shōd), *p.p.* shown (shōn) or showed, *p.pr.* show'ing], **1**, to present to view; exhibit; display; **2**, to tell, reveal, or make known; **3**, to make clear; make (a person) understand; **4**, to prove by a process of reasoning; **5**, to direct; as, to *show* one to his seat:—*v.i.* **1**, to present an appearance; **2**, to be visible or noticeable;

3, *Colloq.*, to make a display: with *off*:—*n.* **1**, the act of exhibiting or displaying; **2**, an exhibition or display; **3**, a public parade or spectacle; **4**, pomp; **5**, a deceitful appearance or pretense; as, a *show* of wealth; **6**, *Colloq.*, a theatrical performance; **7**, *Slang*, a fair opportunity.—*n.* **1show'er.**

show case a glass case for displaying and protecting goods or wares in stores, articles or exhibits in museums, etc.

2show-er (shou'ēr), *n.* **1**, a brief fall of rain, sleet, or hail; **2**, figuratively, a copious fall of drops of any liquid or of solid objects in considerable number; as, a *shower* of bricks; also, a number of gifts given together; as, a bride's kitchen *shower*; **3**, an abundant supply of anything; as, a *shower* of suggestions:—*v.i.* **1**, to water abundantly with rain or any other liquid; **2**, to pour out; also, to bestow something liberally upon:—*v.t.* **1**, to rain for a short time; **2**, to fall in a shower.—*adj.* **show'er-y.**—*n.* **show'er-i-ness.**

show-ing (shō'ĭng), *n.* a display; an exhibition of something; a presentation of a fact, condition, or the like.

show-man (shō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* showmen (-mĕn)], **1**, one who exhibits; esp., the proprietor of a traveling exhibition; **2**, one who takes part in exhibiting a show.

shown (shōn), the past participle of the irregular verb *show*.

show-room (shō'rōōm'), *n.* a room where goods are displayed.

show-y (shō'ĭ), *adj.* attracting attention; gorgeous; gaudy.—*adv.* **show'i-ly.**—*n.* **show'i-ness.**

shrank (shrăngk), the past tense of the irregular verb *shrink*.

shrap-nel (shrăp'nĕl), *n.* bullets or pieces of iron in a shell timed to explode and scatter over a desired point.

shred (shrĕd), *n.* **1**, a long, narrow strip torn or cut off; a rag; scrap; **2**, the tiniest bit; fragment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shred or shred'ded, *p.pr.* shred'ding], to tear or cut into small pieces.—*n.* **shred'der.**

shrew (shrōō), *n.* **1**, a scolding, brawling woman; **2**, any of several mouselike animals feeding chiefly on insects and worms.—*adj.* **shrew'ish.**—*adv.* **shrew'ish-ly.**—*n.* **shrew'ish-ness.**

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* **1**, sharp-witted or clever in practical affairs; keen; **2**, cunning; **3**, *Archaic*, biting; harsh.—*adv.* **shrewd'ly.**—*n.* **shrewd'ness.**

shriek (shrēk), *v.t.* to cry out sharply; utter with a sharp, shrill cry:—*v.i.* to utter a sharp, shrill cry; scream:—*n.* a piercing scream; a shrill outcry.—*n.* **shriek'er.**

shrift (shrĭft), *n. Archaic*, **1**, confession to a priest, and absolution; **2**, the act of hearing a confession and of giving absolution.

shrike (shrīk), *n.* any of various birds, including the butcher birds, which feed chiefly on insects, but which sometimes kill smaller birds, mice, etc.

shrill (shrĭl), *adj.* sharp and piercing in tone:—*v.i. Poetic*, to utter a sharp, piercing sound:—*v.t. Poetic*, to utter in a piercing, sharp tone.—*adv.* **shrill'ly.**—*n.* **shrill'ness.**

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* **1**, any of various crustaceans, of salt or fresh water, related to the lobster (see *crustacean*, illus.); **2**, contemptuously, a puny person.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* **1**, a case or box in which sacred relics are kept; **2**, the tomb of a saint; **3**, any sacred place or hallowed object, as an altar:—*v.t.* to cherish as sacred; put in a sacred place; enshrine.

shrink (shrĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* shrank (shrăngk) or shrunk (shrŭngk), *p.p.* shrunk or, esp. as *p.adj.*, shrunken (shrŭngk'n), *p.pr.* shrink'ing], **1**, to contract; become smaller or shorter; **2**, to draw back, as from a danger or threat; **3**, to draw back, as from something repellent or disagreeable: with *from*:—*v.t.* to cause to contract or grow smaller:—*n.* the act or amount of shrinking.—*adj.* **shrink'a-ble.**—*n.* **shrink'er.**—*n.* **shrink'age.**

shrive (shrīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shrived (shrīvd) or shrove (shrōv), *p.p.* shriv'en (shrĭv'n) or shrived, *p.pr.* shriv'ing], **1**, to hear or receive the confession of and give absolution to; **2**, to cause (oneself) to be confessed and absolved.

shriv-el (shrĭv'l), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wrinkle, shrink, wither, or dry up.

shroud (shroud), *n.* **1**, a winding sheet; **2**, anything that envelops and conceals; as, a *shroud* of mystery; **3**, in *pl.*, a set of ropes, usually in pairs, supporting the masts of a vessel:—*v.t.* **1**, to dress in a shroud, as a corpse; **2**, to hide or conceal with a covering; veil.

shrove (shrōv), the past tense of the irregular verb *shrive*.

1shrub (shrŭb), *n.* a drink or cordial made of sweetened raspberry or other acid fruit juice, usually with spirits.

2shrub (shrŭb), *n.* a woody, perennial plant not so tall as a tree, and usually divided into several primary stems at or near the ground; a bush.—*adj.* **shrub'by.**—*n.* **shrub'bi-ness.**

shrub-ber-y (shrŭb'ēr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* shrubberies (-ĭz)], **1**, shrubs collectively; **2**, a place where shrubs abound.

shrug (shrŭg), *v.t.* to contract or draw up (the shoulders) to express some emotion, as doubt, contempt, surprise, etc.:—*v.i.* to raise the shoulders to express disagreement, contempt, displeasure, etc.:—*n.* a raising or contracting of the shoulders to express some emotion.

shrunk-en (shrŭngk'n), *p.adj.* shriveled up; contracted; dried up.

shuck (shŭk), *n.* a shell; husk or pod; esp., the outer covering of a nut:—*v.t.* to shell, as peanuts; husk, as corn.

shud-der (shŭd'ēr), *n.* a convulsive trembling, as from fear, horror, aversion, cold, or excitement:—*v.i.* to tremble or shake, as with fear or horror; quake; shiver.—*p.adj.* **shud'der-ing.**—*adv.* **shud'der-ing-ly.**

shuf-fle (shŭf'l), *v.t.* **1**, to shift from one position or person to another; **2**, to rearrange, as cards in a pack; intermingle; mix up; **3**, to move with a dragging motion, as the feet in walking or dancing; **4**, to slip off carelessly; as, to *shuffle* off a burden:—*v.i.* **1**, to shift from one position to another; **2**, to rearrange the cards in a pack; **3**, to shift one's ground; evade questions or issues; **4**, to drag the feet in a slovenly manner:—*n.* **1**, the act of shifting, rearranging, etc.; **2**, a rearranging of cards in a pack; **3**, a trick or evasion; **4**, a careless scuffle; also, a dance characterized by a dragging motion of the feet.—*n.* **shuf'fler.**—*n.* and *p.adj.* **shuf'fling.**

shun (shŭn), *v.t.* **1,** to avoid; keep clear of; **2,** to refrain from, as evil ways.

shunt (shŭnt), *v.t.* **1,** to turn off or switch, as a car or train; **2,** to supply another path for (an electric current); **3,** to put off upon someone else, as a task or duty:—*v.i.* to turn aside or off:—*n.* **1,** the act of turning off; **2,** a turning off, as of a car, to a side rail; a switch; **3,** in electricity, a conductor joining two points of a circuit over which part of the current may be diverted:—*n.* **shunt'er.**

shut (shŭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shut, *p.pr.* shut'ting], **1,** to close so as to prevent entrance or exit, as a door; **2,** to exclude; as, to *shut* out certain imports; **3,** to close over; as, to *shut* the hand; fold together, as an umbrella; bring the parts of together, as a book; **4,** to imprison, confine, or hold within the parts of something; as, to *shut* up a convict: —*v.i.* **1,** to become closed; **2,** to cease working, as a factory: with *down*.

shut-ter (shŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which closes; **2,** a movable solid cover for a window; **3,** any of various devices for covering an opening; **4,** in photography, a device for regulating the exposure of a sensitive plate to light.

shut-tle (shŭt'l), *n.* **1,** an instrument used in weaving to carry the thread of the weft, or woof, back and forth through the warp; **2,** in a sewing machine, the sliding holder inclosing the bobbin; **3,** any similar device, as one used in tatting.

shut-tle-cock (shŭt'l-kŏk'), *n.* **1,** a cork stuck with feathers and driven with a battledore, or bat; **2,** the game played with such implements.

[1]shy (shī), *adj.* [*comp.* shi'er or shy'er, *superl.* shi'est or shy'est], **1,** easily scared away; timid, as an animal; **2,** bashful; sensitive; as, a *shy* girl; **3,** cautious; wary; as, the stranger was *shy* of questions; **4,** disposed to avoid: with *of*; as, *shy* of bad roads; **5,** *Slang,* short; lacking; as, one card *shy*:—*v.i.* **1,** to start suddenly aside from fear: said usually of a horse; **2,** to turn away; as, the people *shied* at his new plan:—*n.* [*pl.* shies (shīz)], the act of starting aside from fear; a sudden start, esp. one made by a horse.—*adv.* **shy'ly.**—*n.* **shy'ness.**

[2]shy (shī), *v.t.* to throw with a jerk; fling, as a stone:—*v.i.* to throw a stone, brick, or the like, with a jerk:—*n.* [*pl.* shies (shīz)], **1,** a throw; **2,** *Slang,* a try; an attempt.

shy-ster (shī'stĕr), *n. Colloq.,* one who carries on business in a mean and tricky manner; esp., a rascally lawyer; one without professional honor.

si (sē), *n.* in music, the seventh of the syllables used in singing the tones of a diatonic scale: now superseded by *ti*.

Si-be-ri-an (sī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to Siberia or its people:—*n.* one of the inhabitants of Siberia.

sib-i-lant (sĭb'ĭ-lănt), *adj.* making, or characterized by, a hissing sound, as *s*, *sh*, *z*, *zh*:—*n.* a hissing sound.—*n.* **sib'i-lance.**

sib-yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* **1,** a woman supposed to have the power to foretell the future; prophetess; **2,** a witch.

sib-yl-line (sĭb'ĭ-lĭn; sĭb'ĭ-lĭn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or coming from, a prophetess; **2,** mysterious; prophetic.

***sic** (sĭk), [Lat.], *adv.* so; thus: frequently inserted after a word in a quoted passage, to indicate that, in spite of apparent absurdity or misspelling, it is quoted correctly.

sick (sĭk), *adj.* **1,** ill in health; indisposed; **2,** affected with nausea, or vomiting; inclined to vomit; **3,** disgusted; surfeited; as, *sick* of flattery; **4,** longing or pining: with *for*; as, *sick* for recognition; **5,** used by, or set apart for the use of, a person who is ill; as, a *sick* bed; a *sick* benefit.—*n.* **sick'ness.**

sick-en (sĭk'n), *v.t.* **1,** to become ill; **2,** to be filled with disgust; **3,** to decay or languish; as, the flower *sickened* and died: —*v.t.* **1,** to make ill; **2,** to disgust.

sick-ish (sĭk'ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** somewhat ill; slightly nauseated; **2,** apt to nauseate one; as, *sickish* sweets.—*adv.* **sick'ish-ly.**—*n.* **sick'ish-ness.**

sick-le (sĭk'l), *n.* a reaping instrument consisting of a curved steel blade with a handle.

sick-ly (sĭk'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** ailing; weak; never well; **2,** characteristic of illness; as, a *sickly* look; **3,** apt to make one ill; as, *sickly* weather; **4,** weak; pale; as, a *sickly* color; **5,** marked by mawkishness; sickening; as, *sickly* sentiments.—*n.* **sick'li-ness.**

side (sīd), *n.* **1,** an edge or bounding line of a surface, esp., in a rectangle, one of the longer lines as distinguished from the ends; **2,** one of the surfaces or faces that limit a solid; **3,** any specially designated part of an object or of the body; as, the right *side* of a barn; **4,** either longitudinal half of a person or animal; as, a *side* of beef; **5,** a party of men upholding a cause against another group; faction:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to a side or sides; **2,** viewed from or toward one side; **3,** laterally placed or situated; as, a *side* door; **4,** minor; incidental:—*v.i.* to take the part of one against another: followed by *with*; as, he *sided* with the Unionists.

side-board (sīd'bōrd"), *n.* a piece of dining-room furniture for holding articles used on the table.

side-ling (sīd'lĭng), *adj.* oblique; having a sidewise motion; directed toward the side:—*adv.* laterally; obliquely.

side-long (sīd'lông"), *adv.* **1,** on the side; **2,** obliquely:—*adj.* lateral: having an oblique direction; as, a *sidelong* glance.

si-de-re-al (sī-dē'rē-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; starry; astral.

side-sad-dle (sīd'săd'l), *n.* a woman's saddle having but one stirrup, so that both feet of the rider are on the same side of the horse.

side-track (sīd'trăk"), *v.t.* **1,** to transfer (a car or train) from the main track to a siding; **2,** to lead away from the main subject or issue; postpone; as, to *sidetrack* a legislative bill:—*v.i.* to run a train upon a siding:—*n.* a siding.

side-walk (sīd'wôk"), *n.* a path beside a road or street for foot travel.

side-ways (sīd'wāz"), *adv.* toward or from the side. Also, **side'way".**—*adj.* and *adv.* **side'wise".**

sid-ing (sīd'ĭng), *n.* **1,** a railroad track by the side of the main track, on to which cars may be switched; a short track connected with the main track; **2,** the boarding that forms the sides of a wooden house.

si-dle (sī'dl), *v.i.* to move sidewise, as from shyness; as, he *sidled* up to us.

siege (sēj), *n.* **1,** the surrounding of a fortified place by an army to compel its surrender; investment of a town or fortified place; **2,** a prolonged or persistent attempt to gain possession of something; as, he laid *siege* to her heart.

si-en-na (sī-ĕn'ȧ), *n.* **1,** a brownish yellow clay pigment, or coloring matter; **2,** the color of this pigment; brownish orange.

si-er-ra (sī-ĕr'ȧ), *n.* a mountain chain or range rising in irregular peaks.

si-es-ta (sī-ĕs'tȧ), *n.* a midday nap; an after-dinner nap.

sieve (sĭv), *n.* a utensil provided with meshes, as of wire, for separating the finer from the coarser parts of a substance.

sift (sĭft), *v.t.* **1,** to separate, as the fine parts from the coarser, with a sieve; **2,** to pass through a sieve; **3,** hence, to examine critically; scrutinize.—*n.* **sift'er.**

sigh (sī), *n.* a deep, audible breath expressing fatigue, sorrow, etc.:—*v.i.* **1,** to breathe with a sigh; **2,** to long; yearn; grieve: with *for*; **3,** to make a sound like sighing; as, the winds *sigh*.—*v.t.* to express by sighs.—*n.* **sigh'er.**

sight (sīt), *n.* **1,** the power or act of seeing; vision; **2,** that which is seen; a view; **3,** something remarkable or worth seeing; a spectacle; **4,** opinion; as, in his *sight*, she did well; **5,** any of several devices to help in guiding the eye or aim, as on a gun, optical instrument, etc.; **6,** the aim or observation so taken:—*v.t.* **1,** to see with the eye; find by looking; as, to *sight* a distant object; **2,** to direct by means of an aiming device; as, to *sight* a gun:—*v.i.* to aim a gun by a sight.

sight-less (sīt'lĕs), *adj.* incapable of seeing; blind.—*n.* **sight'less-ness.**

sight-ly (sīt'lĭ), *adj.* pleasing to the eye; comely.—*n.* **sight'li-ness.**

sight-see-ing (sīt'sē'ĭng), *adj.* engaged in visiting objects or places of interest:—*n.* the act of visiting objects or places of interest.—*n.* **sight'-se'er.**

sign (sīn), *n.* **1,** a symbol, emblem, or character typifying or representing an idea; as, the *sign* of the cross; **2,** that by which anything is made known; a mark; token; proof; as, his gift was a *sign* of his love; **3,** an omen; portent; **4,** a gesture or motion used instead of words to express some thought, command, or wish; as, she gave him a *sign* to go; **5,** a lettered board or plate displaying the name of a business; **6,** one of the twelve equal divisions of the zodiac, or the symbol representing it, named for the constellations which they formerly represented (see *zodiac*, illus.); **7,** in mathematics, a character or symbol indicating a relation between quantities or an operation to be performed, as +, −, ×, or ÷:—*v.t.* **1,** to affix a signature to; as, to *sign* a letter; **2,** to transfer, as a right or property, by affixing the signature to a deed or the like: with *off* or *away*:—*v.i.* **1,** to write one's signature; **2,** to signal; as, he *signed* for them to approach.—*n.* **sign'er.**

sig-nal (sĭg'nȧl), *n.* a sign agreed upon for giving notice, as of danger, esp. at a distance; a token:—*adj.* memorable; extraordinary:—*v.t.* to communicate with by means of flags, lights, etc.; make signs to:—*v.i.* to make signs.—*n.* **sig'nal-er; sig'nal-ler.**—*adv.* **sig'nal-ly.**—*n.* **sig'nal-man.**

sig-nal-ize (sĭg'nȧl-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to make especially conspicuous or prominent; **2,** to point out with care.

sig-na-to-ry (sĭg'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* having signed an agreement, esp. a treaty:—*n.* [*pl.* signatories (-rĭz)], one who signs, or subscribes to, a treaty.

sig-na-ture (sĭg'nȧ-tûr), *n.* **1,** the name of a person written by himself; autograph; also, a mark or stamp affixed in place of the written name; **2,** in music: **a,** one or more flats or sharps placed after the clef to indicate the key; **b,** a sign placed after the key designation to indicate the time.

sig-net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* **1,** a seal; **2,** the impression made by, or as by, a seal.

sig-nif-i-cant (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧnt), *adj.* **1,** full of, or having, meaning; **2,** expressive; as, a *significant* look; **3,** important, as an event.—*adv.* **sig-nif'i-cant-ly.**—*n.* **sig-nif'i-cance; sig-nif'i-can-cy.**

sig-ni-fy (sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to show by a sign, mark, or token; make known; declare; as, to *signify* one's consent; **2,** to denote; mean:—*v.i.* to be important or of consequence; matter; count.—*n.* **sig'ni-fi-ca'tion.**—*adj.* **sig-nif'i-ca-tive.**

***si-gnor** (sē-nyōr'), [It.], *n.* Master; Mister (Mr.); Sir: a title of address or respect among the Italians, used before a person's name; as, *Signor* Mussolini.

***si-gno-ra** (sē-nyō'rȧ), [It.], *n.* [*pl.* signore (-rā)], a title of respectful address to an Italian lady, corresponding to *Mrs.* or *madam*: a lady.

***si-gno-re** (sē-nyō'rā), [It.], *n.* [*pl.* signori (-rē)], a title of address or respect among the Italians corresponding to *Mr.* or *sir:* spelled, when used before a person's name, *signor;* a gentleman.

***si-gno-ri-na** (sē'nyō-rē'nȧ), [It.], *n.* [*pl.* signorine (-nā)], a title of address to a young lady, corresponding to *Miss;* a young lady.

sign-post (sīn'pōst"), *n.* **1,** a guidepost; **2,** a pole which bears signs.

si-lage (sī'lȧj), *n.* a fermentation product used as a cattle food, made from green fodder cut up and partially fermented in a silo; ensilage.

si-lence (sī'lĕns), *n.* **1,** the state of being still or mute; **2,** entire absence of sound or noise; general stillness; **3,** forbearance from, or absence of, mention; secrecy; oblivion:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to be still; as, *silence* the dogs; **2,** to quiet; put to rest; as, to *silence* one's conscience; **3,** to cause to cease firing, as hostile guns in an engagement.—*n.* **si'lenc-er.**

si-lent (sī'lĕnt), *adj.* **1,** saying nothing; mute; **2,** not given to speech; as, a *silent* man; **3,** quiet; still; free from noise; as, a *silent* place; **4,** not expressed; not spoken; as, a *silent* command; **5,** calm; free from disturbance; as, a *silent* nook; **6,** having a share, not publicly acknowledged, in a business; as, a *silent* partner; **7,** written, but not pronounced: said of a letter; as, the *b* in *doubt* is *silent*.—*adv.* **si'lent-ly.**—*n.* **si'lent-ness.**

si-le-si-a (sī-lē'shĭ-ȧ; sī-lē'shȧ), *n.* **1,** a twilled cotton fabric, used for dress linings; **2,** a kind of linen cloth.

si-lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* silicon dioxide: an archaic term, used as a synonym for quartz, flint, or silica.

sil-hou-ette (sĭl'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* **1,** an outline drawing, esp. a profile portrait, filled in with a uniform color, usually black; **2,** the figure cast by a shadow, as on a wall or screen:—*v.t.* to cause to appear in outline; as, the light *silhouetted* his form sharply on the wall.

si-li-ca (sĭl'ĭ-kă), *n.* in chemistry, silicon dioxide; quartz.—*adj.* **si-lī'ceous.**

sil-i-cate (sĭl'ĭ-kāt), *n.* in chemistry, a salt of silicic acid.

sil-i-con (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* a nonmetallic element or substance found abundantly in rocks and sand.—*adj.* **si-lic'ic.**

silk (sĭlk), *n.* **1,** a fine, soft, lustrous fabric made from threads spun by various larvæ, esp. those of silkworms, to form their cocoons; **2,** the thread as produced by the larvæ; **3,** any similar thread, as that spun by certain spiders; **4,** anything like silk, as the down of the milkweed pod:—*adj.* made of silk.—*adj.* **silk'en.** —*adj.* **silk'y.**—*n.* **silk'i-ness.**

silk-worm (sĭlk'wûrm'), *n.* the larva of any of certain moths, commercially cultivated, that make a strong silk fiber in spinning their cocoons.

sill (sĭl), *n.* **1,** a horizontal piece forming the foundation, or part of the foundation, of a structure (see *frame house,* illus.); **2,** a threshold; **3,** the bottom or lowest piece in a window frame.

sil-la-bub (sĭl'ă-bŭb), *n.* a dish made by mixing milk or cream, often whipped, with wine or cider, to form a soft curd. Also, **syl'la-bub.**

sil-ly (sĭl'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** weak in intellect; lacking good sense; foolish; simple, as a person; **2,** unwise; stupid; absurd; as, a *silly* answer.—*adv.* **sil'li-ly.**—*n.* **sil'li-ness.**

si-lo (sī'lō), *n.* [*pl.* silos (-lōz)], a pit or tower for preserving green fodder for winter use by excluding air and water.

silt (sĭlt), *n.* mud or fine earth carried in, or deposited by, water; also, a deposit of such mud or fine earth:—*v.t.* to choke or block up by such a deposit:—*v.i.* to become obstructed by such a deposit.—*adj.* **silt'y.**

sil-va (sĭl'vă), *n.* [*pl.* silvas (-văz); silvæ (-vē)], the forest trees of a region, taken collectively. Also, **syl'va.**

sil-van (sĭl'văn), *adj.* of or pertaining to forests, woods, or trees; rustic; shady; as, a *silvan* retreat. Also, **syl'van.**

sil-ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* **1,** a soft, lustrous, white, malleable and ductile metallic element, used for table implements, dishes, jewelry, etc.; **2,** anything made of this metal, as silverware or money; **3,** anything like silver; the luster or color of silver; as, cloth of *silver:*—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to silver; **2,** made of silver; **3,** glistening, lustrous white; as, *silver* dew; **4,** soft and clear, as the tones of a silver bell; hence, eloquent; **5,** *Colloq.,* second best; next best to gold; as, the *silver* age of literature:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover or coat with silver, or with something resembling it; **2,** to give a silverlike polish to; **3,** to make white, or hoary, like silver; as, the moonbeams *silver* the lake:—*v.i.* to turn silvery white or gray; as, her hair *silvered* at a very early age.—*adj.* **sil'ver-y.**—*n.* **sil'ver-i-ness.**

sil-ver-smith (sĭl'vẽr-smĭth'), *n.* a worker in silver; one who makes articles of silver.

sil-ver-ware (sĭl'vẽr-wâr'), *n.* silver plate; vessels, dishes, vases, table implements, etc., made of silver.

sim-i-an (sĭm'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an ape:—*n.* an ape.

sim-i-lar (sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *adj.* **1,** having a general likeness or correspondence; like, but not exactly the same; **3,** in geometry, shaped alike, but not of the same size, position, etc.—*adv.* **sim'i-lar-ly.**—*n.* **sim'i-lar'i-ty.**

sim-i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* a figure of speech in which two different things having some accidental likeness are compared by the use of such words as *like, so,* etc.; as, the girl is *like* a flower.

si-mil-i-tude (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1,** similarity; likeness; **2,** a simile.

sim-mer (sĭm'ẽr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to boil gently; **2,** to cook in liquid just at or below the boiling point:—*n.* **1,** the state of boiling gently; **2,** a state of suppressed emotion or excitement.

sim-o-ny (sĭm'ō-nĭ), *n.* the act or crime of buying or selling church offices, or positions of honor.

si-moom (sĭ-mōōm'), *n.* a hot, suffocating, dust-laden wind which blows from the deserts of Arabia. Also, **si-moon'.**

sim-per (sĭm'pẽr), *v.i.* to smile in an affected, silly, or self-conscious manner; smirk:—*n.* an affected smile; a smirk.—*adv.* **sim'per-ing-ly.**

sim-ple (sĭm'pl), *adj.* **1,** single; elementary; not mixed or compounded; **2,** plain; unadorned; as, *simple* clothes; **3,** sincere; straightforward; ingenuous; **4,** having a taste for the plain, natural methods of living; as, *simple* people; **5,** humble; of low rank or degree; **6,** unlearned; hence, weak in intellect; foolish:—*n.* **1,** an element; that which is not mixed; **2,** a plant, or herb, from which medicine is extracted; also, the medicine.—*n.* **sim'ple-ness.**

sim-ple-ton (sĭm'pl-tŭn), *n.* one who is foolish or weak-minded.

sim-plic-i-ty (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* simplicities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being clear, plain, unaffected, etc.; **2,** lack of cunning; **3,** lack of common sense, or of average ability to judge.

sim-pli-fy (sĭm'plĭ-fī), *v.t.* to make easier; render less complex; make plainer to the understanding.—*n.* **sim'pli-fi-ca'tion.**—*p.adj.* **sim'pli-fied.**

sim-ply (sĭm'plĭ), *adv.* **1,** clearly; plainly; **2,** without elaborate show; **3,** only; merely; **4,** hence, absolutely; **5,** artlessly; **6,** foolishly; weakly.

sim-u-late (sĭm'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to pretend; assume the character or semblance of; as, to *simulate* goodness:—*adj.* (sĭm'ū-lāt), pretended; imitated.—*n.* **sim'u-la'tor.**—*n.* **sim'u-la'tion.**

si-mul-ta-ne-ous (sī'mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs; sĭm'ŭl-), *adj.* happening, done, or existing, at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events.—*adv.* **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness.**

sin (sĭn), *n.* **1,** wilful breaking of the divine law; violation of the principles of morality and religion; **2,** a special case or instance

of such violation; **3**, the state of one who has thus transgressed; **4**, loosely, any fault:—*v.i.* **1**, to transgress, offend, or neglect the law of God or any duty; commit evil deeds; **2**, to violate human rights; transgress against an accepted standard:—*v.t.* to commit (a sin).

since (sins), *adv.* **1**, from a certain past time until now; as, he left six years ago and has not been seen *since*; **2**, at some time after a certain past event and before now; as, he was then treasurer, but has *since* been elected president; **3**, before this; ago; as, not long *since*:—*prep.* from the time of; during the time after; ever after; as, *since* that time, I have never seen him:—*conj.* **1**, from and after a time when; as, I have never seen him *since* that happened; **2**, seeing that; because; as, *since* that is the case, I shall go.

sin-cere (sĭn-sēr'), *adj.* **1**, true; honest; honorable; genuine; **2**, without hypocrisy.—*adv.* **sin-cere'ly.**—*n.* **sin-cere'ness.**

sin-cer-i-ty (sĭn-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, the state or quality of being true or genuine; **2**, honesty; integrity.

si-ne-cure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* **1**, an office or position having a salary or fees but carrying with it little work or responsibility; **2**, in England, the benefice of a clergyman who, though receiving a salary, has no spiritual duties.

***si-ne di-e** (sī'nē dī'ē), [Lat.], without day; without setting a day for reassembling: said of the adjournment of a meeting; as, Congress adjourned *sine die*.

sin-ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* **1**, a tendon; **2**, strength.—*adj.* **sin'ew-less.**—*adj.* **sin'ew-y.**

sin-ful (sĭn'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of wickedness; unholy; tainted with sin.—*adv.* **sin'ful-ly.**—*n.* **sin'ful-ness.**

sing (sĭng), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sang (săng) or, *Archaic*, sung (sŭng), *p.p.* sung, *p.pr.* sing'ing], **1**, to lift the voice in song; **2**, to make a shrill or humming noise; as, a flying arrow *sings*; **3**, to celebrate some event in verse or poetry; **4**, to make pleasant, musical sounds; as, the brook *sings* merrily:—*v.t.* **1**, to utter with musical inflections of the voice; **2**, to celebrate in song or poetry; **3**, to lull by singing; as, to *sing* a child to sleep.—*n.* [1]**sing'er.**

singe (sĭnj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* singed (sĭnjd), *p.pr.* singe'ing], **1**, to burn slightly or on the surface; scorch; **2**, to burn so as to remove down, as a fowl:—*n.* a slight burn; a surface burn.—*n.* [2]**sing'er.**

sin-gle (sĭng'gl), *adj.* **1**, consisting of one only, separate; **2**, alone; without aid; **3**, not married; **4**, performed by one person; having only one on each side; as, *single* combat; **5**, straightforward; sincere; artless; honest; **6**, in botany, having only one row of petals; as, a *single* tulip: opp. of *double*:—*v.t.* to select (one person or thing) from others; choose from others: with *out* or *from*:—*n.* a unit; one; specif., in baseball, a base hit.—*n.* **sin'gle-ness.**—*adv.* **sin'gly.**

sin-gle-foot (sĭng'gl-fo͝ot"), *n.* a horse's gait in which each foot strikes the ground singly.

sin-gle-hand-ed (sĭng'gl-hănd"ĕd), *adj.* **1**, done with one hand; **2**, done without aid or assistance.

sin-gle-heart-ed (sĭng'gl-härt"ĕd), *adj.* sincere; inclined to be free from deceitfulness.

sin-gle-mind-ed (sĭng'gl-mīnd"ĕd), *adj.* having but one purpose; hence, without guile; single-hearted.

sin-gle-stick (sĭng'gl-stĭk"), *n.* **1**, a long stick or cudgel used for fencing or fighting; **2**, the sport of so fencing.

sin-gle-tree (sĭng'gl-trē"), *n.* the swinging bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened; a swingletree.

sing-song (sĭng'sŏng"), *n.* **1**, singing or poetry marked by an unvaried, monotonous rhythm; **2**, a monotonous or drawling tone:—*adj.* monotonous in rhythm.

sin-gu-lar (sĭng'gū-lär), *adj.* **1**, in grammar, denoting one person or thing; **2**, being the only one of its kind; unique; **3**, peculiar; strange; **4**, remarkable; extraordinary; **5**, exceptional; as, a woman of *singular* charm:—*n.* **1**, in grammar, the number denoting one person or thing; **2**, the form of a word denoting this number; **3**, a word in the form of this number.—*adv.* **sin'gu-lar-ly.**—*n.* **sin'gu-lar'i-ty.**

sin-is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *adj.* **1**, left; as, the *sinister* side; **2**, observed on the left; hence, unlucky; ill-omened; evil; as, a *sinister* look; **3**, corrupt; dishonest; as, *sinister* intentions.—*adv.* **sin'is-ter-ly.**—*adj.* **sin'is-trous.**

sink (sĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sank (săngk) or sunk (sŭngk), *p.p.* sunk or, obsolete except as *p.adj.*, sunk'en (sŭngk'n), *p.pr.* sink'ing], **1**, to fall or go downward; fall to the bottom; descend lower and lower; **2**, to decline gradually, as in strength; **3**, hence, to degenerate; **4**, to become hollow: often said of the cheeks; **5**, to enter deeply; as, to *sink* into the mind; **6**, to subside: as, a flood soon *sinks*:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to go to the bottom; **2**, to lower in value; debase; **3**, to make by digging downward; as, to *sink* a well:—*n.* **1**, a kind of basin, as in a kitchen, with a drain to carry off dirty or superfluous water; **2**, in geology, any slight depression of the land, esp. one that has no water outlet, or an underground one.

sink-er (sĭngk'ẽr), *n.* that which sinks or causes to sink, as a small weight attached to a fishing line.

sink-ing fund the total amount of sums of money set aside for investment, to be used, with its accumulated interest, to pay off a debt.

sin-less (sĭn'lĕs), *adj.* without guilt; blameless; as, a *sinless* thought.—*adv.* **sin'less-ly.**—*n.* **sin'less-ness.**

sin-ner (sĭn'ẽr), *n.* one who offends against the law of God; an offender.

Sinn Fein (shĭn fān), an Irish movement organized in 1905 for the purpose of promoting home industries and developing nationalism; also, the society thus formed.

si-nu-ate (sĭn'ū-āt), *adj.* **1**, wavy; winding; **2**, having a strongly indented margin; as, a *sinuate* leaf.—*adv.* **sin'u-ate-ly.**—*n.* **sin'u-a'tion.**

si-nu-ous (sĭn'ū-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, curving in and out; winding; **2**, crooked; twisting; **3**, having a strongly waved margin; sinuate, as leaves.—*adv.* **sin'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **sin'u-ous-ness.**—*n.* **sin'u-os'i-ty.**

sip (sĭp), *v.t.* to drink by taking a small portion, as a teaspoonful, at a time; taste:—*v.i.* to drink a liquid in sips:—*n.* **1**, the act of drinking a little at a time; **2**, a small taste.

si-phon (sī′fŏn), *n.* a pipe or tube bent like an inverted U having one leg longer than the other, used for drawing off liquids from a higher to a lower level:—*v.t.* to draw off by such a tube.—*n.* **si′phon-age.**

Sir (sûr), *n.* the title of respect used before the Christian name of a baronet or knight: **sir,** a term of respect in addressing a man without using his name.

sire (sīr), *n.* **1,** a title of respect used in addressing a sovereign or king; **2,** a father; the head of a family; **3,** the male progenitor of beasts:—*v.t.* to procreate, or beget: used esp. of beasts.

si-ren (sī′rĕn), *n.* **1,** a woman dangerous because of her fascinating, enticing wiles; **2,** a device for producing a tone of varying pitch by a blast of air or steam: often used as a foghorn:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, a siren; **2,** bewitching.

Sir-i-us (sĭr′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* the Dog Star, the most brilliant star in the sky.

sir-loin (sûr′loin″), *n.* a choice cut of beef, taken from the upper part of the loin. Also, **sur′loin″.**

si-roc-co (sĭ-rŏk′ō), *n.* [*pl.* siroccos (-ōz)], **1,** a hot, dusty wind blowing north from the Sahara; **2,** any hot wind.

sir-rah (sĭr′ə), *n.* fellow: a term used in addressing a man or boy, implying inferiority, contempt, displeasure, etc.

sir-up (sĭr′ŭp), *n.* **1,** a thick, sticky liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar; **2,** any concentrated solution of sugar. Also, **syr′up.**—*adj.* **sir′up-y, syr′up-y.**

sis-ter (sĭs′tẽr), *n.* **1,** a female thought of in relation to another person born of the same parents; **2,** a woman of the same religious society, order, or community as others; a nun.—*adj.* **sis′ter-ly.**—*n.* **sis′ter-li-ness.**

sis-ter-hood (sĭs′tẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* **1,** the relationship between sisters; **2,** the state of being a sister; **3,** a group of things thought of as sisters; as, a *sisterhood* of churches; **4,** a number of women united by a common interest, as in a religious society; **5,** the office or duty of a sister.

sis-ter-in-law (sĭs′tẽr-ĭn-lô″), *n.* [*pl.* sisters-in-law (-tẽrz-)], **1,** a husband's or wife's sister; **2,** a brother's wife.

sit (sĭt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sat (săt) or, *Archaic,* sate (sāt; săt), *p.p.* sat or, *Obs.,* sitten (sĭt′n), *p.pr.* sit′ting], **1,** to rest with the weight of the body on the lower part of the trunk; take a seat after standing; **2,** to perch; also, to rest on the ground, as birds; **3,** to have place or position; be situated: with *on;* **4,** to fit; suit; as, the coat *sits* well; **5,** to occupy a seat officially; be a member of a council or assembly; as, to *sit* in Parliament; **6,** to convene or hold a session, as a court; **7,** to cover eggs to be hatched, as a fowl; **8,** to pose: as, to *sit* for a portrait:—*v.t.* **1,** to have, or keep, a seat upon, as a horse; **2,** to seat: generally reflexive; as, he *sat* him down by the well.—*n.* **sit′ter.**

site (sīt), *n.* **1,** position or situation; **2,** a plot of land suitable for a building.

sit-ting (sĭt′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** resting on the haunches; perching; **2,** pertaining to, or used for, sitting:—*n.* **1,** the position or act of one who sits; **2,** a seat, as in a church; **3,** a session or meeting; **4,** time during which one sits, as for a portrait; **5,** a set of eggs for hatching.

sit-u-at-ed (sĭt′ū-āt″ĕd), *adj.* having a position; located; placed.—*adj.* **sit′u-a-te.**

sit-u-a-tion (sĭt″ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** position; locality; **2,** circumstances; **3,** office; employment; **4,** the temporary state of affairs at any given moment.

sitz bath (sĭts) a tub for bathing in a sitting posture; also, such a bath.

six (sĭks), *n.* **1,** the number consisting of five plus one:—*adj.* numbering six.

six-pence (sĭks′pĕns), *n.* a small British silver coin, of the value of six English pence, or about twelve cents.

six-teen (sĭks′tēn″; sĭks′tēn′), *adj.* composed of fifteen plus one:—*n.* **1,** the number consisting of fifteen plus one.—*adj.* and *n.* **six′teenth″** (sĭks′tēnth″; sĭks′tēnth′).

six-teen-mo (sĭks-tēn′mō), *n.* [*pl.* sixteenmos (-moz)], a book whose sheets are folded into sixteen leaves; sextodecimo (which see): often written *16mo.*

sixth (sĭksth), *adj.* **1,** next in order after the fifth: the ordinal of *six;* **2,** designating one of six equal parts:—*n.* **1,** the quotient of one divided by six; **2,** one of the six equal parts of anything.—*adv.* **sixth′ly.**

six-ty (sĭks′tĭ), *adj.* composed of six times ten, or threescore:—*n.* [*pl.* sixties (-tĭz)], **1,** the sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects; **2,** a sign representing sixty units, as 60 or lx.—*adj.* and *n.* **six′ti-eth.**

siz-a-ble (sīz′ə-bl), *adj.* of considerable bulk; fairly large. Also, **size′a-ble.**—*adv.* **siz′a-bly.**—*n.* **siz′a-ble-ness.**

1size (sīz), *n.* any of various thin, glutinous washes, used by painters, paper makers, etc., for glazing the surface of various materials:—*v.t.* to prepare, stiffen, or cover with thin glue, as cloth or fabric.—*n.* **siz′ing.**

2size (sīz), *n.* **1,** the dimensions, magnitude, or bulk of anything; **2,** a relative measure showing how large something is, as a hat or a glove; **3,** *Slang,* actual fact; truth of the matter:—*v.t.* **1,** to arrange in order of bulk, height, volume, or extent; **2,** *Colloq.,* to form a conclusion about: with *up;* as, to *size* up a situation.

siz-zle (sĭz′l), *v.i.* *Colloq.,* to make a hissing sound, as in frying; be intensely hot:—*n.* *Colloq.,* a hissing sound.

1skate (skāt), *n.* any of various broad, flat-bodied fishes.

2skate (skāt), *n.* **1,** a metallic runner attached to a frame shaped to fit a shoe and used for gliding rapidly over ice; **2,** a device consisting of small wheels attached to a frame which clamps to the sole of the shoe; a roller skate:—*v.i.* to move or glide along on skates.—*n.* **skat′er.**

skein (skān), *n.* a quantity of thread, yarn, or the like, coiled together.

skel-e-ton (skĕl′ē-tŭn), *n.* **1,** the bony framework of an animal; **2,** the supporting framework of anything; **3,** an outline sketch; as, the *skeleton* of a play:—*adj.* consisting of, or like, a framework.

skep-tic (skĕp′tĭk), *n.* **1,** a person of a doubting state of mind; **2,** one who doubts whether ultimate truth can be certainly known; **3,** one who doubts the truth of the religious belief of his associates:—*adj.* inclined to doubt. Also, **scep′tic.**—*adj.* **skep′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **skep′ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **skep′ti-cism.**

sketch (skĕch), *n.* **1,** a simple, quickly made drawing; as, a crayon *sketch;* **2,** an outline; a rough draft; preliminary study; **3,** a short, simple piece of literature or music; **4,** a short, simple, dramatic performance:—*v.t.* to draw the outline or give the principal features of; make a draft of; outline the plan of:—*v.i.* to make an outline or preliminary draft.—*n.* **sketch'er.**

sketch-book (skĕch'bo͝ok), *n.* a book of drawings, or for drawings.

sketch-y (skĕch'ĭ), *adj.* of the nature of a sketch; given in outline only; incomplete.—*adv.* **sketch'i-ly.**—*n.* **sketch'i-ness.**

skew (skū), *adj.* **1,** twisted or turned to one side; **2,** not symmetrical:—*n.* a twisted movement; distortion:—*v.i.* **1,** to move in a sidelong way; **2,** to glance obliquely:—*v.t.* to shape obliquely; hence, to pervert.

skew-er (skū'ẽr), *n.* a pin of wood or metal for keeping meat in shape while roasting:—*v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a skewer or pin.

ski (shē), *n.* [*pl.* skis (shēz); ski], one of a pair of long, narrow pieces of wood, to be fastened one on each foot and used with a sliding motion in traversing snow:—*v.i.* to slide or travel on skis.—*n.* **ski'er.**

ski-a-graph (skĭ'ȧ-grȧf), *n.* a shadow picture, esp. one produced by X rays, which pass through the object and fall upon a sensitive film. Also, **sci'a-graph.**—*n.* **ski-ag'ra-phy** (skī-ăg'rȧ-fĭ).

skid (skĭd), *n.* **1,** a wedge or drag used on the wheel of a vehicle to check its motion; **2,** one of a pair or set of logs, rails, etc., used to form a track down which heavy objects roll or slide; **3,** a piece of timber on which something rests or slides:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to move on skids; **2,** to protect or check with a drag or skid:—*v.i.* to slip sideways on the road: said of an automobile.—*n.* **skid'der.**

skiff (skĭf), *n.* a small, light boat for rowing.

skil-ful (skĭl'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** having deftness or practical ability; expert; clever; **2,** requiring expertness. Also, **skill'ful.**—*adv.* **skil'ful-ly.**—*n.* **skil'ful-ness.**

skill (skĭl), *n.* knowledge of any art or science, with ability to use it; cleverness; dexterity.—*adj.* **skilled.**

skil-let (skĭl'ĕt), *n.* a small metal vessel with a handle, used for cooking.

skim (skĭm), *v.t.* **1,** to remove the scum or floating substances from the top of; as, to *skim* milk; **2,** to take from the surface of a liquid, as with a ladle or spoon; as, to *skim* cream; **3,** to brush or touch the surface of lightly; as, the boat *skims* the water; **4,** to read or glance at hurriedly; as, to *skim* a book; **5,** to cause to skip, as a stone on the water:—*v.i.* **1,** to pass lightly over a surface or very near a surface; also, to glide, as through the air; **2,** to read without thoroughness; **3,** to skip over a surface, as a stone on water: **skim milk,** milk from which the cream has been taken.

skim-mer (skĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which skims; **2,** any of several long-winged marine birds.

skimp (skĭmp), *v.t. Colloq.,* **1,** to do badly or carelessly; slight; **2,** to be stingy with:—*v.i. Colloq.,* to save; be miserly.

skimp-y (skĭm'pĭ), *adj. Colloq.,* **1,** stingy; miserly; **2,** narrow, as a skirt.

skin (skĭn), *n.* **1,** the outer covering of the body of an animal; **2,** the pelt of an animal after removing from the body; **3,** rind, as of an orange; **4,** a vessel made of an animal's skin: used to hold liquids:—*v.t.* **1,** to remove or strip the outer membrane from; flay; peel; **2,** *Slang,* to defraud; get the better of:—*v.i.* to become covered over with skin, as a wound.—*n.* **skin'ner.**—*adj.* **skin'less.**

skin-flint (skĭn'flĭnt'), *n.* a miser; a niggardly person.

skin-ny (skĭn'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** like skin in appearance or texture; **2,** lean; emaciated.—*adv.* **skin'ni-ly.**—*n.* **skin'ni-ness.**

skip (skĭp), *v.t.* **1,** to leap lightly over; **2,** to pass over or omit; **3,** to cause to rebound; as, to *skip* stones:—*v.i.* **1,** to leap or bound lightly; move with light trips and hops; caper; **2,** to pass along rapidly; hurry along, omitting portions, as in reading:—*n.* **1,** a light leap or bound; **2,** an omission; a passing over.

[1]skip-per (skĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which moves with a light leaping or tripping gait; **2,** a maggot found in cheese; **3,** any of a family of butterflies with small, but stout, bodies, and swift, jerky flight.

[2]skip-per (skĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1,** the master of a small merchant or fishing vessel; **2,** *Colloq.,* the master or captain of a ship.

skir-mish (skûr'mĭsh), *n.* **1,** a brisk fight on a small scale in war, usually in connection with a greater conflict; **2,** any slight encounter:—*v.i.* **1,** to fight in small parties; **2,** to take part in a brisk, short engagement.—*n.* **skir'mish-er.**

skirt (skûrt), *n.* **1,** the lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other garment; **2,** an outer garment for women and girls, covering the body below the waist; also a petticoat; **3,** an edge or border; **4,** on a saddle, one of the side flaps:—*v.i.* to border; run or pass along the edge of; as, to *skirt* a forest:—*v.i.* to be on, or move along, a border.

skit (skĭt), *n.* a short literary composition, usually humorous or satirical.

skit-tish (skĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* **1,** shy; easily frightened; **2,** capricious; fickle.—*adv.* **skit'tish-ly.**—*n.* **skit'tish-ness.**

skit-ties (skĭt'lz), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* a game resembling ninepins.

skive (skīv), *v.t.* to cut or split (leather) into thin layers; also, to pare.

skiv-er (skīv'ẽr), *n.* a leather made from the outside portion of a split sheepskin.

skulk (skŭlk), *v.i.* to hide or get out of the way in a sneaking or underhand manner:—*n.* an idle, good-for-nothing fellow.—*n.* **skulk'er.**

skull (skŭl), *n.* the bony case inclosing the brain of an animal; the bones forming the head and the face (see illus. next page).

skull-cap (skŭl'kăp"), *n.* a soft, brimless, tight-fitting cap.

skunk (skŭngk), *n.* an American mammal which, when pursued, ejects an offensive liquid; in the U. S., also called *polecat.*

sky (skī), *n.* [*pl.* skies (skīz)], **1,** the heavens or upper atmosphere; the region of clouds and winds; **2,** often in *pl.,* the climate or weather; **3,** the celestial regions; heaven.

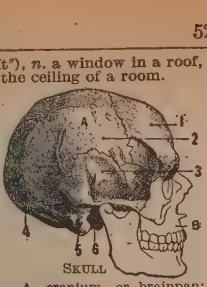
[1]sky-lark (skī'lärk"), *n.* a small, Old World lark, noted for its song.

[2]sky-lark (skī'lärk"), *v.i.* to frolic or play boisterously.

sky-light (skī'līt"), *n.* a window in a roof, or in the ceiling of a room.

sky-rock-et (skī'rŏk"ĕt), *n.* a kind of firework that explodes high in the air: sometime used in signaling.

sky-sail (skī'-sāl"-skī'sl), *n.* the sail at the top of a mast, above the royal.



SKULL

A, cranium, or brainpan: B, face.—1, frontal bone; 2, parietal; 3, temporal; 4, occipital; 5, mastoid process of temporal; 6, external auditory meatus.

sky-scrap-er (skī'skrāp'ĕr), *n.* a very tall building.

sky-ward (skī'wĕrd), *adj.* and *adv.* toward the sky. Also, *adv.* **sky'wards.**

slab (slāb), *n.* **1,** a thick piece of anything, as of marble or stone; **2,** the outside piece, with or without the bark, removed from a log in sawing it into boards.

[1]slack (slăk), *adj.* **1,** slow; **2,** sluggish, as water; **3,** relaxed; not taut; **4,** weak; unstrung; **5,** careless; remiss; **6,** not brisk; dull, as business:—*n.* that part of anything, as a rope, that is not taut:—*adv.* slowly; insufficiently.—*adv.* **slack'ly.**—*n.* **slack'ness.**

[2]slack (slăk), *adj.* fine coal with more or less dirt.

slack-en (slăk'n), *v.i.* **1,** to become less firm, tense, or rigid; **2,** to be remiss or less diligent; **3,** to languish; become slower; **4,** to slake:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to decline or become less vigorous; **2,** to slake, as lime; **3,** to loosen; reduce the tension of.

slack-er (slăk'ĕr), *n. Slang,* one who is negligent or careless in matters of duty, esp. in time of war.

slag (slăg), *n.* **1,** the dross or dregs of a melted metal; **2,** lava from a volcano.

slain (slān), the past participle of the irregular verb *slay.*

slake (slāk), *v.t.* **1,** to quench; render less active; appease; as, to *slake* thirst; **2,** to cause to combine with water; as, to *slake* lime:—*v.i.* to be mixed with water, so that a chemical combination occurs.

slam (slăm), *v.t.* **1,** to shut violently and noisily; **2,** to put, or throw, with force and loud noise: often with *down*:—*v.i.* to bang; as, the door *slams*:—*n.* **1,** a violent and noisy banging; **2,** the act of banging or shutting noisily.

slan-der (slăn'dĕr), *n.* the utterance of a false or malicious report tending to injure the reputation of another; also, the report itself:—*v.t.* to injure the reputation of by telling malicious falsehoods; malign; revile.—*n.* **slan'der-er.**—*adj.* **slan'der-ous.**—*adv.* **slan'der-ous-ly.**—*n.* **slan'der-ous-ness.**

slang (slăng), *n.* **1,** orig., the special vocabulary of vagrants, thieves, etc.; **2,** popular but inelegant language.—*adj.* **slang'y.**—*adv.* **slang'i-ly.**—*n.* **slang'i-ness.**

slant (slänt), *n.* an inclined plane: a slope:—*v.t.* to give a sloping direction to:—*v.i.* to slope; incline from a certain line or level:—*adj.* inclined from a straight line; oblique; sloping.—*p.adj.* **slant'ing.**—*adv.* **slant'ing-ly.**

slap (slăp), *n.* **1,** a blow, esp. one given with the open hand; **2,** an insult; a repulse:—*v.t.* **1,** to strike, as with the open hand; **2,** *Colloq.,* to throw down with careless force.

slap-dash (slăp'dăsh"), *adv. Colloq.,* in a bold, careless manner:—*adj. Colloq.,* **1,** reckless; boldly careless of consequences; **2,** done in a heedless, hurried way.

slash (slăsh), *n.* **1,** a long cut; **2,** a stroke of a whip; **3,** a random cut; slit; gash:—*v.t.* **1,** to cut by striking violently and at random; **2,** to cut into strips or panels, as a garment; **3,** to cut with a whip:—*v.i.* to strike violently and at random.—*n.* **slash'er.**

slat (slăt), *n.* a thin, narrow strip of wood or metal; as, bed *slats.*

slate (slāt), *n.* **1,** a kind of rock that splits into thin plates; **2,** the dark gray color of this rock; **3,** a thin plate of this rock prepared for use as a roof covering, writing tablet, etc.; **4,** in the U. S., a list of proposed candidates for nomination or election:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with slate; **2,** in the U. S., to register or book (a person) for something, as an office, a rôle, or a political appointment.—*n.* **slat'er.**—*n.* **slat'ing.**—*adj.* **slat'y.**

slat-tern (slăt'ĕrn), *n.* a slovenly woman.—*adj.* and *adv.* **slat'tern-ly.**

slaugh-ter (slô'tĕr), *n.* **1,** the act of killing; **2,** wanton destruction of life; carnage; **3,** the killing of animals for food:—*v.t.* **1,** to kill with violence; **2,** to butcher (beasts) for the market.—*n.* **slaugh'ter-er.**

slaugh-ter-house (slô'tĕr-hous"), *n.* a place where animals are butchered for the market; an abattoir.

Slav (slăv; slāv), *n.* a member of one of the great divisions of the Aryan family, which is spread over southeastern and eastern Europe and includes Russians, Poles, Czechs, and natives of the Balkan states.

slave (slāv), *n.* **1,** a human being held in bondage; a bondsman; serf; **2,** a drudge; **3,** one under the power of a habit or vice; as, a *slave* to drink:—*v.i.* to work like a drudge; toil.

[1]slav-er (slăv'ĕr), *v.i.* to let saliva run from the mouth:—*v.t.* to cover or dribble with saliva:—*n.* saliva running from the mouth.—*n.* **slav'er-er.**

[2]slav-er (slāv'ĕr), *n.* a vessel or person engaged in the slave trade.

slav-er-y (slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* slaveries (-ĭz)], **1,** the condition of being a slave, or bondsman; **2,** the business of holding human beings in bondage; **3,** bondage; involuntary servitude; complete submission to the will of another, or to some influence or vice; **4,** drudgery.

Slav-ic (slăv'ĭk; slāv'ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Slavs, or the peoples that inhabit eastern Europe, including the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbians, etc., or their language:—*n.* the language of any of the Slavs.

slav-ish (slāv'ĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a bond servant or drudge.—*adv.* **slav'ish-ly.**—*n.* **slav'ish-ness.**

slaw (slô), *n.* sliced cabbage served, usually raw, as a salad.

slay (slā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* slew (slōō), *p.p.* slain (slān), *p.pr.* slay'ing], to kill or put to death by violence; destroy.—*n.* **slay'er.**

slea-zy (slē'zĭ; slā'zĭ), *adj.* lacking firmness; thin; flimsy; as, *sleazy* silk; *sleazy* muslin.—*adv.* **slea'zi-ly.**—*n.* **slea'zi-ness.**

sled (slĕd), *n.* **1,** a conveyance on runners, used for carrying loads, esp. over ice and snow; a sledge; **2,** a light frame on runners, used in coasting:—*v.t.* to carry on a sled or sledge.—*n.* **sled'ding.**

[1]sledge (slĕj), *n.* a vehicle, usually on runners, designed for carrying heavy loads, as over snow:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to travel or carry on a sledge.

[2]sledge (slĕj), *n.* a large, heavy hammer, used by blacksmiths.

sleek (slēk), *adj.* smooth; glossy:—*v.t.* to make smooth or shiny.—*adv.* **sleek'ly.**—*n.* **sleek'ness.**

sleep (slēp), *n.* **1,** a temporary, normal suspension of consciousness, occurring at regular intervals; slumber; **2,** rest; **3,** figuratively, death:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slept (slĕpt), *p.pr.* sleep'ing], **1,** to take rest in sleep; **2,** to be inactive; **3,** to be dead:—*v.t.* to make go away by, or to make pass through, sleep; as, he *slept* away his pain.—*adj.* **sleep'less.**—*adv.* **sleep'less-ly.**—*n.* **sleep'less-ness.**

sleep-er (slēp'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who slumbers; hence, a lazy person; a dead person; **2,** a horizontal beam that serves as support for some structure above, as for the rails of a railroad; **3,** *Colloq.*, a sleeping car.

sleep-ing car a car in use on railways, equipped with compartments and berths for sleeping.

sleep-walk-ing (slēp'wôk'ĭng), *n.* the act or habit of walking in one's sleep.—*n.* **sleep'walk'er.**

sleep-y (slēp'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** inclined to, or ready for, slumber; **2,** causing drowsiness or heaviness; **3,** drowsy; sluggish.—*adv.* **sleep'i-ly.**—*n.* **sleep'i-ness.**

sleet (slēt), *n.* driving rain partly frozen:—*v.i.* to shower frozen rain.

sleet-y (slēt'ĭ), *adj.* consisting of half-frozen rain.—*n.* **sleet'i-ness.**

sleeve (slēv), *n.* **1,** the part of a garment that covers the arm; **2,** in mechanics, a part, usually shaped like a tube, to cover or protect some other part:—*v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.—*adj.* **sleeve'less.**

sleigh (slā), *n.* a vehicle equipped with runners, used for conveying loads over snow or ice.

sleigh-ing (slā'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of riding in a sleigh; **2,** the condition of the snow which permits this kind of traveling.

sleight (slīt), *n.* **1,** skill; expertness; **2,** a scheme; artful trick; as, the juggler's *sleight:* **sleight of hand,** a trick or set of tricks requiring expert handling of the articles employed to produce the effect.

slen-der (slĕn'dẽr), *adj.* **1,** narrow in proportion to the length or height; slim; as, a *slender* figure; **2,** feeble; as, *slender* hope; **3,** moderate; relatively small; as, *slender* means of support; **4,** spare; as, *slender* meals.—*adv.* **slen'der-ly.**—*n.* **slen'der-ness.**

slept (slĕpt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sleep.*

sleuth (slōoth), *n.* **1,** formerly, the track of a man or animal as known by the scent; **2,** *Colloq.*, a detective.

slew (slōō), the past tense of the irregular verb *slay*, which see.

slice (slīs), *n.* a thin, broad piece cut from something; as, a *slice* of bread:—*v.i.* in golf, to hit the ball with a stroke which causes it to curve, for a right-hand player, to the right:—*v.t.* **1,** to cut into thin pieces or layers; **2,** to cut (a layer or layers) from; divide or cut off; **3,** in golf, to hit (a ball) with a slicing stroke: opp. of *hook.*—*n.* **slic'er.**

slick (slĭk), *adj. Colloq.*, **1,** smooth-tongued; plausible; **2,** smooth; sleek:—*v.t.* to make sleek or smooth.

slick-er (slĭk'ẽr), *n.* in the U. S., an oilskin raincoat; a loose waterproof.

slid (slĭd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *slide.*

slide (slīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* slid (slĭd), *p.p.* slid'den (slĭd'n) or slid, *p.pr.* slid'ing], **1,** to move along a surface without leaving it; glide; **2,** to pass gradually or without being noticed; as, time *slides* by; **3,** to move quietly or secretly: with *away, out of, into;* as, he *slid* into a seat:—*v.t.* **1,** to push along; cause to slip into place; **2,** to put quietly; slip; as, he *slid* his hand into his pocket:—*n.* **1,** the act of sliding; **2,** a surface of ice for sliding; **3,** any smooth incline; **4,** a glass plate upon which is a picture for projection on a screen or an object for examination through a microscope; **5,** a fall of a mass of rock or snow down a mountain; **6,** that part of a device upon which anything moves by sliding; also, the part that slides.—*n.* **slid'er.**

slid-ing (slīd'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** varying according to certain conditions; as, a *sliding* scale of wages; **2,** slipping along in, or as in, a groove; as, a *sliding* door.

slight (slīt), *adj.* **1,** lacking in force or strength; as, *slight* resistance; **2,** frail; slender; as, a *slight* figure; **3,** not important; trivial; as, a *slight* difference in color; **4,** small in amount, degree, or quantity:—*n.* an action showing intentional neglect or discourtesy:—*v.t.* **1,** to treat with incivility; as, she *slighted* her guests; **2,** to neglect or perform carelessly.—*n.* **slight'ness.**

slight-ly (slīt'lĭ), *adv.* to a small or trifling extent; partially.

sli-ly (slī'lĭ), *adv.* in a crafty or mischievous manner. Also, **sly'ly,** *Pfd. S.*

slim (slĭm), *adj.* **1,** of small diameter; slender; as, a *slim* person; **2,** frail; slight; weak or insufficient; as, a *slim* excuse.—*adv.* **slim'ly.**—*n.* **slim'ness.**

slime (slīm), *n.* **1,** soft, moist earth or clay; **2,** any moist, sticky substance, esp. one that is dirty; **3,** a sticky substance, such as the mucous secretion upon certain snails.—*n.* **slim'y.**—*adv.* **slim'i-ly.**—*n.* **slim'i-ness.**

[1]sling (slĭng), *n.* **1,** an implement for hurling a missile, as a stone; **2,** the act of hurling or flinging; a throw; also, figuratively, a stroke; **3,** any of various devices for hoisting or lowering heavy articles, or for suspending a gun, pack, or the like, from the shoulder; **4,** a supporting bandage, as for a wounded arm, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* slung (slŭng) or, *Archaic,* slang (slăng), *p.p.* slung, *p.pr.* sling'ing], **1,** to hurl with, or as if with, a sling; cast; fling; **2,** to hang so as to swing, as a hammock, or so as to be carried easily, as a camera; **3,** to place or suspend in a device for hoisting or lowering.—*n.* **sling'er.**

[2]sling (slĭng), *n.* a drink made of spirits, esp. gin, and water, sweetened.

slink (slĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* slunk (slŭngk) or, *Archaic*, slank (slăngk), *p.p.* slunk, *p.pr.* slink'ing], to go furtively; sneak off.

slip (slĭp), *v.t.* **1**, to glide or slide; **2**, to miss one's foothold; lose one's balance; **3**, to pass without being seen; as, to *slip* into the room; **4**, to move, often unexpectedly, out of place; as, the chair *slipped*; **5**, to blunder; err: —*v.t.* **1**, to put on or off with ease, as a ring or a garment; **2**, to cause to slide, as a door or panel; **3**, to cut a part from (a plant) for planting; cut from a plant:—*n.* **1**, the act of sliding or missing one's foothold; a sudden mischance; **2**, a fault; an error; a blunder; as, a *slip* of the tongue; **3**, a cutting from a plant; hence, an offshoot; **4**, a space between wharves for vessels; a dock; **5**, something that may be put on or off with ease, as a kind of undergarment, a pillowcase, etc.; **6**, a long, narrow piece of something; a strip; as, a *slip* of paper; **7**, a slim person; as, a mere *slip* of a girl; **8**, in the U. S., a church pew.

slip-knot (slĭp'nŏt'), *n.* a knot which slips along the string, rope, or cord around which it is formed.

slip-per (slĭp'ẽr), *n.* a light shoe for indoor wear.—*adj.* **slip'pered.**

slip-per-y (slĭp'ẽr-ĭ), *adj.* **1**, having a surface so smooth or slimy as to yield no firm hold or footing; as, a *slippery* pavement; **2**, not easily caught, as a person; also, shifty; not trustworthy: **slippery elm, 1**, a North American tree having a sticky inner bark; **2**, the bark, used to make a soothing medicine.—*n.* **slip'per-i-ness.**

slip-shod (slĭp'shŏd'), *adj.* **1**, wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; **2**, hence, slovenly; careless.

slit (slĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slit or slit'ted *p.pr.* slit'ting], **1**, to cut lengthwise or into long strips; **2**, to cut or tear a lengthwise opening in; split:—*n.* **1**, a long cut; a lengthwise tear; **2**, a narrow opening.—*n.* **slit'ter.**

sliv-er (slĭv'ẽr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to break off or split into long, thin, or very small pieces; **2**, to cut or break off:—*n.* **1**, a splinter; a sharp, thin, pointed piece, as of wood; **2**, a loose strand of fiber, as of cotton.

slob-ber (slŏb'ẽr), *v.i.* to let saliva dribble: —*v.t.* to wet by letting liquid run from the mouth.—*n.* **slob'ber-er.**

slo-gan (slō'găn), *n.* **1**, the war cry or gathering cry of a Highland clan; **2**, any rallying cry; as, the *slogan* of a party.

sloop (slōōp), *n.* a one-masted vessel with a fore-and-aft rig (see *ship*, illus.).

slop (slŏp), *n.* **1**, water, or other liquid, carelessly spilled; also, the spot made by spilled liquid; **2**, poor or weak liquid food: used contemptuously; **3**, in *pl.*: **a**, dirty or refuse water; **b**, distillery mash after removal of the alcohol: used as food for animals:—*v.t.* **1**, to soil by letting liquid fall upon; **2**, to spill:—*v.i.* to be spilled: often with *out* or *over*.

slope (slōp), *n.* **1**, an inclined line; a slant; **2**, any extent of rising or falling ground; specif., the land that descends toward the ocean:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to incline; slant.—*p.adj.* **slop'ing.**—*adv.* **slop'ing-ly.**

slop-py (slŏp'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, wet or splashy; muddy; **2**, *Colloq.*, untidy.—*adv.* **slop'pi-ly.**—*n.* **slop'pi-ness.**

slop-shop (slŏp'shŏp''), *n.* a store selling cheap, ready-made clothes.

slop-work (slŏp'wûrk''), *n.* **1**, the manufacture of cheap clothing, or slops; **2**, clothing of such a sort.

[1]slot (slŏt), *n.* **1**, a narrow crack or groove; **2**, a small opening to receive the coin in a slot machine:—*v.t.* to cut a narrow crack or groove in.

[2]slot (slŏt), *n.* a deer's track; hence, any trail or trace.

sloth (slōth, slōth), *n.* **1**, laziness; indolence; **2**, any of various animals of South and Central America, which cling upside down to branches: so called from their slow movements.

sloth-ful (slōth'fo͝ol, slōth'-), *adj.* lazy; slow; idle; sluggish; indolent. —*adv.* **sloth'ful-ly.**—*n.* **sloth'ful-ness.**

slouch (slouch), *n.* **1**, a stooping or droop, as of the head or shoulders; an ungainly carriage; **2**, hence, an ungainly, clownish fellow:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to droop; **2**, to pull down at the side, as a hat:—*v.i.* **1**, to walk in a clumsy, heavy, awkward manner; **2**, to droop or hang the head.

slouch-y (slouch'ĭ), *adj.* awkward in manner or gait; ungainly; drooping. —*adv.* **slouch'i-ly.**—*n.* **slouch'i-ness.**

[1]slough (slou), *n.* **1**, a place full of deep mud; a bog; **2**, hence, a place or situation from which it is difficult to get out; **3**, (slōō), a backwater or inlet.—*adj.* **[1]slough'y.**

[2]slough (slŭf), *n.* **1**, the cast-off skin of a snake or other animal; **2**, in medicine, a mass of dead tissue cast off from living tissue; also used figuratively; as, to cast off the *slough* of ignorance:—*v.i.* **1**, to come off or be shed, as the skin of an animal; shed or cast the skin; **2**, in medicine, to come away in the form of dead tissue from living tissue:—*v.t.* to cast off, as the skin; hence, to discard.—*adj.* **[2]slough'y.**

slov-en (slŭv'n), *n.* one, esp. a man, who is untidy, careless, slipshod, or lazy.

slov-en-ly (slŭv'n-lĭ), *adj.* untidy in appearance; careless; not neat: —*adv.* in a slovenly way.—*n.* **slov'en-li-ness.**

slow (slō), *adj.* **1**, not rapid in motion; as, a *slow* step; **2**, not prompt; as, *slow* in arriving; **3**, occupying a long time; as, *slow* progress; **4**, not rash or hasty; as, *slow* to anger; **5**, dull or stupid; as, a *slow* party; **6**, behind time; as, the clock is *slow*:—*v.i.* to move with less speed; as, the train *slowed* down:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to move with less speed; **2**, to delay.—*adv.* **slow'ly.**—*n.* **slow'ness.**

slow match a fuse made to burn at a slow rate.

sloyd (sloid), *n.* a system of manual training whereby a practical knowledge of tools and materials is acquired. Also, **sloid.**

sludge (slŭj), *n.* **1**, slush; mire; sticky mud; **2**, anything resembling slush; **3**, floating ice.—*adj.* **sludg'y.**

slue (slōō), *v.i.* to cause to turn around a fixed point or pivot:—*v.i.* **1**, to slide around, as on a slippery surface; **2**, *Colloq.*, to twist or turn about. Also, **slew.**

[1]slug (slŭg), *n.* **1**, any of various land snails without external shells; **2**, any of various shell-less marine mollusks; **3**, the creeping larva of certain insects.

[2]slug (slŭg), *n.* **1**, a small, rough piece of metal; specif., a kind of rough, small bullet: **2**, in printing: **a**, a piece of metal

thicker than a type but not so high, used for spacing; also, a thick piece of metal of the same height as type, used by printers as a marker; **b**, a line of type in one piece.

slug (slŭg), *v.t. Slang*, to strike hard, esp. with the fist, as in boxing; also, to throw heavily:—*n. Slang*, a hard blow, as with the fist or a club.—*n.* **slug'ger.**

slug-gard (slŭg'ärd), *n.* one who is always lazy and idle:—*adj.* lazy.

slug-gish (slŭg'ĭsh), *adj.* **1**, always lazy and idle; dull; slothful; **2**, inactive; slow; torpid; as, a *sluggish* river.—*adv.* **slug'gish-ly.**—*n.* **slug'gish-ness.**

sluice (slōōs), *n.* **1**, an artificial channel for conducting water, having a gate to regulate the flow; **2**, hence, an opening or channel through which anything flows; **3**, a stream of water issuing through a floodgate; **4**, an inclined trough for washing gold ore, carrying down logs, or the like: **sluice gate**, an apparatus for holding in or letting out water, as from a canal; a floodgate:—*v.t.* **1**, to wash with water from, or as from, a sluice; as, to *sluice* gold; **2**, to draw off by a sluice, as water; **3**, to transport by a sluice, as logs:—*v.i.* to flow or run out, as through a sluice.

slum (slŭm), *n.* **1**, a foul, dirty street or district, or a city or town inhabited by the very poor or criminal classes; **2**, in *pl.*, a neighborhood composed of such streets:—*v.i.* to visit such neighborhoods for the purpose of study or charity, or out of curiosity.—*n.* **slum'mer.**—*n.* **slum'ming.**

slum-ber (slŭm'bẽr), *v.i.* **1**, to sleep; esp., to sleep lightly; doze; **2**, to be in a state of rest or inactivity:—*n.* sleep; a doze.—*n.* **slum'ber-er.**—*adj.* **slum'ber-less.**—*adj.* **slum'ber-ous; slum'brous.**—*adv.* **slum'ber-ous-ly.**

slump (slŭmp), *n.* **1**, the act of falling through a surface, as through weak ice; **2**, *Colloq.*, a sudden falling off; as, a *slump* in price:—*v.i.* **1**, to fall or sink suddenly, as into a marsh; **2**, to sink down heavily; as, he *slumped* in his chair; **3**, *Colloq.*, to fall or decline suddenly, as prices.

slung (slŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sling*.

slung shot a weight attached to a cord or strap, used as a weapon.

slunk (slŭngk), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *slink*.

slur (slûr), *v.t.* **1**, to soil; **2**, to pass over in a slighting manner, without proper consideration; **3**, to make obscure; **4**, to speak slightingly of; **5**, to pronounce indistinctly; **6**, in music: **a**, to sing or execute without breaks between two or more tones; **b**, to mark so as to indicate that the passage is to be sung or executed in this manner:—*n.* **1**, a stain; **2**, a slight reproach, or remark implying reproach; stigma; **3**, in music: **a**, a mark (⁀ or ⌣), connecting notes that are to be sung or played without a break; **b**, the effect of singing or playing in this manner.

slush (slŭsh), *n.* **1**, partly melted snow; **2**, a greasy mixture for oiling machinery; **3**, *Rare*, soft mud.—*adj.* **slush'y.**

slut (slŭt), *n.* **1**, a dirty, untidy woman; **2**, a female dog.—*adj.* **slut'tish.**—*adv.* **slut'tish-ly.**—*n.* **slut'tish-ness.**

sly (slī), *adj.* [*comp.* sli'er or sly'er, *superl.* sli'est or sly'est], **1**, secretly mischievous; underhand; deceitful; **2**, playfully mischievous; roguish.—*adv.* **sly'ly.**—*n.* **sly'ness.**

1smack (smăk), *n.* **1**, a slight taste or flavor; **2**, a smattering; small amount; tinge:—*v.i.* to have a suggestion: usually with *of*; as, this *smacks* of treason.

2smack (smăk), *n.* **1**, a quick, sharp noise, as one made with the lips in kissing or in tasting; **2**, a loud, hearty kiss; **3**, a quick, resounding blow; slap:—*v.t.* **1**, to kiss with a quick, sharp noise; **2**, to make a loud noise with (the mouth, lips, or the like); **3**, *Colloq.*, to strike with a sharp blow:—*v.i.* to make a noise with the lips.

3smack (smăk), *n.* a small sailing vessel used in fishing; fishing sloop.

smack-ing (smăk'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, making a sharp noise; **2**, lively; brisk.

small (smôl), *adj.* **1**, comparatively little in size, quantity, degree, or the like; as, a *small* school; a *small* amount; **2**, not important; insignificant; as, his opinion is of *small* value; **3**, doing business in a limited way; as, a *small* farmer; **4**, petty; not generous; narrow.—*adj.* **small'ish.**—*n.* **small'ness.**

small-pox (smôl'pŏks″), *n.* a contagious disease marked by vomiting, fever, and an eruption of pustules.

smart (smärt), *adj.* **1**, causing a stinging, sharp sensation; severe; sharp; as, a *smart* punishment; **2**, brisk; fresh: said of a breeze; **3**, clever; shrewd; **4**, pertly witty; **5**, showy; fashionable; as, a *smart* gown:—*n.* **1**, a quick, lively pain; **2**, keen grief:—*v.i.* **1**, to feel a stinging sensation; be the seat of a stinging sensation; **2**, to cause a stinging sensation; **3**, to suffer; have one's feelings wounded.—*adv.* **smart'ly.**—*n.* **smart'ness.**

smash (smăsh), *v.t.* to break in pieces by violence; shatter; destroy utterly:—*v.i.* **1**, to break into many pieces, as from a blow or pressure; **2**, *Colloq.*, to go into bankruptcy suddenly, as a business; **3**, to be thrown violently against something:—*n.* **1**, a breaking to pieces; **2**, utter destruction; **3**, *Colloq.*, bankruptcy.—*n.* **smash'er.**

smat-ter (smăt'ẽr), *n.* a slight knowledge of anything.—*n.* **smat'ter-er.**

smat-ter-ing (smăt'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* slight, superficial knowledge.

smear (smēr), *v.t.* **1**, to spread with anything greasy, oily, or sticky; daub; **2**, to soil in any way:—*n.* a blot or stain.

smell (smĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* smelled (smĕld), or smelt (smĕlt), *p.pr.* smell'ing], **1**, to perceive by means of the nerves in the nose; obtain the scent of; **2**, to inhale the odor of; **3**, to seek or detect by, or as by, the odor; as, to *smell* trouble:—*v.i.* to have an odor: **smelling salts**, aromatic carbonate of ammonia, used to relieve faintness, headache, etc.:—*n.* **1**, that quality of things which is perceived by the olfactory nerves; odor; **2**, the sense by which such qualities are perceived; **3**, an act of smelling.—*n.* **smell'er.**—*adj.* **smell'y.**

1smelt (smĕlt), *n.* any of certain small fishes found in northern waters.

2smelt (smĕlt), *v.t.* to fuse or melt (ore) in a furnace for the purpose of extracting the metallic contents; also, to obtain (metal) by this process.—*n.* **smelt'er.**

smi-lax (smī'lăks), *n.* **1**, a delicate, trailing, foliage plant of the lily family,

much used for decoration; **2**, any of several prickly vines or herbs of the same family.

smile (smīl), *v.i.* **1**, to show pleasure, amusement, contempt, disdain, or the like, by an expression of the face; **2**, to look gay or cheerful, as a landscape; **3**, to look with favor; as, to *smile* on one's labors:—*v.t.* to express by a look of pleasure, kindness, etc.: —*n.* **1**, an expression of the face showing amusement, pleasure, or affection, irony, contempt, or the like; **2**, an agreeable or pleasing appearance; **3**, good will; favor.—*n.* **smil'er.** —*adv.* **smil'ing-ly.**

smirch (smûrch), *v.t.* **1**, to smear; soil; stain; **2**, to bring disgrace upon; as, to *smirch* her name:—*n.* a smear or stain.

smirk (smûrk), *v.i.* to smile affectedly or conceitedly:—*n.* an affected smile.

smite (smīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* smote (smōt), *p.p.* smit'ten (smit'n), *p.pr.* smit'ing], **1**, to hit; strike with, or as with, the hand; **2**, to destroy; **3**, to cast down; punish; trouble; **4**, to touch with any strong feeling, as love, grief, fear, or the like; **5**, to strike with; cause to strike; as, to *smite* a staff upon the ground: **smitten**, *p.adj.* deeply affected emotionally.—*n.* **smit'er.**

smith (smĭth), *n.* one who works or shapes metal with forge, anvil, and hammer; a worker in metals.

smith-y (smĭth'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* smithies (-ĭz)], a forge.

smock (smŏk), *n.* **1**, a long, loose, outer blouse; **2**, a similar blouse worn by women; **3**, *Archaic*, a chemise: **smock frock**, a coarse, long, loose blouse, worn as a working garment over other clothes, as by painters, European peasants, etc.:—*v.t.* **1**, to dress in a smock; **2**, to trim with gathers fastened into a pattern by fancy stitches.

smoke (smōk), *n.* **1**, the visible, finely divided material that is formed or escapes when a substance is burned; **2**, anything resembling smoke, as vapor; **3**, the act of smoking tobacco, opium, etc.; **4**, something transitory and unsubstantial, as careless talk: —*v.t.* **1**, to apply smoke to, as meat; blacken, dry, scent, or medicate by the action of smoke; **2**, to inhale and puff out the smoke of, as of burning tobacco; **3**, to force out by smoke; **4**, *Archaic*, to detect or search out:—*v.i.* **1**, to emit or give out smoke; **2**, to inhale and puff out the smoke of smoldering tobacco, or the like.—*adj.* **smoke'less.**

smok-er (smōk'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which smokes; esp., one who smokes tobacco; **2**, a railway car in which passengers may smoke; **3**, *Colloq.*, a social gathering at which smoking is permitted.

smoke-stack (smōk'stăk"), *n.* a chimney, esp. the smoke pipe on a factory or a locomotive.

smok-y (smōk'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, giving out, or filled with, smoke; as, a *smoky* stove; **2**, soiled with smoke; **3**, hazy in atmosphere; **4**, grayish black in color, like smoke. —*adv.* **smok'i-ly.** —*n.* **smok'i-ness.**

smol-der (smōl'dẽr), *v.i.* **1**, to burn slowly, giving forth smoke without flame; **2**, to burn beneath the surface; exist in a stifled condition. Also, **smoul'der.**

smooth (smōōth), *adj.* **1**, not rough; even in surface or texture; **2**, perfectly blended; free from lumps; **3**, gently flowing; as, a *smooth* river; hence, placid; serene; calm; pleasant; mild; **4**, easy and polished, as diction; **5**, without hair, esp. on the face; as, free from sharpness; pleasant, as wine:—*n.* **6**, free from sharpness; pleasant, as wine:—*n.* that part of anything that is not rough:—*v.t.* **1**, to remove roughness from; **2**, to make even, steady, or calm; take away harshness from; **3**, to make pleasant by soft words; remove, as difficulties or hindrances: with *away*.—*n.* **smooth'er.**—*adv.* **smooth'ly.**—*n.* **smooth'ness.**

smooth-bore (smōōth'bōr"), *adj.* having a barrel with a smooth inner surface, as a gun. Also, **smooth'-bore".**

smooth-faced (smōōth'-fāst"), *adj.* **1**, without beard or mustache; **2**, blank; hence, deceptive.

smote (smōt), past tense of the irregular verb *smite*.

smoth-er (smŭth'ẽr), *v.t.* **1**, to destroy the life of by depriving of air; stifle; also, to suffocate, as a fire; **2**, to suppress or conceal:—*v.i.* **1**, to be suffocated or deprived of air; **2**, to be restrained or concealed:—*n.* **1**, that which is dense, as stifling smoke or thick dust; **2**, a suppressed or smoldering state; also, a smoldering fire.—*adj.* **smoth'er-y.**

smudge (smŭj), *n.* **1**, a smear or stain; **2**, suffocating smoke; also, a smoldering fire of damp wood giving forth dense smoke: used to prevent frost or to keep off insects:—*v.t.* **1**, to smear or stain; **2**, to keep away by a smudge.—*adj.* **smudg'y.**—*adv.* **smudg'i-ly.**—*n.* **smudg'i-ness.**

smug (smŭg), *adj.* **1**, affectedly precise or prim; **2**, self-satisfied; conceited.—*adv.* **smug'ly.**—*n.* **smug'ness.**

smug-gle (smŭg'l), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to bring or send (goods) to or from a country, without paying duties; **2**, to carry or introduce secretly.—*n.* **smug'gler.**—*n.* **smug'gling.**

smut (smŭt), *n.* **1**, a spot or stain made by soot or dirt; **2**, a poor quality of soft coal; **3**, a disease affecting corn, wheat, etc.; **4**, foul or obscene language:—*v.t.* to soil or blacken with, or as with, soot:—*v.i.* **1**, to become blackened by soot, or affected by mildew or smut; **2**, to give off soot or dirt.

smutch (smŭch), *v.t.* to soil with smoke, soot, or coal:—*n.* a dirty spot.—*adj.* **smutch'y.**

smut-ty (smŭt'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, soiled or stained with dirt or soot; **2**, indecent in talk.—*adv.* **smut'ti-ly.**—*n.* **smut'ti-ness.**

snack (snăk), *n. Colloq.*, a slight, hurried repast, or meal.

snaf-fle (snăf'l), *n.* a horse's bit having a joint in the middle and no curb: —*v.t.* to put such a bit in the mouth of.

snag (snăg), *n.* **1**, the stump of a branch projecting from the trunk; **2**, a broken tree sticking up from the bottom of a river or lake and dangerous to boats; **3**, a tooth projecting beyond the rest; also, a broken or decayed tooth: **4**, *Colloq.*, any unexpected obstacle or difficulty:—*v.t.* to injure or destroy by contact with a broken, jagged stump.—*adj.* **snag'gy.**

snail (snāl), *n.* **1**, any of numerous land or water mollusks having a spiral shell: **2**, hence, any slow-moving person; a sluggard.

snake (snāk), *n.* any of various limbless reptiles having long, slim bodies, a

few species of which have a poisonous bite:—*v.t. Slang*, to drag; jerk: often with *out*.

snak-y (snāk'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, a snake; **2**, infested with snakes; **3**, deceitful.

snap (snăp), *v.i.* **1**, to break suddenly; **2**, to snatch at something suddenly, esp. with the teeth; **3**, to produce a sharp, sudden sound; crackle; **4**, to speak crossly or angrily; **5**, to flash or sparkle; as, her eyes *snapped*:—*v.t.* **1**, to break off short; crack; **2**, to seize suddenly and unexpectedly, as with the teeth; **3**, to cause to make a sudden, sharp sound; as, to *snap* the fingers; **4**, to close with a sudden, sharp sound; **5**, to throw with a jerk, as a baseball:—*n.* **1**, the act of seizing or breaking suddenly; **2**, the sudden breaking of something stiff or tightly stretched; **3**, a sudden, sharp sound; as, the *snap* of a whip; **4**, a spring lock or catch; **5**, *Colloq.*, a sudden short period of severe weather; as, a cold *snap*; **6**, *Colloq.*, energy or vim:—*adj. Colloq.*, receiving or requiring little thought; as, a *snap* judgment; a *snap* course of study.

snap-drag-on (snăp'drăg"ŭn), *n.* a plant with a showy flower of curious shape.

snap-per (snăp'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one that snaps; **2**, any of various flesh-eating, edible fishes of tropical seas.

snap-pish (snăp'ĭsh), *adj.* **1**, likely to snatch with the jaws: eager to bite; as, a *snappish* dog; **2**, sharp in speech; easily irritated.—*adv.* **snap'pish-ly.**—*n.* **snap'pish-ness.**

snap-py (snăp'ĭ), *adj. Colloq.*, **1**, sharp and irritable in speech; **2**, full of energy; brisk; as, a *snappy* talk.

snap-shot (snăp'shŏt"), *n.* **1**, an instantaneous photograph; **2**, a quick or offhand shot. Also, **snap shot.**

snare (snār), *n.* **1**, a running noose or loop of cord or wire, for catching an animal or a bird; **2**, anything that entangles or entraps; **3**, usually in *pl.*, a catgut string stretched across the lower head of a snare drum:—*v.t.* to catch or entangle with, or as with, a noose or net.—*n.* **snar'er.**

[1]snarl (snārl), *v.i.* **1**, to make a growling noise, as an angry dog; **2**, to speak in harsh, surly tones; quarrel:—*v.t.* to utter in a growl or a harsh, surly tone:—*n.* **1**, the act of growling; **2**, a surly tone; **3**, an angry quarrel.—*n.* **snarl'er.**—*adj.* **snarl'y.**

[2]snarl (snārl), *v.t.* **1**, to knot or entangle, as thread or hair; **2**, to ornament, as hollow silverware, with raised work or hammered work:—*v.i.* to become tangled or knotted:—*n.* an entanglement or knot, as of thread or hair; hence, a perplexity; a complicated situation.

snatch (snăch), *v.t.* to seize suddenly or rudely:—*v.i.* to attempt to seize anything suddenly: with *at*:—*n.* **1**, a hasty catch or seizing; **2**, a small fragment; as, a *snatch* of music; **3**, a brief period.—*n.* **snatch'er.**—*adj.* **snatch'y.**

sneak (snēk), *v.i.* **1**, to creep or steal away privately or meanly; slink; **2**, to act in a cowardly or mean way:—*n.* **1**, a mean, cowardly fellow; **2**, a petty thief.—*p.adj.* **sneak'ing.**—*adj.* **sneak'y.**—*n.* **sneak'er.**

sneer (snēr), *v.i.* **1**, to show contempt by an expression of the face, as by curling the lips; **2**, to speak contemptuously or with ridicule:—*v.t.* to utter in a scornful manner:—*n.* **1**, contempt or scorn shown in speech or manner; **2**, a contemptuous smile.—*n.* **sneer'er.**—*adv.* **sneer'ing-ly.**

sneeze (snēz), *n.* a sudden and brief spasm of the breathing organs, causing a violent and audible rush of air through the mouth and nostrils:—*v.i.* to be seized with such a violent and brief spasm.

snell (snĕl), *n.* a short piece of gut or other strong material by which a fishhook is attached to the line.

snick-er (snĭk'ẽr), *n.* a half-suppressed laugh; giggle:—*v.i.* to laugh slyly; giggle. Also, **snig'ger.**

sniff (snĭf), *v.i.* to draw in the breath audibly through the nose, often as an expression of contempt:—*v.t.* **1**, to smell or scent; **2**, to draw in through the nose:—*n.* **1**, the act of smelling; **2**, an audible, often scornful, inhaling through the nose.

snip (snĭp), *v.t.* to cut into or clip, as with scissors or shears; nip: often with *off*:—*n.* **1**, a single cut with scissors; a clip; **2**, a small piece; bit; **3**, *Colloq.*, a small person or a thing of no importance.

snipe (snīp), *n.* [*pl.* snipe], any of several long-billed shore birds akin to the woodcock:—*v.i.* **1**, to hunt such birds; **2**, to shoot from a hidden position:—*v.t.* to shoot, or shoot at, from a hidden position.

snip-py (snĭp'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, cut short; fragmentary; **2**, *Slang*, curt; disdainful.—*adv.* **snip'pi-ly.**—*n.* **snip'pi-ness.**

sniv-el (snĭv'ĕl), *v.i.* **1**, to run at the nose; **2**, to cry or fret in a complaining or affected manner.—*n.* **sniv'el-er; sniv'el-ler.**

snob (snŏb), *n.* one who is servile to persons of wealth or position and supercilious to those whom he considers inferior; one who judges by externals.—*n.* **snob'ber-y.**—*adj.* **snob'bish.**—*adv.* **snob'bish-ly.**—*n.* **snob'bish-ness.**

snore (snōr), *v.t.* to breathe audibly through the nose in sleep:—*n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.—*n.* **snor'er.**

snort (snōrt), *v.i.* **1**, to force the air through the nose with a loud sound; **2**, to express feeling by such a sound; as, to *snort* with anger:—*n.* a loud, abrupt sound so made; as, a *snort* of rage.—*n.* **snort'er.**

snout (snout), *n.* **1**, the projecting nose of a beast, as of swine; **2**, a nozzle.

snow (snō), *n.* frozen vapor in the form of white, feathery flakes, or crystals, falling through the air or lying upon the earth:—*v.i.* to fall in frozen crystals: used impersonally; as, it *snows*:—*v.t.* **1**, to pour out thickly, like falling snow; **2**, to obstruct or shut in with masses of snow: with *in* or *up*; as, the house was *snowed* in for three days.

snow-ball (snō'bôl"), *n.* **1**, a mass of snow pressed together in the form of a ball; **2**, any of various shrubs or trees of the honeysuckle family, bearing ball-like clusters of white flowers:—*v.i.* to throw snowballs:—*v.t.* to storm or attack with snowballs.

snow-bird (snō'bûrd"), *n.* either of two small American finches, common in time of heavy snow.

snow-blind (snō'-blīnd"), *adj.* having the sight affected by the glare of snow.—*n.* **snow'-blind"ness.**

snow–bound (snō′=bound″), *adj.* shut in by a heavy snowfall.

snow-drift (snō′drift″), *n.* a mass of snow heaped up by the wind.

snow-drop (snō′drŏp″), *n.* **1**, a plant with white flowers, which blooms in very early spring; **2**, its flower or bulb.

snow-fall (snō′fôl″), *n.* the quantity of snow which falls in a storm.

snow-flake (snō′flāk″), *n.* a white feathery crystal of frozen vapor.

snow-plow (snō′plou″), *n.* a machine or engine used to clear roads of heavy snow. Also, **snow′plough″**.

snow-shoe (snō′shōō″), *n.* a racket-shaped frame worn on the feet for traveling over deep snow.

snow-slide (snō′slīd″), *n.* the sudden sliding of a mass of snow, as down a mountain slope; an avalanche.

snow-y (snō′ĭ), *adj.* **1**, white like fresh snow; as, *snowy* linen; **2**, covered with, or full of, snow; **3**, pure.—*adv.* **snow′i-ly.**—*n.* **snow′i-ness.**

snub (snŭb), *v.t.* **1**, to answer or interrupt with rude or scornful words; **2**, to treat with scorn; slight intentionally:—*n.* **1**, an intentional slight; **2**, a check.

[1]snuff (snŭf), *v.t.* **1**, to draw in through the nose; **2**, to smell; sniff at:—*v.i.* to snort or sniff:—*n.* **1**, the act of snuffing; **2**, powdered tobacco to be inhaled through the nose.—*n.* **snuff′er.**

[2]snuff (snŭf), *n.* the burned part of the wick of a candle or lamp:—*v.t.* **1**, to cut the charred part from; as, to *snuff* a candle; **2**, to extinguish: generally with *out*; **3**, hence, to end suddenly; as, his life was *snuffed* out.

snuff-ers (snŭf′ĕrz), *n.pl.* an instrument for trimming the wick of a candle and holding the charred end.

CANDLE SNUFFERS

snuf-fle (snŭf′l), *v.i.* to speak or breathe noisily through the nose, esp. when it is obstructed:—*n.* **1**, a noisy breathing through the nose, esp. when it is obstructed; **2**, an affected nasal twang; **3**, in *pl., Colloq.*, a cold in the head.

snug (snŭg), *adj.* **1**, lying comfortable and warm; **2**, compact and convenient; as, a *snug* house; **3**, sheltered and safe; cozy and comfortable; **4**, fitting tightly but easily; as, a *snug* jacket:—*v.i.* to lie close and warm; snuggle: with *up* or *together*.—*adv.* **snug′ly.**—*n.* **snug′ness.**

snug-ger-y (snŭg′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* snuggeries (-ĭz)], *Colloq.*, a cozy room.

snug-gle (snŭg′l), *v.i.* to cuddle or nestle close for warmth and comfort: often with *up* or *together*:—*v.t.* to hold close and make comfortable: often with *up*.

[1]so (sō), *adv.* **1**, in like manner or degree: correlative with *as*; as, she is not *so* tall as he; **2**, to such a degree; in such manner: correlative with *that*; as, it is *so* hot that it burns; **3**, just as stated; as, it may be *so*; **4**, for this or that reason; accordingly; therefore; as, the door opened, *so* he went in; **5**, thereabouts; more or less; as, I shall be gone an hour or *so*: **6**, used to express mild surprise; as, *so* you are back! **7**, *Colloq.*: **a**, to a degree that needs emphasis; as, *so* much to do; *so* beautiful; **b**, to such an extent; as, I long *so* to go:—*conj.* **1**, therefore; as a consequence of which; so that; as, it is raining, *so* we cannot go; **2**, on condition that; as, many things are forgiven a man, *so* he be rich:—*interj.* keep still! stay as you are!

[2]so (sō), *n.* the fifth in the series of syllables used, for convenience, in singing the degrees of a diatonic scale. Also, formerly, **sol.**

soak (sōk), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to absorb moisture; steep in a fluid; **2**, to wet thoroughly; **3**, to draw in by the pores or openings; as, a sponge will *soak* up water:—*v.i.* **1**, to be steeped in fluid; **2**, to enter by pores or small openings; as, water *soaks* into the earth:—*n.* the act or process of wetting thoroughly.—*n.* **soak′er.**—*n.* **soak′age.**

soap (sōp), *n.* a substance for cleansing, made by combining fats or oils with an alkali:—*v.t.* to cover or wash with soap.

soap-stone (sōp′stōn″), *n.* a massive, rock form of talc; also, the same substance when powdered.

soap-y (sōp′ĭ), *adj.* **1**, covered with, or like, soap; **2**, smooth.—*n.* **soap′i-ness.**

soar (sōr), *v.i.* **1**, to fly high in the air, as a bird; mount upward with wings; **2**, to rise above what is usual; as, prices *soar*:—*n.* a lofty flight; high flying.

sob (sŏb), *v.i.* **1**, to sigh by catching the breath convulsively; **2**, to weep with a convulsive heaving of the breast; **3**, to make a sound like a catch of the breath:—*v.t.* to utter with a catch of the breath:—*n.* **1**, a convulsive sigh: a sudden catching of the breath; **2**, any similar sound.

so-ber (sō′bĕr), *adj.* **1**, temperate by habit, esp. in the use of intoxicating liquors; **2**, not under the influence of liquor; **3**, self-possessed; calm; steady; sedate; **4**, solemn; grave; **5**, plain; subdued; as, *sober* colors.—*adv.* **so′ber-ly.**—*n.* **so′ber-ness.**

so-bri-e-ty (sō-brī′ĕ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, moderation; temperateness; **2**, calmness; seriousness; gravity.

so-bri-quet (sō′brē-kā′; sō′brĭ-kā), [Fr.], *n.* a nickname; fanciful name.

so—called (sō′-kôld″), *adj.* usually thus named or termed: often implying a want of accuracy.

soc-cer (sŏk′ĕr), *n.* a kind of football game in which the ball is driven by the feet, legs, body, or head, the use of hands or arms being prohibited.

so-cia-ble (sō′shā-bl), *adj.* **1**, disposed to associate and talk with others; social; companionable; **2**, giving opportunity for friendly companionship; **3**, marked by friendliness; not formal:—*n. U. S. Colloq.*, an informal friendly party.—*adv.* **so′cia-bly.**—*n.* **so′cia-ble-ness.**—*n.* **so′cia-bil′i-ty.**

so-cial (sō′shăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to men as living in association with one another; **2**, relating to general conditions of human life; as, *social* welfare; **3**, sociable; **4**, pertaining to the life of people of wealth and fashion; as, the *social* whirl; **5**, of insects, living in organized communities, as ants or bees.—*adv.* **so′cial-ly.**

so-cial-ism (sō′shăl-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrine that there should be public ownership and operation of the principal means of production and distribution of

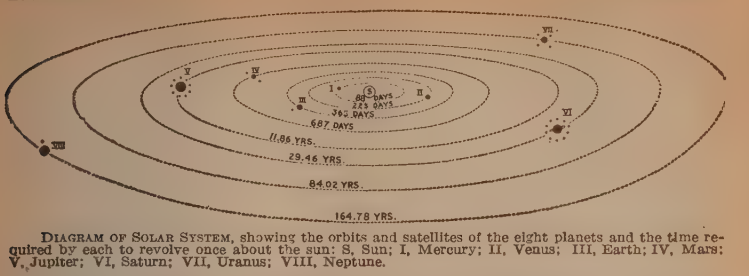


DIAGRAM OF SOLAR SYSTEM, showing the orbits and satellites of the eight planets and the time required by each to revolve once about the sun: S, Sun; I, Mercury; II, Venus; III, Earth; IV, Mars; V, Jupiter; VI, Saturn; VII, Uranus; VIII, Neptune.

wealth, and a fair division of opportunity and of rewards of labor.—*n.* **so'cial-ist.**—*adj.* **so"cial-is'tic.**

so ci-e-ty (sō-sī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* societies (-tĭz)], **1,** people in general, considered as living in relationship with one another; also, a group of people bound together by some common interest or relationship; **2,** companionship; **3,** people of culture and of good standing in any community; sometimes applied exclusively to people of wealth and fashion; **4,** an organized body of persons united by a common interest and purpose; as, a philosophical *society*.

so-ci-ol-o-gy (sō"shĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* the science of human relationships and conditions.—*n.* **so"ci-ol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **so"ci-o-log'i-cal.**—*adv.* **so"ci-o-log'i-cal-ly.**

sock (sŏk), *n.* **1,** a light shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; **2,** a short stocking not reaching the knee.

sock-et (sŏk'ĕt), *n.* a hollow into which something is fitted; as, the *socket* of the eye; the *socket* of an electric light.

sod (sŏd), *n.* **1,** the top layer of the soil, containing the roots of grass; turf; **2,** a piece of turf, usually cut square:—*v.t.* to cover with turf or pieces of turf.

so-da (sō'dă), *n.* **1,** sodium carbonate, a white powdery salt, one of the most largely used and important of chemical compounds, used in manufacture of glass, soap, paper, etc.: when crystalline, called *washing soda;* **2,** sodium bicarbonate or acid sodium carbonate, a white powdery salt used in baking powders and in various industries: also called *baking* or *cooking soda;* **3,** any of several compounds of sodium, as sodium hydroxide; **4,** *Colloq.*, soda water; also, a soft drink made from soda water: **baking** or **cooking soda,** acid sodium carbonate, or sodium bicarbonate: **washing soda,** sodium carbonate: **soda ash,** crude sodium carbonate.

so-dal-i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sodalities (-tĭz)], a brotherhood for religious or charitable purposes.

so-da wa-ter **1,** an effervescent solution of bicarbonate of soda with an acid; **2,** water charged with carbon dioxide gas, to which fruit sirups, ice cream, etc., are usually added: a popular drink.

sod-den (sŏd'n), *adj.* **1,** soaked; heavy with moisture; **2,** half cooked or baked, as cake; **3,** looking as if boiled or soaked; hence, stupid; dull.—*n.* **sod'den-ness.**

so-di-um (sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* a silvery white, alkaline metallic element always occurring in nature in combination, as in common salt, rock salt, borax, or the like.

so-fa (sō'fă), *n.* a long, upholstered seat, usually having a back and arms.

soft (sŏft), *adj.* **1,** easily yielding to pressure: opp. of *hard;* **2,** easily molded or shaped; as, *soft* wax; **3,** smooth to the touch; as, *soft* fur; **4,** not glaring; as, a *soft* light; **5,** not loud; as, *soft* music; **6,** kind; courteous; mild or gentle; as, a *soft* answer; **7,** having feelings easily moved; as, a *soft* heart; **8,** making a lather easily with soap: used of water; **9,** *Colloq.*: **a,** not in good physical condition; **b,** containing no alcohol; as, *soft* drinks: **soft coal,** bituminous coal:—*adv.* quietly:—*interj.* gently! stop!—*adv.* **soft'ly.**—*n.* **soft'ness.**

sof-ten (sŏf'n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to make, or become, less hard, loud, glaring, severe, rude, or the like; tone down; **2,** to melt.

sog-gy (sŏg'ĭ), *adj.* soaked; wet; heavy with dampness.—*n.* **sog'gi-ness.**

[1]soil (soil), *n.* **1,** the loose top layer of the earth's surface, as distinguished from solid rock; **2,** land; the country.

[2]soil (soil), *v.t.* **1,** to make dirty; stain; as, to *soil* the hands; **2,** to mar or sully; as, to *soil* a reputation; **3,** to make rich, as land, with manure:—*v.i.* to become stained or or dirty:—*n.* **1,** dirt; stain; **2,** manure.

soil-ure (soil'ûr), *n. Archaic,* **1,** the act of dirtying; **2,** a stain; **3,** impurity.

soi-rée (swȧ"rā'; swŏ-rā'), [Fr.], *n.* an evening party, as a reception or ball.

so-journ (sō'jûrn; sō-jûrn'), *v.i.* to dwell for a time:—*n.* a temporary dwelling; short stay.—*n.* **so'journ-er.**

Sol (sŏl), *n.* the sun: so called from the Roman god of the sun.

sol-ace (sŏl'ĭs), *n.* comfort in sorrow; consolation:—*v.t.* **1,** to comfort in sorrow; **2,** to cheer.

so-lar (sō'lẽr), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or proceeding from, the sun; as, *solar* rays; *solar* light: **solar system,** the sun together with the planets and the other bodies that circle round it (see illus. above).

so-lar plex-us (plĕk'sŭs), the great network of nerves and sympathetic ganglia lying back of the stomach.

sold (sōld), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sell*.

sol-der (sŏd'ĕr), *n.* a metal or metallic alloy used, when melted, to join metal surfaces, or to mend breaks in metal:—*v.t.* **1**, to join with such an alloy; **2**, to patch.

sol-dier (sōl'jĕr), *n.* **1**, a man engaged in military service; **2**, a private as distinguished from a commissioned officer; **3**, a man of military experience: **soldier of fortune**, an adventurer, esp. a military adventurer:—*v.i.* **1**, to serve in the army; **2**, *Colloq.*, (sō'jĕr-ĭ), to make a pretense of work.

sol-dier-y (sōl'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* military forces collectively; troops.

[1]sole (sōl), *n.* any of several flatfishes, some of which are used as food.

[2]sole (sōl), *n.* **1**, the under side of the foot; **2**, the bottom of a shoe or slipper; **3**, any flat surface on which something rests, as of a plow:—*v.t.* to furnish with a sole.

[3]sole (sōl), *adj.* being or acting alone; only; single.—*adv.* **sole'ly.**

sol-e-cism (sŏl'ĕ-sĭzm; sō'lĕ-sĭzm), *n.* **1**, a mistake in the use of words or in the structure of a sentence; an error of grammar or idiom; **2**, any rude or ridiculous breach of manners or taste.

sol-emn (sŏl'ĕm), *adj.* **1**, attended with sacred rites or ceremonies; as, a *solemn* feast day; **2**, inspiring awe or fear; **3**, serious; devout; grave.—*adv.* **sol'emn-ly.**—*n.* **sol'emn-ness.**

so-lem-ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* solemnities (-tĭz)], **1**, a sacred rite or ceremony; **2**, a formal and grave celebration; **3**, gravity; impressiveness; seriousness.

sol-em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v.t.* to perform in a ceremonious or legally formal manner, or according to ritual.—*n.* **sol'em-niz'er.**—*n.* **sol'em-ni-za'tion.**

so-lic-it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v.t.* **1**, to ask for with earnestness; entreat; as, to *solicit* a favor; **2**, to endeavor to obtain; as, to *solicit* trade:—*v.i.* to seek orders, support, votes, etc.—*n.* **so-lic'i-ta'tion.**

so-lic-i-tor (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* **1**, one who seeks trade, votes, etc.; **2**, a person qualified and authorized to practice civil law; an attorney or lawyer; **3**, the civil law officer of a city, town, department, or government; as, the city *solicitor*.—*n.* **so-lic'i-tor-ship".**—*n.fem.* **so-lic'i-tress.**

so-lic-it-ous (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* eager; anxious; concerned.—*adv.* **so-lic'it-ous-ly.**—*n.* **so-lic'it-ous-ness.**

so-lic-i-tude (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* the state of being anxious, esp. regarding another person; concern; carefulness.

sol-id (sŏl'ĭd), *adj.* **1**, capable of withstanding pressure: opp. of *fluid*; **2**, cubic; as, the *solid* contents of a mass; **3**, not hollow; compact; dense; **4**, weighty; as, a *solid* argument; **5**, *Colloq.*, continuous; as, a *solid* hour; **6**, unbroken; as, a *solid* line of defense; **7**, firm or reliable; as, a *solid* foundation:—*n.* **1**, a body capable of resisting pressure; a substance not fluid; **2**, in geometry, a body having length, breadth, and thickness.—*adv.* **sol'id-ly.**—*n.* **sol'id-ness.**—*n.* **so-lid'i-ty.**

sol-i-dar-i-ty (sŏl'ĭ-dăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, a state of being united in opinion and effort; as, the *solidarity* of a nation; **2**, firmness; singleness of purpose.

so-lid-i-fy (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to make or become hard or firm; change from a fluid to a solid state; **2**, to unite.—*n.* **so-lid"i-fi-ca'tion.**

so-lil-o-quize (sō-lĭl'ō-kwīz), *v.i.* to talk to oneself.

so-lil-o-quy (sō-lĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*pl.* soliloquies (-kwĭz), a talk to oneself; an utterance in solitude; a monolog.

sol-i-taire (sŏl'ĭ-târ'), *n.* **1**, a game of cards played by one person; **2**, a precious stone, esp. a diamond, set singly; **3**, *Rare*, a hermit.

sol-i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tĕ-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, living by oneself; **2**, lonely; **3**, done, passed, or suffered alone; as, *solitary* confinement; **4**, far removed; without inhabitants; as, the *solitary* desert; **5**, separate from others:—*n.* [*pl.* solitaries (-rĭz)], a hermit.—*adv.* **sol'i-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **sol'i-ta-ri-ness.**

sol-i-tude (sŏl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1**, the state of being by oneself; loneliness; seclusion; **2**, a remote and lonely place.

so-lo (sō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* solos (-lōz); soli (-lē)], **1**, the whole or part of a musical selection played or sung by one person, usually with an accompaniment; **2**, in aviation, a flight made by an aviator alone:—*adj.* performed, or performing, alone.—*n.* **so'lo-ist.**

Sol-o-mon's-seal (sŏl'ō-mŭnz-sēl'), *n.* an herb of the lily family, having yellowish green flowers.

sol-stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* that point in the sun's path at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north in summer, south in winter: **summer solstice**, June 21 or 22, the longest day in the northern year: **winter solstice**, December 21 or 22, the shortest day in the northern year.—*adj.* **sol-sti'tial.**

sol-u-ble (sŏl'ū-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being dissolved in a fluid, as sugar in water; **2**, capable of being solved or explained.—*adv.* **sol'u-bly.**—*n.* **sol'u-ble-ness.**—*n.* **sol"u-bil'i-ty.**

so-lu-tion (sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the division of a body into its component parts; a breaking up into parts; **2**, the state of being so divided; **3**, the liquid which results from such a process; as, a salt *solution*; **4**, a solving, as of a mystery.

solve (sŏlv), *v.t.* **1**, to explain; reason out to a conclusion or result, as a problem; **2**, to make clear, as a mystery.—*n.* **solv'er.**—*adj.* **solv'a-ble.**—*n.* **solv'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **solv"a-bil'i-ty.**

sol-vent (sŏl'vĕnt), *n.* any liquid in or by which a substance can be dissolved:—*adj.* **1**, able to pay just claims or debts; **2**, having the power of dissolving.—*n.* **sol'ven-cy.**

som-ber (sŏm'bĕr), *adj.* **1**, dull; dark; **2**, melancholy; gloomy; as, *somber* thoughts. Also, **som'bre.**—*adv.* **som'ber-ly.**—*n.* **som'ber-ness.**

som-bre-ro (sŏm-brā'rō), *n.* [*pl.* sombreros (-rōz)], a broad-brimmed hat, orig. of Spain and Spanish America, but now also worn in the southwestern U. S.

some (sŭm), *adj.* **1**, a certain; particular, but not specified; as, I know *some* boy did it: often used as a correlative of *other*; as, *some* people came, other people left; **2**, of a certain amount or number, either small or large; as, I have *some* money; he went *some*

distance to get it:—*pron.* a partial number or quantity; a portion: usually indefinite, and often used as a correlative of *others;* as, *some* came, others went:—*adv.* **1,** about; approximately; as, *some* ten men came; **2,** *Colloq.*, somewhat; as, *some* colder.

some-bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* somebodies (-ĭz)], **1,** a person unknown or not placed; **2,** a notable person.

some-how (sŭm'hou"), *adv.* in one way or another; by some means.

som-er-sault (sŭm'ĕr-sôlt), *n.* an acrobatic feat in which one turns over by throwing the heels over the head. Also, **som'er-set.**

some-thing (sŭm'thĭng), *n.* **1,** a thing not definitely known, or not specified; **2,** a part or portion of indefinite size; **3,** a person or thing of importance:—*adv.* in an indefinite degree.

some-time (sŭm'tīm"), *adv.* **1,** at a past time, not known or not definitely stated; formerly; once; **2,** at a time in the future, not yet decided upon; **3,** once in a while; sometimes:—*adj.* former.

some-times (sŭm'tīmz"), *adv.* once in a while; now and then.

some-what (sŭm'hwŏt"), *n.* an indefinite amount:—*adv.* to an indefinite degree or extent; rather.

some-where (sŭm'hwār"), *adv.* **1,** in one place or another; **2,** in, at, or to, a place not named or not known.

som-nam-bu-lism (sŏm-năm'bū-lĭzm), *n.* a state in which a sleeping person walks, or otherwise acts as if awake.—*n.* **som-nam'bu-list.**

som-nif-er-ous (sŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* causing sleep.

som-no-lent (sŏm'nō-lĕnt), *adj.* inclined to sleep; drowsy.—*adv.* **som'no-lent-ly.**—*n.* **som'no-lence.**

son (sŭn), *n.* **1,** a human male child; a boy or man in relation to his parent or parents; **2,** a male descendant; **3,** a native of a particular country: **the Son,** Jesus Christ: also called *Son of God; Son of Man.*—*n.* **son'ship.**

so-nant (sō'nănt), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to sound; **2,** voiced, or pronounced with vibration of the vocal cords, as *b, d, g, z:* opp. of *surd* or *voiceless:*—*n.* a voiced sound.—*n.* **so'nan-cy.**—*n.* **so'nance.**

so-na-ta (sō-nä'tä), *n.* a musical composition in three or four movements, usually for one instrument, esp. the piano.

song (sŏng), *n.* **1,** a rhythmic and tuneful musical sound uttered vocally, as by a bird or an insect; **2,** music produced by the human voice; **3,** a lyric or ballad; poetry; esp., a poem which can be set to music; **4,** a musical composition to be sung; **5,** *Colloq.*, a mere trifle; as, he sold it for a *song.*

song-ster (sŏng'stĕr), *n.* a good singer, esp. a bird.—*n. fem.* **song'stress.**

so-nif-er-ous (sō-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* producing, or carrying, sound.

son-net (sŏn'ĕt), *n.* a poem of fourteen lines, arranged according to any of several rime schemes.

son-net-eer (sŏn"ĕt-ēr'), *n.* a writer of sonnets; a dabbler in poetry:—*v.i.* to write sonnets.

so-no-rous (sō-nō'rŭs), *adj.* **1,** resonant; **2,** giving a full or loud sound; deep-toned.—*adv.* **so-no'rous-ly.**—*n.* **so-no'rous-ness.**—*n.* **so-nor'i-ty.**

soon (sōōn), *adv.* **1,** in a short time; in the near or immediate future; **2,** early; without delay; **3,** willingly; as, as *soon* as not.

soot (sōōt; sŏŏt), *n.* the fine black powder, consisting chiefly of carbon, formed by burning substances; the particles of carbon which color smoke.

sooth (sōōth), *adj. Obs.*, according to truth:—*n. Archaic,* truth; as, in *sooth.*

soothe (sōōth), *v.t.* **1,** to make quiet or calm; comfort or console; **2,** to make less severe, as pain.—*n.* **sooth'er.**

sooth-say-er (sōō'th'sā"ĕr), *n.* one who claims power to foretell the future; a fortune teller.—*n.* **sooth'say"ing.**

soot-y (sōōt'ĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** covered with the carbon from smoke; **2,** dusky; black.—*n.* **soot'i-ness.**

sop (sŏp), *n.* **1,** anything steeped, dipped, or softened in a liquid, esp. in broth; **2,** something given to calm the feelings:—*v.t.* **1,** to dip or soak; **2,** to mop up.—*adj* **sop'py.**

soph-ism (sŏf'ĭzm), *n.* a plausible but unsound, argument; also, any argument intended to make the worse appear the better cause.

soph-ist (sŏf'ĭst), *n.* one whose reasoning is clever but unsound; one who quibbles.—*n.* **soph'ist-ry.**

so-phis-ti-cal (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* falsely clever; plausible but not sound, as an argument. Also, **so-phis'tic.**—*adv.* **so-phis'ti-cal-ly.**

so-phis-ti-cate (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to mislead, as by false argument; **2,** to give worldly knowledge to; deprive of simplicity: **sophisticated,** worldly-wise; deprived of naturalness:—*v.i.* to argue or reason falsely.—*n.* **so-phis"ti-ca'tion.**—*n.* **so-phis'ti-ca"tor.**

soph-o-more (sŏf'ŏ-mōr"), *n.* in American schools, colleges, and high schools, a student in the second year.—*adj.* **soph"o-mor'ic.**

so-por (sō'pŏr), *n.* a deep or lethargic sleep, occurring in illness, from which a patient is aroused with difficulty.

so-po-rif-ic (sō"pō-rĭf'ĭk; sŏp"ŏ-), *adj.* causing, or tending to induce, sleep:—*n.* a drug that causes sleep.

so-pra-no (sō-prä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* sopranos (-nōz); soprani (-nē)], **1,** the highest singing voice; **2,** a singer with such a voice; **3,** a musical part for such a voice.

sor-cer-er (sôr'sĕr-ĕr), *n.* a magician; conjurer.—*n. fem.* **sor'cer-ess.**

sor-cer-y (sôr'sĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sorceries (-ĭz)], a foreseeing or foretelling of future events by the aid of evil spirits; witchcraft; magic; enchantment.—*adj.* **sor'cer-ous.**

sor-did (sôr'dĭd), *adj.* **1,** without noble ideals; vile; base; as, a *sordid* purpose; **2,** greedy of gain; miserly; as a *sordid* wretch.—*adv.* **sor'did-ly.**—*n.* **sor'did-ness.**

sore (sōr), *adj.* **1,** tender or painful to the touch; inflamed; **2,** afflicted; grieved; as, her heart was *sore;* **3,** severe; hence, distressing; **4,** resentful:—*adv.* grievously; severely; deeply:—*n.* **1,** a painful or diseased spot in the body; ulcer; wound; a bruise or break in the skin; **2,** a cause of annoyance.—*adv.* **sore'ly.**—*n.* **sore'ness.**

sor-ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* a canelike grass resembling broom corn, yielding sugar; molasses or sirup prepared from the juice of this grass.

so-ror-i-ty (sō-rôr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sororities (-tĭz)], a sisterhood; a women's or girls' club.

so-ro-sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* in the U. S., a women's club or society.

[1]sor-rel (sŏr'ĕl), *n.* any of several flowering herbs with sour juice.

[2]sor-rel (sŏr'ĕl), *adj.* reddish brown:—*n.* **1,** a reddish brown color; **2,** an animal, esp. a horse, of this color.

sor-row (sŏr'ō), *n.* **1,** mental pain or uneasiness caused by loss, regret, disappointment, etc.; grief; distress; **2,** that which causes unhappiness; **3,** contrition:—*v.i.* to feel sorrow; grieve.—*n.* **sor'row-er.**

sor-row-ful (sŏr'ō-fo͝ol), *adj.* full of, showing, or causing, sadness or grief; unhappy; regretful; grievous.—*adv.* **sor'row-ful-ly.**—*n.* **sor'row-ful-ness.**

sor-ry (sŏr'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** feeling regret for loss, disappointment, wrongdoing, etc.; pained; **2,** feeling pity, as for a cripple; **3,** mournful; dismal; **4,** mean; worthless, as an excuse.—*adv.* **sor'ri-ly.**—*n.* **sor'ri-ness.**

sort (sôrt), *n.* **1,** a kind or species; **2,** way; manner; **3,** quality; nature; as, that *sort* of material:—*v.t.* to separate and place in different divisions according to classes, kind, etc.; classify.—*adj.* **sort'a-ble.**—*n.* **sort'er.**

sor-tie (sôr'tē), *n.* a sudden issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

so-so (sō'sō'), *adj. Colloq.,* neither very good nor very bad; passable; tolerable:—*adv. Colloq.,* passably. Also, **so'-so".**

sot (sŏt), *n.* a confirmed or habitual drunkard.

sot-tish (sŏt'ĭsh), *adj.* like a drunkard; stupid; drunken.—*adv.* **sot'tish-ly.**—*n.* **sot'tish-ness.**

sou (sōō), *n.* [*pl.* sous (sōōz; *Fr.* sōō)], **1,** an old French coin; **2,** the modern five-centime piece, the 20th part of a franc.

sou-brette (sōō-brĕt'), *n.* **1,** a theatrical term for an attractive, scheming lady's maid, or a lively young woman; **2,** an actress who plays such parts.

***souf-flé** (sōō'flā'; sŏŏ'flā), [Fr.], *adj.* made light and puffy, as with well-beaten whites of eggs:—*n.* a light, delicate dish of eggs and milk, mixed with cheese, fish, etc., well beaten and baked.

sough (sŭf; sou), *n.* a hollow murmur or whistling, as of the wind:—*v.i.* to murmur or sigh, as the wind.

sought (sôt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *seek.*

soul (sōl), *n.* **1,** the spiritual and immortal part in man, as distinguished from the body; **2,** the essential part of a person's identity; that part of man's nature where feelings, ideals, and morals center; **3,** the necessary or central part of anything; as, the *soul* of art; **4,** a person who leads and inspires; as, the *soul* of the company; **5,** a person; as, not a *soul* was there; **6,** a spirit separated from the body; as, the *souls* of the departed.—*adj.* **soul'ful.**—*adv.* **soul'ful-ly.**—*n.* **soul'ful-ness.**—*adj.* **soul'less.**—*adv.* **soul'less-ly.**—*n.* **soul'less-ness.**

[1]sound (sound), *adj.* **1,** whole; not hurt; in prime condition; as, safe and *sound;* **2,** continued; as, a *sound* slumber; **3,** strong; unimpaired; free from defects; as, a *sound* tooth; **4,** founded on truth or right; free from error; as, *sound* doctrine; **5,** morally good or honorable; as, a *sound* business man; **6,** legal; valid; as, a *sound* title; **7,** in the best financial condition; trustworthy; solvent:—*adv.* deeply; thoroughly; as, *sound* asleep.—*adv.* **sound'ly.**—*n.* **sound'ness.**—*adj.* **sound'less.**—*adv.* **sound'less-ly.**—*n.* **sound'less-ness.**

[2]sound (sound), *n.* **1,** the sensation perceived through the ear; noise; **2,** the physical phenomena which, normally, are the cause of this sensation, consisting usually of vibrations or waves, usually in the air; **3,** the distance to which a sound is audible; as, within *sound* of the bell:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to make a noise; as, to *sound* a bell; **2,** to cause to be heard; express; as, to *sound* a high note; **3,** to examine or test by causing to give forth sound; as, to *sound* the walls of a building:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a noise or sound; **2,** to be played upon, as an instrument; make music; **3,** to give a certain impression, when heard; as, her voice *sounds* sad.

[3]sound (sound), *v.t.* **1,** to measure the depth of; fathom; **2,** to examine; try to find out the opinions or attitude of; probe; **3,** in medicine, to search or examine with a sound, or instrument for probing or exploring:—*v.i.* **1,** to measure the depth of water by any of various devices; **2,** to dive deeply, as whales:—*n.* in surgery, an instrument introduced into a cavity to dilate it or to detect a foreign substance.—*n.* **sound'er.**

[4]sound (sound), *n.* **1,** a long stretch of water, wider than a strait, connecting two large bodies of water, or lying between a mainland and an island; **2,** the air bladder of a fish: also called *swimming bladder.*

sound-ing (sound'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the result obtained by measuring the depth of water; **2,** in *pl.,* a place where the water is shallow enough to permit depth measurements to be taken.

soup (sōōp), *n.* a liquid food made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both together, in water, with seasoning.

sour (sour), *adj.* **1,** having an acid or sharp, biting taste, as vinegar or green fruit; **2,** acid; rancid or musty; **3,** disagreeable; cross; as, a *sour* disposition:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to become acid; **2,** to turn, as milk; **3,** to make cross:—*v.i.* **1,** to become cross; **2,** to turn from sweet to acid; **3,** to ferment; spoil.—*adv.* **sour'ly.**—*n.* **sour'ness.**—*adj.* **sour'ish.**

source (sôrs), *n.* **1,** that from which anything rises or originates; **2,** a spring or fountain, esp. as the origin of a stream.

souse (sous), *n.* **1,** the act of steeping in brine, or of plunging into water or other liquid; **2,** brine, or salt pickle, for preserving food; **3,** anything soaked or preserved in pickle, as pigs' feet or fish:—*v.t.* **1,** to steep in brine; **2,** to plunge into water; **3,** to dash; splash; as, to *souse* water.

south (south), *n.* **1,** that one of the principal points of the compass which is directly opposite the north; **2,** a region lying to the south of another; **the South,** the section of the U. S. lying below the southern boundary of Pennsylvania; **2,** the states that

seceded from the Union in 1861:—*adj.* **1,** lying toward the south; **2,** going to, or coming from, the south:—*adv.* toward the south.—*adj.* and *adv.* **south'er-ly** (sŭth'ẽr-lĭ).

south-east (south"ēst'; sou"ēst'), *n.* **1,** the point of the compass halfway between south and east; **2,** land lying in that direction:—*adj.* lying in, going to, or coming from, the southeast:—*adv.* to or from the southeast.—*adj.* **south"east'ern.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **south"east'er-ly.**—*adv.* **south"east'ward.**

south-east-er (south"ēs'tẽr; sou"-), *n.* a storm or gale coming from the southeast. Also, **sou'-east'er.**

south-ern (sŭth'ẽrn), *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or toward, the south: **Southern,** pertaining to the South.—*adj.* and *adv.* **south'ern-ly.**—*adj. superl.* **south'ern-most.**

south-ern-er (sŭth'ẽr-nẽr), *n.* a native of a southern land: **Southerner,** a native of the southern part of the U. S.: opp. of *Northerner.*

south-ing (south'ĭng), *n.* inclination or movement toward the south.

south-ron (sŭth'rŭn), *n. Rare,* a native of a southern land: **Southron,** *Scot.,* an Englishman: often used in contempt.

south-ward (south'wẽrd), *adv.* and *adj.* toward the south.—*adv.* **south'wards.**—*adv.* **south'ward-ly.**

south-west (south"wĕst'; sou"-), *n.* **1,** the point of the compass halfway between south and west; **2,** land lying in that direction:—*adj.* lying in, going to, or coming from, the southwest:—*adv.* to or from the southwest.—*adj.* **south"west'ern.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **south"west'er-ly.**—*adv.* **south"west'ward.**

south-west-er (south"wĕs'tẽr; sou"-), *n.* **1,** a storm or gale from the southwest; **2,** a painted canvas or oilskin hat with a flap at the back, worn in bad weather by sailors and fishermen. Also, **sou'-west'er.**

sou-ve-nir (sōō"vẽ-nēr'; sōō'vẽ-nēr), *n.* a thing by which to remember a person or event; a memento or keepsake.

sov-er-eign (sŏv'ẽr-ĭn; sŭv'-), *adj.* **1,** royal; supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion or authority; not restricted: as, *sovereign* rights; **2,** hence, supreme; chief; **3,** effectual: as, a *sovereign* remedy:—*n.* **1,** a ruler, as a king, emperor, or queen; **2,** a British gold coin equal to twenty shillings, or $4.8665: also called *pound.*—*n.* **sov'er-eign-ty.**

so-viet (sō"vyĕt'), *n.* a representative council set up in a country that has adopted communism.—*n.* **so'viet'ism.**

[1]sow (sou), *n.* the full-grown female of the swine: **sow bug,** a wood louse.

[2]sow (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sowed (sōd), *p.p.* sown (sōn) or sowed, *p.pr.* sow'ing], **1,** to strew, as seed, upon the earth; **2,** to strew seed in, on, or over; as, to *sow* a lawn:—*v.i.* to strew seed for growth.—*n.* **sow'er.**

soy (soi), *n.* a kind of bean sauce used with fish in China and Japan: **soy bean,** a small, erect plant, cultivated for forage.

spa (spä), *n.* **1,** a mineral spring; **2,** a resort or place containing such springs.

space (spās), *n.* **1,** that which has length, breadth, and height, and is unlimited in extension; **2,** room; distance between things; **3,** a length of time; **4,** in music, one of the open places between the lines of the staff:—*v.t.* to arrange with open places between; separate, as letters or words, by means of such spaces.—*n.* **spac'er.**

spa-cious (spā'shŭs), *adj.* **1,** extending far and wide; roomy; as, a *spacious* house; **2,** great in expanse; comprehensive.—*adj.* **spa'cious-ly.**—*n.* **spa'cious-ness.**

[1]spade (spād), *n.* **1,** a tool for digging, or cutting the ground, consisting of a broad, flat blade of iron with a handle; **2,** any tool of similar shape:—*v.t.* to dig or work with a spade.—*n.* **spad'er.**

[2]spade (spād), *n.* **1,** in *pl.,* one of the four suits of playing cards; **2,** any card in that suit, or the black figure on it.

spa-dix (spā'dĭks), *n.* [*pl.* spadices (spā-dī'sēz)], a spikelike flower head on a fleshy axis, often inclosed in a spathe, as in the jack-in-the-pulpit (see *inflorescence,* illus.).

spa-ghet-ti (spə-gĕt'ĭ), *n.* round dried sticks of flour paste, used, when cooked, for food.

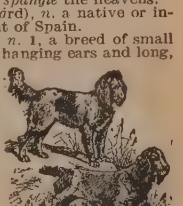
spake (spāk), *Archaic,* the past tense of the irregular verb *speak.*

span (spăn), *n.* **1,** the distance from the end of the thumb to the tip of the little finger when extended; as a measure, nine inches; **2,** a short space of time; **3,** any extent having two definite ends; **4,** horizontal distance between the two supports of an arch (see *arch,* illus.), or between any two supports, as of a roof truss (see *[2]pitch,* illus.) or of a bridge; **5,** a yoke of oxen; **6,** a pair of horses similar in color harnessed together:—*v.t.* **1,** to measure by the width of the extended fingers; **2,** to reach from one side of to the other.

span-gle (spăng'g'l), *n.* **1,** a small disk, triangle, etc., of shining metallic substance; **2,** any glittering ornament, esp. for a dress:—*v.t.* to set or adorn with, or as with, small, shining metal disks, or any bits of shining stuff; as, stars *spangle* the heavens.

Span-iard (spăn'yẽrd), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Spain.

span-iel (spăn'yĕl), *n.* **1,** a breed of small dogs with hanging ears and long, silky hair; **2,** a cringing, fawning person.



SPANIELS

Span-ish (spăn'-ĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to Spain, its language, or its people:—*n.* the people of Spain; also, their language, esp. Castilian.

spank (spăngk), *v.t.* to strike or slap; punish by striking the buttocks with the open hand, a slipper, or the like:—*n.* a slap.

spank-er (spăngk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** the after sail of a ship; **2,** *Colloq.,* a whopper.

spank-ing (spăngk'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** moving with a quick, lively step; dashing; as, a *spanking* gray horse; **2,** fresh; brisk; as, a *spanking* breeze:—*n.* a punishment given to a child, by striking him upon the buttocks, as with the open hand.

span-ner (spăn'ẽr), *n.* a wrench for tightening or loosening nuts.

[1]spar (spär), *n.* any of certain crystalline minerals with a shiny luster, as calcite.

[2]spar (spär), *n.* in general, any stout, round pole, as for a mast, yard, boom, or the like:—*v.t.* to fit with spars.

[3]spar (spär), *v.i.* **1,** to fight with the feet or spurs, as a cock; **2,** to fight with the hands or fists; box, esp. without striking decisive blows; **3,** to engage in a contest of words; wrangle:—*n.* a contest, either at boxing or in words.

spare (spâr), *v.t.* **1,** to use in a frugal or saving manner; use rarely; as, *spare* the rod; **2,** to part with conveniently; as, to *spare* a book; **3,** to refuse to punish; treat leniently:—*v.i.* **1,** to live frugally or cheaply; **2,** to forbear or forgive:—*adj.* **1,** thin or lean; scanty; **2,** additional; extra; held in reserve:—*n.* in bowling, the act of knocking over all the pins in two attempts.—*adv.* **spare'ly.**—*n.* **spare'ness.**—*p.adj.* **spar'ing.**

spare-rib (spâr'rib'), *n.* ribs of pork with the meat closely trimmed.

[1]spark (spärk), *n.* **1,** a tiny, burning particle thrown off by a body that is on fire; **2,** any bright, small flash of light; **3,** hence, any sudden flash; as, a *spark* of genius; **4,** a small sign or particle; as, not a *spark* of life remained; **5,** an electric discharge through a gas, accompanied by a flash of light and a snapping sound:—*v.i.* **1,** to emit sparks; **2,** to produce an electric spark.

[2]spark (spärk), *n.* a gay, dashing, young fellow; a beau; gallant:—*v.i.* to play the gallant or suitor; court.—*n.* **spark'er.**

spar-kle (spär'kl), *v.i.* **1,** to give off light in small flashes; glisten; gleam; **2,** to effervesce:—*n.* a gleam of light. —*n.* **spar'kler.**

spark plug a device in an internal-combustion engine, for igniting the gaseous fuel by means of an electric spark.

spar-row (spăr'ō), *n.* any of numerous, widely distributed, small gray and brown birds of the finch family: **sparrow hawk,** any of several small hawks or falcons that prey on sparrows and other small birds.

sparse (spärs), *adj.* thinly scattered; few and thinly distributed; as, a *sparse* population.—*adv.* **sparse'ly.**—*n.* **sparse'ness.**

Spar-tan (spär'tăn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to Sparta in ancient Greece, whose people were noted for their bravery and stern military discipline; **2,** hence, unwavering in courage and endurance:—*n.* **1,** a native or inhabitant of Sparta; **2,** an unusually courageous and resolute person.—*n.* **Spar'tan-ism.**

spasm (spăzm), *n.* **1,** a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction, or shortening, of the muscles; **2,** a sudden, violent movement or emotion.

spas-mod-ic (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a spasm; convulsive; **2,** violent but short-lived; acting by fits and starts; as, *spasmodic* efforts. Also, **spas-mod'i-cal.**—*adv.* **spas-mod'i-cal-ly.**

[1]spat (spăt), *n.* the eggs or spawn of some mollusks, esp. of the oyster:—*v.i.* to spawn: said of oysters.

[2]spat (spăt), *n. Colloq.,* **1,** a slight blow with the open hand; a slap; **2,** a dash or spatter, as of rain; **3,** in the U. S., a little quarrel or dispute:—*v.i. U. S. Colloq.,* to engage in a petty quarrel or dispute:—*v.t.* to slap.

[3]spat (spăt), *n.* usually in *pl.,* a kind of short cloth gaiter.

[4]spat (spăt), *Archaic,* past tense of the irregular verb *spit.*

spathe (spāth), *n.* the large enveloping bract, or leaflike appendage, or a pair of bracts, inclosing a group of flowers, as in the skunk cabbage and jack-in-the-pulpit.—*adj.* **spa-tha'ceous.**

spa-tial (spā'shăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to space.—*adv.* **spa'tial-ly.**

spat-ter (spăt'ĕr), *v.i.* **1,** to splash a liquid upon; soil by splashing; **2,** to scatter in drops or by splashing; as, to *spatter* milk over the floor; **3,** to injure by slander; as, to *spatter* a man's good name:—*v.t.* to scatter or splash in drops:—*n.* **1,** a splashing; sprinkling; **2,** the spot or splash made, or the substance splashed.

spat-u-la (spăt'ū-lă), *n.* an instrument with a broad, flat blade and dull edges, used for mixing ointments, or for spreading fine plasters, frostings, etc.

spav-in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* a disease of horses, marked by a deposit of bony matter in the hock joint, near the knee, thereby causing lameness.—*adj.* **spav'ined.**

spawn (spôn), *n.* **1,** the eggs of fish, oysters, etc.; **2,** contemptuously, human offspring:—*v.i.* to lay or produce eggs: said of fish, oysters, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to lay or produce (eggs or spawn), as do fish; **2,** to bring forth: used in contempt.

spay (spā), *v.t.* to remove the ovaries of (a female); used only of animals.

speak (spēk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* spoke (spōk) or, *Archaic,* spake (spāk), *p.p.* spo'ken (spō'kn), or, *Obs.,* spoke, *p.pr.* speak'ing], **1,** to utter words; **2,** to talk; tell; mention; **3,** to make an address or speech; as, he *spoke* for an hour:—*v.t.* **1,** to utter, as a word; pronounce; **2,** to express in words; as, to *speak* the truth; **3,** to use, or be able to use, in conversation; as, he *speaks* four languages.—*adj.* **speak'a-ble.** —*n.* **speak'er.**—*p.adj.* **speak'ing.**

spear (spēr), *n.* **1,** a weapon to be thrust or thrown, having a sharp, pointed head at the end of a long shaft; a lance; **2,** an instrument with barbed prongs for catching fish; **3,** a shoot, as of grass:—*v.t.* to pierce or kill with a spear.—*n.* **spear'man; spears'man.**

spear-mint (spēr'mĭnt'), *n.* a pungent, spicy herb similar to peppermint; the common garden mint.

spe-cial (spĕsh'ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or forming, a species or sort; as, the *special* characteristics of man; **2,** designed for a particular purpose; as, a *special* course of study; **3,** uncommon; particular; as a *special* favor:—*n.* a person or thing used for a particular purpose.—*adv.* **spe'cial-ly.**

spe-cial-ist (spĕsh'ăl-ĭst), *n.* one who limits his work and his study to a particular branch; as, an eye *specialist.* —*n.* **spe'cial-ism.**

spe-cial-ize (spĕsh'ăl-īz), *v.t.* to apply, modify, or adapt, for a particular use; as, *specialized* knowledge:—*v.i.* to pursue a particular line of action or course of study; as, to *specialize* in science.—*n.* **spe'cial-i-za'tion.**

spe-cial-ty (spĕsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* specialties (-tĭz)], **1,** a line of study or work to which one is particularly devoted; as, his *specialty* is music; **2,** (also, *specialtiy*), a mark of particular or individual character in

a person or thing; also, an article of trade receiving special or exclusive attention.

spe-cie (spē′shĭ), *n.* coin; gold or silver money, as opposed to paper money.

spe-cies (spē′shēz; spē′shĭ-ēz), *n.* [*pl.* species], **1**, a kind; variety; **2**, a group of animals or plants, usually making up a subdivision next smaller than a genus.

spe-cif-ic (spē-sĭf′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a species; **2**, definite or particular; precise; as, *specific* information; **3**, having some particular curing or healing quality; as, a *specific* medicine:—*n.* **1**, anything specially suited to a particular use or purpose; **2**, a remedy for a particular disease. Also, *adj.* **spe-cif′i-cal.**—*adv.* **spe-cif′i-cal-ly.**

spec-i-fi-ca-tion (spĕs″ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of particularizing, or naming in detail; **2**, in *pl.*, a detailed statement of requirements for carrying out a contract; as, the *specifications* for a building.

spec-i-fy (spĕs′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to mention or name particularly; state in full, so as to distinguish from other things; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant.

spec-i-men (spĕs′ĭ-mĕn), *n.* **1**, a sample; a part which shows the quality and character of the whole; as, a *specimen* of stone; **2**, one of several things, which represents all.

spe-cious (spē′shŭs), *adj.* appearing right, but not really so; as, a *specious* argument.—*adv.* **spe′cious-ly.**—*n.* **spe′cious-ness.**—*n.* **spe″ci-os′i-ty** (spē″shĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ).

speck (spĕk), *n.* **1**, a spot; flaw; blemish; spot of decay, as in fruit; **2**, a very small thing; particle:—*v.t.* to spot, or stain with small spots; speckle.

speck-le (spĕk′l), *n.* a small spot in or on anything, different in substance or color from the thing itself:—*v.t.* to mark with speckles.

spec-ta-cle (spĕk′tȧ-kl), *n.* **1**, something displayed to view, esp. something unusual or worthy of notice; **2**, a pageant or parade; a grand exhibition; **3**, in *pl.*, a device for assisting the sight, consisting of two lenses in a frame, with a bridge to fit over the nose and bows to pass over the ears.

spec-tac-u-lar (spĕk-tăk′ū-lăr), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a show or exhibition; **2**, marked by grand display; designed to excite wonder by scenic or dramatic effect; imposing.—*adv.* **spec-tac′u-lar-ly.**

spec-ta-tor (spĕk-tā′tĕr), *n.* one who looks on; an observer.

spec-ter (spĕk′tĕr), *n.* a ghost or apparition. Also, **spec′tre.**

spec-tral (spĕk′trăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, a ghost; ghostly; **2**, pertaining to a spectrum.—*adv.* **spec′tral-ly.**

spec-tro-scope (spĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for dividing light into the rays of which it is composed, and for examining the image so produced.—*adj.* **spec″tro-scop′ic; spec″tro-scop′i-cal.**—*adv.* **spec″tro-scop′i-cal-ly.**

spec-tros-co-py (spĕk-trŏs′kŏ-pĭ; spĕk′-trō-skō″pĭ), *n.* the science of the use of the spectroscope.—*n.* **spec-tros′co-pist.**

spec-trum (spĕk′trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* spectra (-trȧ)], an image formed by the dividing of a ray of light into parts arranged according to their different wave lengths, as in the rainbow or in the passing of light through a prism.

spec-u-late (spĕk′ū-lāt), *v.i.* **1**, to consider a subject from all sides; meditate upon a topic and form opinions upon it; **2**, to buy or sell, with the idea of profiting by a rise or fall in market prices.—*n.* **spec′u-la″tor.**—*n.* **spec″u-la′tion.**

spec-u-la-tive (spĕk′ū-lā-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or given to, contemplation, reflection, or theorizing; **2**, pertaining to ventures which involve a risk and which hold out a hope of profit to offset a possibility of loss.—*adv.* **spec′u-la-tive-ly.**—*n.* **spec′u-la-tive-ness.**

sped (spĕd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *speed.*

speech (spēch), *n.* **1**, the power of uttering articulate sounds or words; **2**, expression of thought in words; act of speaking; **3**, manner of speaking; as, his *speech* is indistinct; **4**, that which is spoken; conversation; **5**, a language or dialect; as, Italian is a musical *speech;* **6**, a formal discourse in public.—*adj.* **speech′less.**—*adv.* **speech′less-ly.**—*n.* **speech′less-ness.**

speed (spēd), *n.* **1**, the act or state of moving rapidly; swiftness; quickness; **2**, rate of motion, or velocity; **3**, *Archaic*, good fortune; as, he wished her all *speed:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sped (spĕd), *p.pr.* speed′ing], to move quickly; as, the bullet *sped* through the air:—*v.t.* **1**, to prosper; **2**, to send away with good wishes; as, to *speed* the parting guest; **3**, to cause to move faster; as, to *speed* an engine; to *speed* the work.—*n.* **speed′er.**

speed-om-e-ter (spēd-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for indicating speed or velocity.

speed-way (spēd′wā″), *n.* a track where fast driving or racing, as of horses or automobiles, is permitted.

speed-y (spēd′ĭ), *adj.* **1**, swift; quick; hasty; **2**, prompt; without delay.—*adv.* **speed′i-ly.**—*n.* **speed′i-ness.**

speiss (spīs), *n.* a mixture of metallic compounds of arsenic and antimony, formed in the smelting of certain ores.

[1]spell (spĕl), *n.* **1**, an incantation; a spoken word, or words, supposed to act as a charm; **2**, hence, fascination:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spelled (spĕld) or spelt (spĕlt), *p.pr.* spell′ing], to form words with letters:—*v.t.* **1**, to give, in order, the proper letters of (a word); **2**, to make out or decipher with difficulty; as, to *spell* out an inscription; **3**, to make up or form: said of letters; **4**, hence, to indicate or mean; involve; as, war *spells* hardship.

[2]spell (spĕl), *n.* **1**, a turn at work to relieve another; as, a *spell* at the oars; **2**, time during which a person works; **3**, *Colloq.:* **a**, any short, continuous, or particular period of time; as, a hot *spell;* **b**, an attack of sickness:—*v.t.* to take the place of (another) for a time.

spell-bind (spĕl′bīnd″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bound″ (-bound″), *p.pr.* -bind″ing], to hold as by a spell; fascinate; esp., to interest others intensely by an oration.—*p.adj.* **spell′bound″.**—*n.* **spell′bind″er.**

spell-er (spĕl′ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who spells; **2**, a book containing exercises for training pupils in correct spelling.

spell-ing (spĕl'ĭng), *n.* the way in which a word is spelled: **spelling book,** a book containing exercises for training students to spell.

[1]spelt (spĕlt), one form of the past tense and past participle of *[1]spell.*

[2]spelt (spĕlt), *n.* a variety of wheat, common in early times.

spel-ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* zinc: used in commercial parlance only.

spend (spĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spent (spĕnt), *p.pr.* spend'ĭng], **1,** to pay out, as money; expend; **2,** to squander; exhaust; **3,** to consume; pass (time).—*v.i.* **1,** to incur expense; as, he *spends* unwisely; **2,** to waste away.—*n.* **spend'er.**

spend-thrift (spĕnd'thrĭft″), *adj.* wasteful; extravagant:—*n.* one who spends foolishly or wastefully.

spent (spĕnt), *p.adj.* exhausted; worn out; without energy or force.

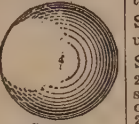
sper-ma-ce-ti (spûr″mȧ-sē'tĭ; spûr″mȧ-sēt'ĭ), *n.* a white, waxy substance obtained from the head of the sperm whale: used in making ointments and candles.

sperm oil a yellowish oil obtained from the sperm whale, esp. from the head: distinguished from *train oil.*

sperm whale a large whale found in warm seas, valued for the sperm oil and a waxlike substance, spermaceti, obtained from its head.

spew (spū), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to vomit; **2,** to cast forth; eject.

sphere (sfẽr), *n.* **1,** a solid body bounded by a single surface, whose every point is equally distant from a point within called its center; also, the surface of such a solid; **2,** a globe or globelike body; a ball; also, a planet; **3,** extent or range of knowledge, influence, action, etc.; as, to seek a wider *sphere* for one's abilities; **4,** province; place of existence; social position:—*v.t.* **1,** to place in a sphere; **2,** to make round like a sphere.—*adj.* **spher'al.**


SPHERE

spher-i-cal (sfẽr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* like, or pertaining to, a sphere, or globe. Also, **spher'ic.**—*adv.* **spher'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **spher'i-cal-ness.**—*n.* **sphe-ric'i-ty.**

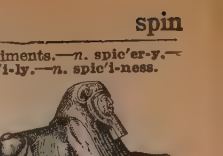
sphe-roid (sfē'roid), *n.* **1,** a body that is nearly a sphere in shape; as, the earth is an oblate *spheroid;* **2,** in geometry, a solid or surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse about an axis (see *prolate,* illus.).—*adj.* **sphe-roi'dal.**

spher-ule (sfẽr'ōōl), *n.* a little sphere; a globule.—*adj.* **spher'u-lar.**

sphinx (sfĭngks), *n.* [*pl.* sphinxes (sfĭngk'sĕz); sphinges (sfĭn'jēz)], **1,** in Greek myth, a monster having the body of a winged lion and a woman's head and breasts; in Egyptian art, a creature represented with a lion's body and a hawk's, ram's, or man's head (see illus. next column); **2,** a reticent person.

spice (spīs), *n.* **1,** any of various aromatic vegetable substances, sometimes ground or powdered, used for seasoning, as cinnamon, nutmeg, or pepper; **2,** that which gives flavor or zest; a relish; smack; as, a *spice* of mischief:—*v.t.* to season or flavor with, or as with, condiments.—*n.* **spic'er-y.**—*adj.* **spic'y.**—*adv.* **spic'i-ly.**—*n.* **spic'i-ness.**

spic-ule (spĭk'ūl), *n.* a slender, sharp-pointed, hard body.—*adj.* **spic'u-lar.**—*adj.* **spic'u-late.**


EGYPTIAN SPHINX

spi-der (spī'dẽr), *n.* **1,** any of various arachnids capable of spinning silken fibers, with which some varieties construct webs for catching prey (see illus. page 134); **2,** anything suggestive of a spider in form; **3,** a kind of frying pan.

spig-ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* **1,** a pointed piece of wood used to stop the opening in a cask; **2,** the plug of a faucet or cock; sometimes, the faucet or cock itself.

[1]spike (spīk), *n.* **1,** a sharp point or projection; **2,** any sharp, slender object, as a kind of large nail:—*v.t.* **1,** to fasten or equip with large nails or sharp points; **2,** to run through with a sharp point; **3,** to close the vent of (cannon) by plugging with a spike.

[2]spike (spīk), *n.* **1,** an ear of grain; **2,** in botany, a mode of inflorescence, or arrangement of flowers on a stalk, in which the flowers are attached directly, without stems, along the end of the stalk, as in the plantain (see *inflorescence,* illus.).

spike-let (spīk'lĕt), *n.* in botany, a very small or secondary spike, as in the flower cluster of certain grasses.

spike-nard (spīk'nȧrd), *n.* **1,** a fragrant and precious oil or ointment used by the ancients.

spile (spīl), *n.* **1,** a large timber driven into the ground as a foundation; a pile; **2,** a wooden plug or spigot: **3,** in the U. S., a spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to drain off the sap:—*v.t.* **1,** to provide with a spigot; **2,** to drive piles into; **3,** to set up supporting timbers under.—*n.* **spil'ing.**

[1]spill (spĭl), *n.* **1,** a slender piece of anything, as a splinter, wooden pin, metal rod, or the like; **2,** a thin strip of wood or small roll of paper for lighting a lamp, etc.

[2]spill (spĭl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spilled (spĭld) or spilt (spĭlt), *p.pr.* spill'ĭng], **1,** to cause or permit to run over, or fall out of, a vessel or other container; **2,** to cause to be scattered, wasted, lost, or the like; as, to *spill* blood:—*v.i.* to flow over, fall out, be scattered, or the like:—*n.* **1,** the act or state of overflowing, scattering, falling out, or running over; **2,** the overflow of a dam; **3,** *Colloq.,* a throw or tumble.

spin (spĭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* spun (spŭn) or, *Archaic,* span (spăn), *p.p.* spun, *p.pr.* spin'ning], **1,** to draw out and twist into threads; as, to *spin* cotton; **2,** to draw out tediously; as, to *spin* a long story; **3,** to form (a web or cocoon) by drawing out threads of fluid from a gland; **4,** to cause to whirl rapidly, as a top:—*v.i.* **1,** to draw out and twist fiber into threads; **2,** to whirl; **3,** *Colloq.,* to move swiftly; as, to *spin* along the road on a bicycle; **4,** to make and expel a thread, as a spider:—*n.* **1,** the act of spinning; esp., a rapid whirling; **2,** *Colloq.,* a short drive, as in an automobile.

spin-ach (spĭn'ăj; spĭn'ĕch), *n.* a common garden herb, the leaves of which are boiled and eaten as a vegetable. Also, **spin'age.**—*adj.* **spi-na'ceous.**

spi-nal (spī'năl), *adj.* pertaining to the backbone, or spinal column; as, *spinal* disease; **spinal column,** the backbone: **spinal cord,** a cord of nervous tissue running lengthwise through the spinal column.

spin-dle (spĭn'dl), *n.* **1,** in a spinning wheel or machine, the long, thin rod used for twisting and winding the thread; in spinning by hand, a round stick tapering at each end, on which the thread is twisted and held; **2,** a slender rod or pin on which anything turns:—*v.i.* to grow into long, slim stalks.

spin-dle-leg-ged (spĭn'dl-lĕg"ĕd; spĭn'dl-lĕgd"), *adj.* having long, slender legs, as a table.

spin-dle-shanks (spĭn'dl-shăngks"), *n.* **1,** in *pl.* used as *sing.,* a tall person with long, thin legs; **2,** in *pl.,* long, thin legs.—*adj.* **spin'dle-shanked".**

spin-dling (spĭn'dlĭng), *p.adj.* long and thin; esp., too thin in proportion to height.

spine (spīn), *n.* **1,** the backbone, or spinal column; **2,** something like the backbone; **3,** a thorn-shaped or pointed stiff growth on a plant or animal.—*adj.* **spine'less.**—*adj.* **spi'nous; spi'nose.**—*adj.* **spin'y.**

spin-el (spĭn'ĕl; spĭ-nĕl'), *n.* any of various colored crystalline minerals, valuable as ores: **spinel ruby,** a deep red variety of spinel, valued as a gem.

spin-et (spĭn'ĕt; spĭ-nĕt'), *n.* an obsolete keyed instrument like the harpsichord, but smaller: an early form of piano.

spin-na-ker (spĭn'ă-kĕr), *n.* a large sail, triangular in shape, used when a vessel is running before the wind.

spin-ner (spĭn'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which spins; **2,** a conical cap over the hub of the propeller of an airplane (see *airplane,* illus.); **3,** a spider.

spin-ner-et (spĭn'ĕr-ĕt), *n.* an organ that spins silk, as in spiders.

spin-ning wheel a machine with a spindle which is turned by a large wheel operated by hand or foot power, on which fibers, as cotton, wool, etc., are twisted into thread or yarn.

spin-ster (spĭn'stĕr), *n.* a woman who has not married; esp., in popular use, an elderly single woman.

spi-ræ-a (spī-rē'ă), *n.* any of several shrubs of the rose family, both cultivated and wild. Also, **spi-re'a.**

spi-ral (spī'răl), *adj.* **1,** winding around a center and gradually receding from it, like a watch spring; **2,** winding and going forward, like the thread of a screw; **3,** winding in a cone:—*n.* a curve or curved line moving continually from or toward the center about which it revolves.—*adv.* **spi'ral-ly.**

spi-rant (spī'rănt), *n.* a consonant produced by forcing the breath through a narrow opening, as *f, s, sh, v.*

¹spire (spīr), *n.* a spiral, or single turn of a spiral; specif., the upper part of a spiral shell.—*adj.* **spired.**

²spire (spīr), *n.* **1,** a slender leaf or blade, as of grass; **2,** a body that tapers to a point; esp., a slender, tapering top of a tower or steeple; also, a steeple:—*v.i.* to shoot forth, or point up, in, or as in, a spire.

spir-it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* **1,** life; the principle of life regarded as a mysterious entity separable from the body; **2,** the soul; the immortal, spiritual part of man; **3,** a supernatural being, as a ghost or fairy; **4,** usually in *pl.,* temper; mood; disposition; also, lively or courageous mood; courage, energy, and vim; **5,** enthusiasm for an object; as, school *spirit;* **6,** real meaning; as, the tone of the words contradicted their *spirit;* **7,** usually in *pl.,* any strong, distilled alcoholic liquor, as brandy, whisky, etc.; **8,** often in *pl.,* a solution in alcohol of certain drugs; as, *spirit* of camphor: **Spirit,** the third person of the Trinity: also called *Holy Spirit; Holy Ghost.*—*v.t.* to carry suddenly or secretly: often with *off* or *away;* as, they *spirited* her away.—*adj.* **spir'it-less.**—*adv.* **spir'it-less-ly.**

spir-it-ed (spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *adj.* **1,** full of vigor or life; animated; lively; as, a *spirited* horse; **2,** showing disposition of a certain kind: in composition; as, a mean-*spirited* fellow.—*adv.* **spir'it-ed-ly.**—*n.* **spir'it-ed-ness.**

spir-it-u-al (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl), *adj.* **1,** not material; of or pertaining to the mind or soul, as distinguished from matter: opp. of *physical;* **2,** pertaining to the soul or higher nature of man; **3,** pure; holy; heavenly minded; **4,** pertaining to sacred or religious things; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical: opp. of *carnal.*—*adv.* **spir'it-u-al-ly.**—*n.* **spir'it-u-al'i-ty.**

spir-it-u-al-ism (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the belief that nothing is real except soul, or spirit; **2,** the belief that the souls of the dead communicate with the living, esp. through a medium.—*n.* **spir'it-u-al-ist.**—*adj.* **spir"it-u-al-is'tic.**

spir-it-u-al-ize (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to make spiritual; purify; **2,** to animate; breathe life into; **3,** to give a pure or religious meaning to.—*n.* **spir"it-u-al-i-za'tion.**

spi-ri-tu-el (spĭr"ĭt-ū-ĕl'; *Fr.* spē"rē"tü"ĕl'), *adj.* having the higher and finer qualities of mind; also, having the appearance of grace or delicacy.—*fem. adj.* ***spi"ri"tu"elle'.**

spir-it-u-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŭs), *adj.* containing, or of the nature of, alcohol; intoxicating; as, *spirituous* liquors.

spi-rom-e-ter (spī-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* any of various instruments for measuring the amount of air that can be breathed out of the lungs.—*n.* **spi-rom'e-try.**

¹spit (spĭt), *n.* **1,** a long, pointed rod which is used to hold meat for roasting before an open fire; **2,** a small point of land, or a long, narrow shoal, extending out into the sea:—*v.t.* to pierce with a spit; impale.

²spit (spĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spit or, *Archaic,* spat (spăt), *p.pr.* spit'ting], **1,** to eject from the mouth, as blood or saliva; **2,** to eject or throw out in scattering drops from an opening:—*v.i.* **1,** to eject saliva from the mouth: expectorate; **2,** to make a hissing noise like that of expectorating: said esp. of cats:—*n.* **1,** saliva; **2,** the act of ejecting saliva.—*n.* **spit'ter.**

spite (spīt), *n.* ill will or hatred toward another, with the desire to irritate, annoy, or injure; petty malice; grudge; **in spite of,** or **spite of,** formerly, in contempt of;

now, notwithstanding:—*v.t.* to try to injure or baffle; annoy; thwart.

spite-ful (spīt'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of ill will; malicious; having a desire to injure.—*adv.* **spite'ful-ly.**—*n.* **spite'ful-ness.**

spit-tle (spĭt'l), *n.* saliva, esp. as ejected from the mouth; spit.

spit-toon (spĭ-to͞on'), *n.* a vessel for spittle, or spit; a cuspidor.

spitz dog (spĭts), a variety of Pomeranian dog, with a sharp muzzle and long, silky hair; also called *spitz*.

splash (splăsh), *v.t.* **1,** to spatter or toss about; as, to *splash* water; **2,** to spatter or soil with water, mud, etc.; **3,** to cause to look as if splashed; decorate with spots; as, a robe *splashed* with gold:—*v.i.* **1,** to dash or spatter a liquid about in drops; **2,** to fall or proceed with a dash or splatter; as, to *splash* into, or through, a puddle; **3,** to fall or fly about in drops; as, paint *splashes*:—*n.* **1,** a spot or daub, esp. one made by a liquid thrown upon anything; **2,** a noise as from water dashed up, or by anything striking in or upon a liquid; **3,** an irregular spot of color; a blotch.—*n.* **splash'er.**—*adj.* **splash'y.**

splay (splā), *v.t.* **1,** to dislocate, or throw out of joint, as the shoulder bone of a horse; **2,** to slope or slant, as a window opening:—*n.* a sloped surface:—*adj.* spread out; broad and flat; hence, clumsy.

splay-foot (splā'fo͝ot"), *n.* [*pl.* splayfeet (-fēt")], **1,** unnatural flatness and turning outward of a foot; **2,** a foot so deformed:—*adj.* having such a deformity.—*adj.* **splay'foot'ed.**

spleen (splēn), *n.* **1,** one of the ductless glands near the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger, melancholy, or vexation; **2,** hence, ill temper, melancholy, or spite.—*adj.* **spleen'y.**

splen-did (splĕn'dĭd), *adj.* **1,** magnificent; gorgeous; as, a *splendid* spectacle; **2,** very bright; brilliant; lustrous; as, *splendid* diamonds; **3,** heroic; grand; glorious; as, a *splendid* triumph; **4,** *Colloq.*, very good; excellent.—*adv.* **splen'did-ly.**

splen-dor (splĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1,** great brightness; **2,** richness; magnificence; pomp. Also, **splen'dour.**—*adj.* **splen'dor-ous.**

sple-net-ic (splē-nĕt'ĭk; splĕn'ē-tĭk), *adj.* **1,** affected with a disorder of the spleen; **2,** fretful; peevish; melancholy.

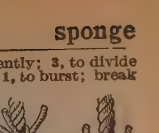
splen-ic (splĕn'ĭk; splē'nĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the spleen.

splice (splīs), *v.t.* **1,** to unite without knots, as two ropes, by interweaving the ends of the strands; **2,** to connect, as pieces of wood or metal, by overlapping parts and making them fast:—*n.* the union, or place of union, of ropes, timbers, etc., by splicing (see illus. next column).—*n.* **splic'er.**

splint (splĭnt), *n.* **1,** a splinter; **2,** a thin strip of wood for chair seats, baskets, etc.; **3,** something to hold in place an injured part, as a broken bone.

splin-ter (splĭn'tẽr), *n.* a thin piece of wood, split or torn off lengthwise; fragment:—*v.t.* to split into long, thin pieces; sliver:—*v.i.* to be torn into slivers or fragments.—*adj.* **splin'ter-y.**

split (splĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* split or, *Rare*, split'ted, *p.pr.* split'ting], **1,** to divide or cut lengthwise, as wood with the grain; **2,** to rend or tear apart violently; **3,** to divide or break up into parts:—*v.i.* **1,** to burst; break apart; **2,** to divide lengthwise, or with the grain; **3,** to separate into parts:—*n.* **1,** a rent or crack; **2,** division or separation, as in an organization; rupture; **3,** a splint for weaving baskets; also, a splinter.—*n.* **split'ter.**



SPLICES

splotch (splŏch), *n.* a stain; daub; blotch; spot:—*v.t.* to soil with a stain or blotch.—*adj.* **splotch'y.**

splurge (splûrj), *n.* *Colloq.*, a showy or offensive display, as of wealth:—*v.i.* to make a splurge.

splut-ter (splŭt'ẽr), *v.t.* *Colloq.*, to utter hastily and confusedly:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, **1,** to speak hastily and confusedly; **2,** to make a hissing or confused noise:—*n.* *Colloq.*, a confused noise; stir.—*n.* **splut'ter-er.**

spoil (spoil), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spoiled (spoild) or spoilt (spoilt), *p.pr.* spoil'ing], **1,** to rob; despoil: often with *of*; **2,** to corrupt; ruin; **3,** to indulge, with harmful effects on character; as, to *spoil* a child:—*v.i.* **1,** to become corrupted; decay; lose freshness or other good qualities; **2,** to practice plunder or robbery:—*n.* **1,** pillage; plunder; booty; **2,** an object or article of pillage; prey; **3,** in *pl.*, public offices and the gain derived from them, appropriated as plunder by the successful party in an election.—*n.* **spoil'age.**—*n.* **spoil'er.**

[1]spoke (spōk), the past tense of the irregular verb *speak*, which see.

[2]spoke (spōk), *n.* **1,** one of the bars of a wheel connecting the center with the rim; **2,** a round, or rung, of a ladder.

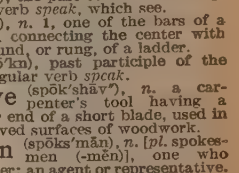
spo-ken (spō'kn), past participle of the irregular verb *speak*.

spoke-shave (spōk'shāv"), *n.* a carpenter's tool having a handle on either end of a short blade, used in dressing the curved surfaces of woodwork.

spokes-man (spōks'măn), *n.* [*pl.* spokesmen (-mĕn)], one who speaks for another; an agent or representative.

spo-li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to rob; plunder.—*n.* **spo'li-a'tor.**—*n.* **spo"li-a'tion.**

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* **1,** the porous, elastic skeleton of certain salt-water animals; **2,** the animal producing it; **3,** any substance resembling sponge, as raised dough; **4,** a mop for cleansing a gun after its discharge; **5,** one who or that which sucks in anything as a sponge does water, as a parasite, or one who lives upon others:—*v.i.* **1,** to suck in like a sponge; **2,** to live upon others; **3,** to gather sponges:—*v.t.* **1,** to cleanse, wipe out, or



TWO SPECIES OF SPONGE

dampen, with a sponge; 2, to take up or absorb, as with a sponge: usually with *up*; 3, to obtain by mean methods without cost.—*n.* **spong'er.**—*adj.* **spon'gy.**

spon-son (spŏn'sŭn), *n.* a part projecting from the side of a vessel to protect or support some part.

spon-sor (spŏn'sĕr), *n.* 1, one who binds himself to be responsible for another's obligations in case of default; 2, a godfather or godmother; 3, one who indorses or stands behind a person or a movement:—*v.t.* 1, to be surety for; 2, to stand behind; indorse.—*adj.* **spon-so'ri-al.**—*n.* **spon'sor-ship.**

spon-ta-ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* 1, done or acting from natural impulse; 2, produced naturally by internal causes rather than by external influences; as, *spontaneous* combustion.—*adv.* **spon-ta'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **spon-ta'ne-ous-ness.**—*n.* **spon"ta-ne'i-ty.**

spook (spōōk), *n.* a ghost or spirit; an apparition: now used humorously.—*adj.* **spook'ish.**—*adj.* **spook'y.**

spool (spōōl), *n.* 1, a hollow cylinder, usually of wood, with a ridge at each end, on which thread, wire, etc., is wound; 2, any similar device, as the revolving shaft of an angler's reel:—*v.t.* to wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* 1, a small utensil having a round or oval shallow bowl at the end of a handle, used in preparing, serving, or eating food; 2, something resembling a spoon, as an oar with a broad, curved blade; 3, in golf, a wooden club, having the face so pitched as to lift the ball high in the air:—*v.t.* to take with, or as with, a spoon.—*n.* **spoon'ful.**

spoon-bill (spōōn'bĭl"), *n.* a wading bird with a broad, flat bill, somewhat like a spoon.

spoor (spōōr), *n.* the track, trail, or scent of any wild animal:—*v.t.* to follow by a track:—*v.i.* to follow a track.

spo-rad-ic (spō-răd'ĭk), *adj.* occurring here and there in a scattered manner; as, a *sporadic* case of disease. Also, **spo-rad'i-cal.**—*adv.* **spo-rad'i-cal-ly.**

spore (spōr), *n.* 1, a very small cell, as in fungi, capable of growing into a new plant: distinguished from *seed*; 2, a unicellular plant or animal in the quiescent stage.

sport (spōrt), *n.* 1, pastime; amusement; 2, jest or pleasantry; as, he said it in *sport*; 3, mockery or derision; as, they made *sport* of him; 4, a toy or plaything; as, to be the *sport* of chance; 5, outdoor play or recreation, as hunting, shooting, etc.; also, an athletic game; 6, *Colloq.*: **a,** one interested in sports; esp., a gambler; **b,** a cheap, flashy person; **c,** a person willing to take a chance, and cheerful when he loses: often called *good sport*:—*v.i.* 1, to play or frolic; 2, to trifle; 3, to practice field diversions, such as athletic contests:—*v.t. Collog.*, to show off, or wear, in public; as, to *sport* a diamond ring.—*adj.* **sport'ful.**—*adv.* **sport'ful-ly.**

spor-tive (spōr'tĭv), *adj.* frolicsome; playful; merry; lively.—*adv.* **spor'tive-ly.**—*n.* **spor'tive-ness.**

sports-man (spōrts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* sportsmen (-mĕn)], 1, one who patronizes or engages in field sports, as hunting, racing, fishing, etc.; 2, one who is fair and honorable in sports; 3, in a bad sense, one who gambles.—*adj.* **sports'man-like.**—*adj.* **sports'man-ly.**—*n.* **sports'man-ship.**

spot (spŏt), *n.* 1, a blot or mark; discolored place or stain; 2, a blemish; disgrace or reproach; as, a *spot* on his reputation; 3, locality; place; as, the exact *spot* where he fell; 4, a small part of a surface, having a different color from the whole:—*v.t.* 1, to mark with spots; discolor; stain; 2, to disgrace or blemish; 3, *Slang*, to mark or note so as to recognize; as, to *spot* the guilty man:—*v.i.* 1, to become marked or stained; as, this silk *spots* with water; 2, to make a mark or stain; as, fruit juices *spot*.—*p.adj.* **spot'ted.**—*adj.* **spot'ty.**—*n.* **spot'ti-ness.**—*adj.* **spot'less.**—*adv.* **spot'less-ly.**—*n.* **spot'less-ness.**

spot-ter (spŏt'ĕr), *n.* one who keeps watch on suspicious persons; specif., one who secretly keeps tally of the fares received and registered by conductors.

spouse (spouz), *n.* either one of a married couple.—*n.* and *adj.* **spous'al.**

spout (spout), *n.* 1, the projecting tube, nozzle, or the like, through which a liquid is poured; 2, a stream or jet of liquid:—*v.t.* 1, to throw out forcibly in a jet or stream, as from a pipe; 2, *Colloq.*, to utter pompously; as, to *spout* poetry:—*v.i.* 1, to come forth with violence in a jet or stream, as liquid from a pipe; 2, to force out a fluid in a jet or stream, as from a nozzle; 3, *Colloq.*, to speak in a pompous manner.—*n.* **spout'er.**

sprain (sprān), *n.* a severe twisting or straining of the muscles or ligaments around a joint:—*v.t.* to strain or twist severely, as muscles or ligaments.

sprang (sprăng), the past tense of the irregular verb *spring*.

sprat (sprăt), *n.* a small fish, similar to the herring.

sprawl (sprôl), *v.i.* 1, to lie with the body and limbs carelessly stretched out; stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; 2, to spread in an irregular manner, as a plant:—*v.t.* to cause to lie or move with the limbs awkwardly stretched out:—*n.* an awkward spreading position, or movement.

[1]spray (sprā), *n.* a small branch of a tree or plant, bearing leaves or flowers.

[2]spray (sprā), *n.* 1, water or other liquid driven in small particles; 2, an instrument for throwing fine drops of liquid or vapor: atomizer:—*v.t.* 1, to throw fine drops of liquid upon; as, to *spray* shrubbery; 2, to disperse, as a liquid, in fine drops:—*v.i.* 1, to throw or scatter a liquid in fine particles; 2, to scatter in fine particles.—*n.* **spray'er.**

spread (sprĕd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spread, *p.pr.* spread'ing], 1, to scatter or extend evenly, as butter over bread; unroll or extend; expand over a surface; 2, to publish or make widely known; 3, to diffuse, as a fragrance; 4, to place food upon; as, to *spread* the table; 5, to push apart, as rails:—*v.i.* 1, to be extended or scattered over a larger surface; expand, as plants; 2, to be dispersed or scattered; 3, to become, or be forced, apart, as rails:—*n.* 1, extension; as, the *spread* of education; 2, extent; as, a fine *spread* of land; 3, a covering for a bed, table, etc.; 4, *Colloq.*, a table set with provisions; a feast.—*n.* **spread'er.**

spree (sprē), *n.* 1, a merry frolic; 2, a drunken debauch:—*v.i.* to carouse.

sprig (sprig), *n.* a small branch; a twig or shoot; **2**, an ornament in the form of a spray.

spright-ly (sprīt'lĭ), *adj.* brisk; animated; gay.—*n.* **spright'li-ness.**

spring (spring), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sprang (sprăng) or sprung (sprŭng), *p.p.* sprung, *p.pr.* spring'ing], **1**, to leap; bound; **2**, to rise suddenly; dart, as an animal from a covert; **3**, to arise; appear; as, a breeze has *sprung* up; **4**, to become warped or bent, as a board; **5**, to issue; proceed; result, as from a course or principle:—*v.t.* **1**, to start or rouse (game) from a covert; **2**, to reveal or produce with unexpected suddenness, as a surprise, **3**, to release the spring of, as a trap; **4**, to explode or discharge, as a mine; **5**, to weaken by a crack or strain; as, I have *sprung* the baseball bat; **6**, to leap over:—*n.* **1**, the act of springing; a leap; bound; **2**, an elastic contrivance, usually of metal, that yields under a distorting force and returns to its original form when the force is removed; **3**, the quality of being elastic; also, the act of shooting back from a tense condition as a result of elasticity; recoil; **4**, cause; origin; source; **5**, a natural fountain or supply of water rising to the surface of the earth; **6**, the season of the year when plants begin to grow; **7**, a crack or split, as in a mast.

spring-bok (spring'bŏk″), *n.* the South African gazelle, noted for its agility. Also, **spring'buck″.**

springe (sprĭnj), *n.* a snare or noose fastened to an elastic body, as a sapling, for catching small game.

spring-er (spring'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one that springs; **2**, the top stone of a pillar which supports an arch; **3**, also, the bottom stone of an arch (see *arch*, illus.).

spring-tide (spring'tīd″), *n.* the spring season: also called *springtime.*

spring-y (spring'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, elastic; as, a *springy* gait; **2**, having springs of water; spongy.—*n.* **spring'i-ness.**

sprin-kle (spring'kl), *v.t.* **1**, to scatter in small drops or particles; **2**, to cover with small drops or particles:—*v.i.* **1**, to rain lightly; **2**, to scatter something in small particles:—*n.* **1**, a light shower; **2**, a small quantity.—*n.* **sprin'kler.**

sprint (sprĭnt), *n.* a short run at full speed:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to run (a specified distance) at full speed.—*n.* **sprint'er.**

sprit (sprĭt), *n.* a small spar running from the bottom of the mast to the top outside corner of the sail of a boat.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* **1**, an elf, goblin, or fairy; **2**, a ghost or spirit.

sprit-sail (sprĭt'sāl″; sprĭt'sl), *n.* a sail held up on a sprit.

sprock-et (sprŏk'ĕt), *n.* **1**, a tooth, as on a wheel, shaped so as to engage with the links of a chain; **2**, a wheel having such teeth on its rim.

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* **1**, to begin to grow; **2**, to put forth shoots, as the seed of a plant:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to put forth shoots and begin to grow; **2**, to take the sprouts from:—*n.* a shoot; bud.

[1]spruce (sprōōs), *adj.* **1**, smart; trim; neat; **2**, finicking:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to dress smartly; arrange in a neat and tidy manner: often with *up*:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to dress smartly; become smart or trim: often with *up.*—*adv.* **spruce'ly.**—*n.* **spruce'ness.**

[2]spruce (sprōōs), *n.* any of several related evergreen trees bearing cones and needle-shaped leaves; also, their wood.

sprung (sprŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *spring.*

spry (sprī), *adj.* [*comp.* spri'er or spry'er, *superl.* spri'est or spry'est], *Colloq.*, nimble; active; agile.

spud (spŭd), *n.* **1**, a sharp, narrow spade, esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds; **2**, *Collog.*, a potato.

spume (spūm), *n.* froth; foam; scum:—*v.i.* to foam.

spu-mous (spū'mŭs), *adj.* frothy; foamy. Also, **spum'y.**

spun (spŭn), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *spin.*

spunk (spŭngk), *n.* **1**, touchwood, or wood that instantly takes fire; punk; **2**, *Collog.*, mettle, spirit, or pluck; also, anger:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to show spirit or quick temper.—*adj.* **spunk'y.**

spur (spûr), *n.* **1**, a small wheel with sharp points, worn on the heel by a horseman to urge on a horse; **2**, anything that urges to action; **3**, anything resembling a spur, as the projecting part of a flower, or a projecting root of a tree; **4**, a mountain ridge running out to the side from a range of mountains; **5**, the stiff, sharp spine on a rooster's leg:—*v.t.* **1**, to prick with a spur; as, to *spur* a horse; **2**, to excite to action; **3**, to attach spurs to:—*v.i.* to travel with haste; press onward.—*p.adj.* **spurred.**

spu-ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* not genuine; counterfeit; as, *spurious* coin.—*adv.* **spu'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **spu'ri-ous-ness.**

spurn (spûrn), *v.t.* **1**, to drive away, as by kicking; **2**, to reject with contempt; treat with disdain.

[1]spurt (spûrt), *v.i.* to gush forth suddenly in a stream or jet:—*v.t.* to throw out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; squirt:—*n.* **1**, a sudden, forcible pouring out of liquid; **2**, any brief and sudden outbreak, as of passion or anger. Also, **spirt.**

[2]spurt (spûrt), *n.* a sudden and extraordinary effort for a brief period, as in a race:—*v.i.* to make a spurt. Also, **spirt.**

spur wheel a simple form of gear wheel, having teeth projecting outward from the rim in the plane of the wheel.

sput-ter (spŭt'ẽr), *v.i.* **1**, to throw out small particles, as sparks from burning wood; **2**, to spit small, scattered drops of saliva, as in rapid or excited speech; **3**, hence, to speak rapidly and indistinctly:—*v.t.* **1**, to throw out in small particles with a crackling or spluttering noise, as jets of steam; **2**, to utter in an excited or confused way:—*n.* **1**, matter thrown out in small particles or drops; **2**, excited and indistinct talk; **3**, fuss; bustle.—*n.* **sput'ter-er.**

spu-tum (spū'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* sputa (*-tȧ*)], saliva; spittle; spit.

spy (spī), *n.* [*pl.* spies (spīz)], **1**, a person who in time of war enters the enemy's camp secretly to gain information; **2**, one who keeps watch on others; a secret agent:—*v.t.* **1**, to discover, esp. at a distance: gain sight of; **2**, to discover by looking carefully; detect; **3**, to examine or explore secretly:—

v.i. **1**, to examine narrowly; **2**, to keep watch secretly: with *on* or *upon*.

spy-glass (spī'glăs"), *n.* a small telescope for looking at distant objects.

squab (skwŏb), *n.* **1**, a young pigeon; **2**, a short, fat person.

squab-ble (skwŏb'l), *n.* a noisy quarrel; wrangle; dispute:—*v.i.* to wrangle; dispute noisily.—*n.* **squab'bler.**

squad (skwŏd), *n.* **1**, a small party of soldiers assembled for drill, inspection, etc.; **2**, the smallest of the organized groups into which a regiment is divided; **3**, any small group of persons engaged in a common effort; as, a *squad* of police.

squad-ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* **1**, any group of men in regular formation; **2**, a division of a cavalry regiment containing two troops; **3**, a group of war vessels employed on some particular service.

squal-id (skwŏl'ĭd), *adj.* extremely dirty through neglect; foul; as, a *squalid* tenement.—*adv.* **squal'id-ly.**—*n.* **squal'id-ness.**

[1]squall (skwôl), *n.* **1**, a sudden and violent gust of wind, often with rain; **2**, hence, trouble or danger of any sort:—*v.i.* to blow a sudden gust of wind accompanied by rain or snow.—*adj.* **squall'y.**

[2]squall (skwôl), *v.i.* to weep, scream, or cry out violently, as a child in pain:—*n.* a loud, harsh scream.—*n.* **squall'er.**

squal-or (skwŏl'ŏr; skwā'lŏr), *n.* a filthy and wretched state; dirt.

squan-der (skwŏn'dĕr), *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully:—*v.i.* to be very wasteful.—*n.* **squan'der-er.**

square (skwâr), *n.* **1**, a plane figure having four right angles and four equal sides; **2**, anything of, or resembling, this form; **3**, in the U. S., a town or city block; **4**, the distance between two consecutive streets; **5**, an open space or area, often used as a small park; **6**, any of various instruments, consisting usually of two straight edges at right angles to each other, used for measuring or laying out right angles; **7**, in mathematics, the product obtained by multiplying a number or quantity by itself; as, 4 is the *square* of 2:—*v.t.* **1**, to form with four equal sides and four right angles; **2**, to form into a right angle; **3**, to balance; make even; as, to *square* accounts; **4**, in mathematics, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself:—*v.i.* **1**, to be cut or formed so as to make a right angle with another line, side, or part; **2**, to accord or agree; coincide; fit: with *with*; as, his story does not *square* with mine:—*adj.* **1**, having four equal sides and four right angles; loosely, approximating a square in form; **2**, forming a right angle; rectangular; as, a *square* edge; **3**, straight and angular, rather than curved, in outline; as, a *square* jaw; **4**, true; upright; honest; just; as, a *square* deal; **5**, balanced; settled; as, our account is *square*:—*adv.* squarely; directly; as, he hit the nail *square*.—*adv.* **square'ly.**—*n.* **square'ness.**

square-rigged (skwâr'-rĭgd"), *adj.* having rectangular sails stretched on yards suspended horizontally at the middle, as a brig.

[1]squash (skwŏsh), *n.* any of various vines of the gourd or cucumber family, bearing an edible fruit; also, the fruit.

[2]squash (skwŏsh), *v.t.* **1**, *Colloq.*, to beat, crush, or squeeze into a flat mass or pulp; **2**, *Slang*, to silence (a person) by a crushing argument or retort:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*: **1**, to fall in a soft mass; be crushed into a mass or pulp, as from a fall; **2**, to make a noise like that of a sodden mass falling:—*n.* **1**, something soft and easily crushed, as too ripe fruit; **2**, a crushed object or mass; **3**, the sudden fall of a soft, heavy body; also, the noise made when such a body falls; **4**, a game similar to tennis, played in a walled court with a racket and ball.

squash-y (skwŏsh'ĭ), *adj.*, **1**, easily crushed; mushy; **2**, miry; soft and wet.—*n.* **squash'i-ness.**

squat (skwŏt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* squat'ted or squat, *p.pr.* squat'ting], **1**, to sit down on the heels, or with the knees drawn up; **2**, to lie close to the ground, as an animal; crouch; **3**, to settle on public land with a view to gaining title to it:—*adj.* **1**, sitting on the heels, or with the knees drawn up; crouching; **2**, short and thick:—*n.* the position of one who or that which squats.—*n.* **squat'ter.**—*adj.* **squat'ty.**

squaw (skwô), *n.* a North American Indian woman or wife: **squaw man**, a white man married to an Indian woman and, therefore, having the rights of one of her tribe.

squawk (skwôk), *n.* a loud, harsh cry, as of a duck or hen:—*v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh cry.—*n.* **squawk'er.**

squeak (skwēk), *n.* a short, shrill, sharp sound; as, the *squeak* of a mouse:—*v.i.* **1**, to utter a short, shrill, sharp cry; **2**, to make a sharp, disagreeable noise; **3**, *Slang*, to break silence; betray a secret; confess.—*n.* **squeak'er.**—*adj.* **squeak'y.**—*adv.* **squeak'i-ly.**—*n.* **squeak'i-ness.**

squeal (skwēl), *n.* a shrill, prolonged cry, as of a pig:—*v.i.* **1**, to utter a shrill, prolonged cry; **2**, *Slang*, to betray a plot or a companion in a crime or fault.—*n.* **squeal'er.**

squeam-ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *adj.* **1**, inclined to feel sick at the stomach; **2**, prudish; easily disgusted; **3**, fastidious; too careful about trifles.—*adv.* **squeam'ish-ly.**—*n.* **squeam'ish-ness.**

squeeze (skwēz), *v.t.* **1**, to press between two bodies; compress; **2**, to draw forth by pressure; extract; **3**, to force into place by pressure; **4**, to oppress; burden, as the people by taxation:—*v.i.* to press; force one's way; push; as, to *squeeze* through a crowd:—*n.* **1**, pressure; a crowding together; **2**, the act of squeezing.—*n.* **squeez'er.**

squelch (skwĕlch), *v.t.* *Colloq.*, to crush; silence; disconcert.

squib (skwĭb), *n.* **1**, a broken firecracker which burns with a hissing sound; **2**, a paper roll or case filled with gunpowder: used as a safety fuse in blasting; **3**, a short, sarcastic speech or writing; a lampoon.

squid (skwĭd), *n.* **1**, a name for various ten-armed cuttlefish; **2**, any of various kinds of artificial fish bait.

squill (skwĭl), *n.* **1**, a plant of the lily family, the bulb of which is used as a medicine; **2**, this bulb.

squint (skwĭnt), *n.* **1**, the act or habit of looking obliquely or through half-closed eyes; **2**, strabismus:—*v.i.* **1**, to see or look obliquely; **2**, to look with eyes half closed;

3, to be cross-eyed:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to look obliquely; 2, to half close (the eyes):—*adj.* 1, looking obliquely; 2, cross-eyed.

squire (skwīr), *n.* 1, formerly, a shield bearer of a knight; 2, a devoted gallant; 3, in the U. S., any prominent citizen; esp., a justice of the peace; 4, an English landholder; esp., the important man of a district.

squirm (skwûrm), *v.i.* to twist about like an eel or a snake; wriggle; writhe.

squir-rel (skwir'ĕl), *n.* any of various small, active, gray, black, or reddish brown animals, living mostly in trees and feeding largely on grains and nuts.

squirt (skwûrt), *v.i.* to gush forth in a stream or jet from a small opening; spurt:—*v.t.* to force out in a quick jet:—*n.* 1, a small stream or jet squirted forth; 2, an instrument for squirting water or other liquid.

stab (stăb), *v.t.* 1, to pierce with, or as with, a pointed weapon; 2, to wound, as a person's feelings or conscience:—*v.i.* 1, to pierce something with a pointed weapon; 2, to wound a person's feelings:—*n.* 1, a thrust with a sharp-pointed weapon; 2, a wound so made; 3, a wound inflicted on a person's feelings, reputation, etc.—**stab'ber.**

sta-bi-lize (stā'bĭ-līz; stăb'ĭ-), *v.t.* 1, to make stable, or firm; 2, to produce or maintain the balance of (a floating body) by some device.—*n.* **sta'bi-li-za'tion.**—*n.* **sta'bi-liz-er.**

[1]sta-ble (stā'bl), *adj.* 1, firmly established; not easily moved or destroyed; 2, having permanence; continuing without any radical change; 3, firm in purpose; steadfast; constant.—*adv.* **sta'bly.**—*n.* **sta'ble-ness.**—*n.* **sta-bil'i-ty.**

[2]sta-ble (stā'bl), *n.* a building usually divided into stalls, in which horses, cows, etc., are housed:—*v.t.* to put or keep in such a building:—*v.i.* to be so lodged.—*n.* **sta'ble-man.**

stac-ca-to (stă-kä'tō; *It.* stäk-kä'tō), *adj.* 1, in music, played in an abrupt, disconnected way; 2, marked by abrupt, sharp emphasis.

stack (stăk), *n.* 1, a large quantity of hay, corn, wood, etc., piled up in orderly fashion; 2, a somewhat orderly mass or heap; as, a *stack* of letters; 3, *Colloq.*, a large amount:—*v.t.* to pile up.

sta-di-um (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* stadia (-ă); stadiums (-ŭmz)], 1, in ancient Greece, the course for foot races, surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators; 2, in modern times, a similar structure, with its inclosed space, for athletic games, etc.

[1]staff (stăf), *n.* plaster work in sheets: much used for temporary buildings.

[2]staff (stăf), *n.* [*pl.* staves (stāvz; stăvz); staffs (stăfs)], 1, a pole or heavy stick for support in walking or climbing, for a weapon of defense, or as an emblem of authority; 2, a long, slender shaft or pole serving as a support; 3, [*pl.* staffs], a body of assistants serving to carry out the plans of a leader or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper; 4, [*pl.* staffs; staves], in music, the set of five horizontal lines and four spaces on which the notes are written: also called *stave.*

stag (stăg), *n.* 1, the full-grown male of various large deer; 2, *Colloq.*: a, at a social function, a man who does not escort a lady; b, a social gathering where only men are present: often used adjectively.

stage (stāj), *n.* 1, a raised platform, as in a theater or concert hall; hence, 2, the theater; the theatrical profession; 3, a place or field of action; the scene of any celebrated event or career; 4, a place of rest on a journey; station; also, the distance between any two such stations; 5, degree of progress in any journey, business, process, or the like; a point or period of development; as, the first *stage* of a disease; 6, a stagecoach; also, in the U. S., an omnibus:—*v.t.* to represent in a play or on the stage:—*v.i.* to travel by stagecoach.

stage-coach (stāj'kōch"), *n.* a four-wheeled coach, having seats within and, usually, on top, plying regularly and carrying passengers and mail.

stag-er (stāj'ẽr), *n.* 1, *Colloq.*, a horse for drawing a stagecoach; 2, one who has had long experience; as, an old *stager.*

stag-ger (stăg'ẽr), *v.i.* 1, to totter or reel; hesitate:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to totter or reel; 2, to shock; 3, to make less confident:—*n.* 1, a sudden reeling or tottering; 2, in *pl.* used as *sing.*, a disease of horses and cattle, marked by staggering and falling: often termed *blind staggers.*—*n.* **stag'ger-er.**—*adv.* **stag'ger-ing-ly.**

stag-ing (stāj'ĭng), *n.* 1, scaffolding; 2, the business of running and managing stagecoaches; 3, the act of putting on a play.

stag-nant (stăg'nănt), *adj.* 1, not flowing; stale or foul from standing; 2, not brisk; dull; sluggish.—*n.* **stag'nan-cy.**

stag-nate (stăg'nāt), *v.i.* 1, to cease to flow or run; be motionless; 2, to be or become inactive or dull.—*n.* **stag-na'tion.**

stag-y (stāj'ĭ), *adj.* theatrical in manner.—*n.* **stag'i-ness.**

staid (stād), past tense and past participle of *stay:*—*adj.* sober; sedate; steady.—*adv.* **staid'ly.**—*n.* **staid'ness.**

stain (stān), *n.* 1, a discoloration; spot or blot; 2, a dye; 3, taint of guilt or crime; cause of reproach:—*v.t.* 1, to blot; spot; 2, to tinge with a coloring matter; 3, to tarnish, as with guilt:—*v.i.* to take or make a stain.—*n.* **stain'er.**—*adj.* **stain'less.**

stair (stâr), *n.* 1, any one of a set of steps connecting different levels; 2, usually in *pl.*, a flight of steps.—*n.* **stair'way".**

stair-case (stâr'kās"), *n.* a flight of steps with handrail, balusters, etc.

stake (stāk), *n.* 1, a post or strong stick sharpened at one end and fixed in the ground; 2, a post to which a person condemned to be burned is bound; hence, death by burning; 3, often in *pl.*, money or the like, wagered or risked on an event, as on a horse race:—*v.t.* 1, to fasten, support, or provide with stakes; 2, to mark out the limits of; as, to *stake* a claim; 3, to wager or pledge.

sta-lac-tite (stă-lăk'tīt), *n.* an icicle-like formation of carbonate of lime, hanging from the roof of a cave.

sta-lag-mite (stă-lăg'mīt), *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime deposited by water dripping on the floor of a cave.

stale (stāl), *adj.* 1, not fresh or new; tasteless; beginning to decay: used esp.

of food; 2, worn out by use or familiarity; trite; 3, having vigor or ability impaired, as an athlete from too long or too rigorous training:—*v.t.* to make stale; destroy the freshness or charm of:—*v.i.* to lose newness or freshness; wear out.—*n.* stale'ness.

[1]stalk (stôk), *n.* 1, the stem or main axis of a plant; also, the stem of a leaf, flower, or fruit; 2, any slender stem, as of a goblet.—*adj.* stalk'y.

[2]stalk (stôk), *v.t.* to approach (game) cautiously and under cover, as in hunting:—*v.i.* 1, to walk in a stately and haughty manner; 2, to creep toward game stealthily:—*n.* 1, a proud and haughty step; 2, the act of stalking game.—*n.* stalk'er.

stalk-ing-horse (stôk'ĭng-hôrs″), *n.* 1, a horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter hides in stalking game; 2, a pretense; blind.

stall (stôl), *n.* 1, a stable or cattle shed; also, an inclosed space in a stable, as for a horse; 2, a booth where goods are sold; also, a bench or table where goods are exposed for sale; 3, a seat in the choir of a church:—*v.t.* 1, to place or keep in a stall; 2, to cause to stick fast, as in sand or mud; stop, esp. through unskilful management:—*v.i.* 1, to stick fast, as in mud; 2, to come to an undesired standstill.

stall-fed (stôl'fĕd″), *adj.* fed for fattening, as cattle, in a stall or on dry fodder.

stal-lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* an uncastrated male horse.

stal-wart (stôl'wĕrt; stŏl'-), *adj.* 1, sturdy; strong; tall and stout; 2, brave; daring:—*n.* a firm, loyal partisan.—*adv.* stal'wart-ly.—*n.* stal'wart-ness.

sta-men (stā'mĕn), *n.* the pollen-bearing part of a flower, consisting of the filament and the anther (see *flower*, [2]*style*, illus.).—*adj.* stam'i-nate.—*adj.* stam'i-nal.

stam-i-na (stăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.pl.* 1, the firm, supporting part of a body, as an animal's bones; 2, used as *sing.*, vigor; power of endurance.

stam-mer (stăm'ẽr), *v.i.* to hesitate or falter in speaking; stutter:—*v.t.* to pronounce with difficulty or hesitation:—*n.* 1, hesitating or faltering speech due to nervousness; 2, any difficulty in pronouncing; a stutter.—*n.* stam'mer-er.

stamp (stămp), *n.* 1, a mark or design impressed upon a surface; as, the *stamp* on a coin; 2, a die; 3, a small piece of paper, having a certain device and value printed on it, sold by the government, and fastened to a letter, document, etc., as payment of a fee or tax; as, a revenue *stamp*; 4, characteristic quality or nature; as, the *stamp* of genius; 5, a heavy downward blow with the foot:—*v.t.* 1, to mark with a design by means of a die, pattern, etc.; as, to *stamp* a coin; 2, to put a postage or other official stamp upon; as, to *stamp* a letter; 3, to label; brand; as, our acts *stamp* our characters; 4, to fix deeply; as, to *stamp* a scene on the memory; 5, to set (the foot) down heavily; 6, to beat by such a motion; 7, to crush or grind into powder; 8, to shape or cut out, as by pressure of a die or stamp: **stamp out**, to destroy; end:—*v.i.* to strike or beat the foot forcibly downward.—*n.* stamp'er.

stam-pede (stăm-pēd'), *n.* 1, a sudden, wild running away of a herd of animals; 2, any sudden, impulsive movement or action on the part of a crowd:—*v.t.* to cause to take to sudden flight:—*v.i.* 1, to start off in a panic; 2, to act together from a sudden impulse.

stanch (stônch; stänch), *v.t.* 1, to stop the flow of; as, to *stanch* blood; 2, to stop a flowing from; as, to *stanch* a wound:—*v.i.* to stop flowing:—*adj.* 1, seaworthy, as a ship; 2, loyal; as, a *stanch* friend. Also, **staunch.**—*adv.* stanch'ly.—*n.* stanch'ness.

stan-chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* an upright, supporting bar, post, or pillar.

stand (stănd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stood (stōōd), *p.pr.* stand'ing], 1, to be stationary on the feet in an erect position; be upright; be at rest or lie stagnant; as, water *stands* in the pond; 2, to be placed or situated in a specified condition, attitude, or position; as, he *stands* acquitted; also, to rest or be; as, I *stand* ready to pay; 3, to be a substitute: with *for*; 4, to remain firm or in force; as, the agreement *stands*; 5, to step or move; as, *stand* out of the path; maintain a certain attitude, as toward a question or a principle; as, to *stand* for prohibition:—*v.t.* 1, to set on the feet, or on end, in an upright position; put in place; 2, to put up with; endure; undergo; bear:—*n.* 1, a stop or halt, as to maintain a position or to offer resistance; 2, position; place of standing; 3, an outdoor platform for spectators, often with seats in tiers; 4, any habitual booth or station for business; as, a cab *stand*; 5, any of several pieces of furniture on which things may be placed or kept; as, a plant *stand*; 6, a standing growth, as of grain or grass.

stand-ard (stăn'dẽrd), *n.* 1, a figure, flag, etc., used as an emblem, as of a regiment; 2, an established measure of weight, length, quality, or the like; 3, any type, example, or model generally accepted as correct; 4, an upright support:—*adj.* 1, serving as an accepted model for comparison, basis for measurement, etc.; as, *standard* time; 2, having a recognized value.

stand-ard-ize (stăn'dẽr-dīz), *v.t.* to regulate by, or make to conform to, an established rule, model, value, authority, etc.—*n.* stand"ard-i-za'tion.

stand-ing (stăn'dĭng), *n.* 1, duration; as, a habit of long *standing*; 2, reputation; rank; as, he is in good *standing*:—*adj.* 1, stagnant or not flowing, as water; 2, lasting; established or settled.

stand-pipe (stănd'pīp″), *n.* a high pipe or reservoir, into which water is pumped to secure pressure in a water system.

stand-point (stănd'point″), *n.* a position from which things are looked at, considered, or judged.

stand-still (stănd'stĭl″), *n.* a ceasing of action; a halt or stop; rest.

stank (stăngk), a past tense of the irregular verb *stink*.

stan-za (stăn'zȧ), *n.* a group of lines, or verses, varying in number, forming a section of a poem.

[1]sta-ple (stā'pl), *n.* 1, the chief commodity produced in a district; 2, a settled market or place for wholesale traffic; 3, the principal element of something; chief item;

4, raw material for manufacture; 5, the fiber of cotton, flax, or wool; as, wool of a fine *staple:*—*adj.* 1, chief; regularly produced; as, *staple* goods; 2, fixed in commerce; as, *staple* demand; 3, marketable:—*v.t.* to sort according to the quality of its fiber; as, to *staple* wool.

²sta-ple (stā'pl), *n.* a small, U-shaped piece of metal, to be driven into wood to hold or fasten something.

star (stär), *n.* 1, any celestial body visible as a point of light; 2, any mark or figure with radiating points resembling a star, as an asterisk; 3, in astrology, a planet supposed to influence a person's life; 4, a brilliant or prominent person, esp. in the theatrical profession:—*v.t.* 1, to set or adorn with stars; 2, to put forward as the principal actor in a play:—*v.i.* 1, to shine, as a star; be brilliant or prominent; 2, to appear as principal actor in a play; as, she *starred* for a week.—*adj.* **star'less.**—*adj.* **star'like.**—*p.adj.* **starred.**

star-board (stär'bōrd; stär'bērd), *n.* the side of a vessel at the right of a person on deck looking toward the bow: opp. of *port:*—*adj.* pertaining to, or lying on, the right side:—*v.t.* to steer a boat to the right.

starch (stärch), *n.* 1, a white, odorless, tasteless substance obtained commercially from grain and potatoes, but found in nearly all plants; 2, a commercial preparation of this substance used to stiffen fabrics; 3, hence, a stiff, formal manner; 4, *Colloq.*, courage; backbone:—*v.t.* to stiffen with starch; make stiff.—*p.adj.* **starched.**—*adj.* **starch'y.**

stare (stär), *n.* a fixed, steady look with wide-open eyes, as suggesting curiosity, wonder, boldness, or the like:—*v.i.* 1, to look with eyes wide open; gaze fixedly in one direction; 2, to be very conspicuous or prominent, as colors:—*v.t.* to gaze at.—*n.* **star'er.**

star-fish (stär'fish"), *n.* any of various marine animals, having a star-shaped body with five or more rays, or arms.

stark (stärk), *adj.* 1, stiff; rigid; 2, utter; complete; as, *stark* nonsense:—*adv.* wholly; as, *stark* naked.—*adv.* **stark'ly.**

star-light (stär'līt"), *n.* the light given by the stars:—*adj.* lighted by the stars.—*adj.* **star'lit".**

star-ry (stär'ī), *adj.* 1, set with stars; as, a *starry* crown; 2, lighted by stars; 3, shining like stars.—*n.* **star'ri-ness.**

start (stärt), *v.i.* 1, to spring suddenly; leap; bound; 2, to make a sudden involuntary movement, as of surprise, pain, or the like; 3, to begin; set out; as, to *start* on a journey; to *start* in business; 4, to become loosened:—*v.t.* 1, to originate action in, or set going; as, to *start* a clock; 2, to rouse suddenly, as game; 3, to originate or begin; as, to *start* a quarrel; 4, to draw from a cask; 5, to loosen; 6, to cause, or help, to begin; as, to *start* a man in business:—*n.* 1, a sudden leap or bound; 2, an involuntary twitch or jerk, as of fear or joy; 3, a brief, spasmodic effort; as, to work by fits and *starts;* 4, a beginning; as, a *start* in business; 5, a lead or advantage; as, he had the *start* of them; 6, a sudden outburst, as of wit.—*n.* **start'er.**

star-tle (stär'tl), *v.t.* to move suddenly, as in alarm:—*v.i.* to cause to move suddenly; scare; shock:—*n.* a scare; a shock, as of surprise.—*n.* **star'tler.**—*p.adj.* **star'tling.**—*adv.* **star'tling-ly.**

star-va-tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* suffering or death from lack of food.

starve (stärv), *v.i.* 1, to suffer or die from extreme hunger; 2, to suffer from lack of mental or spiritual food:—*v.t.* to cause to suffer or die from hunger.

starve-ling (stärv'ling), *n.* one who is weak from lack of food; a thin, weak animal or plant:—*adj.* hungry; weak.

state (stāt), *n.* 1, the condition in which a person or thing is; 2, ceremonious style or formal dignity; as, to receive in *state;* 3, a body of people united under one government; a commonwealth; 4, the civil powers of such a community; 5, the territory occupied by it; 6, one of several such communities forming a federation: often written *State:*—*adj.* 1, pertaining to a state; 2, used upon formal or ceremonious occasions: **State,** pertaining to one of the United States:—*v.t.* to set forth clearly and formally; tell; declare; as, to *state* the facts.

state-craft (stāt'krăft"), *n.* the art of managing the political affairs of a commonwealth or state.

state-house (stāt'hous"), *n.* in the U. S., a building in which the State legislature meets. Also, **state house.**

state-ly (stāt'lī), *adj.* having a grand or imposing appearance or manner; noble; majestic; dignified:—*adv.* imposingly; majestically.—*n.* **state'li-ness.**

state-ment (stāt'mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of presenting or expressing formally in words; 2, that which is so expressed; 3, a report, as of a bank account.

state-room (stāt'rōōm"), *n.* a private sleeping room on a passenger vessel or in a railway sleeper.

states-man (stāts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* **states-men** (-mĕn)], one skilled in public affairs and the art of government.—*adj.* **states'man-like";** **states'man-ly.**—*n.* **states'man-ship.**

stat-ic (stăt'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to bodies at rest, or to forces in equilibrium: opp. of *dynamic;* 2, pertaining to electrical charges in equilibrium, as distinguished from an electric current:—*n.* in radio, irregular electrical discharges interfering with the reception of radio signals: also called *strays:*—**statics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the division of dynamics treating of the relations between forces when in equilibrium: distinguished from *kinetics.* Also, *adj.* **stat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **stat'i-cal-ly.**

sta-tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* 1, a place where a person or thing usually remains; position; 2, the place to which a person or force is appointed for duty; as, a fire *station;* 3, a regular stopping place on a railway; also, the buildings there; 4, rank; standing:—*v.t.* to place in a certain position; assign.

sta-tion-a-ry (stā'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *adj.* 1, not moving, as machinery when at rest; fixed; 2, unchanging.

sta-tion-er (stā'shŭn-ẽr), *n.* one who deals in writing materials.

sta-tion-er-y (stā'shŭn-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* paper, and other writing materials.

stat-is-ti-cian (stăt"ĭs-tish'ăn), *n.* one skilled in collecting and arranging statistics.

sta-tis-tics (stă-tĭs'tĭks), *n.pl.* 1, numerical facts, collected and classi-

fied, relating to a large body of people, as a nation or state, or to some special industry, interest, or the like; **2**, in *pl.* used as *sing.*, the art or science of collecting and arranging such facts.—*adj.* **sta-tis'ti-cal; sta-tis'tic.**—*adv.* **sta-tis'ti-cal-ly.**

stat-u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* statuaries (-rĭz)], **1**, the art of making statues; **2**, one who makes statues; **3**, a number, or collection, of statues.

stat-ue (stăt'ū), *n.* the sculptured or cast figure of a person or animal, as in marble or bronze, esp. when about life-size.

stat-u-esque (stăt'ū-ĕsk'), *adj.* having the beauty or formal dignity of a statue or modeled figure; as, a *statuesque* beauty.—*n.* **stat'u-esque'ly.**

stat-u-ette (stăt'ū-ĕt'), *n.* a little statue or modeled figure.

stat-ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* the normal height of an animal, esp. man.

sta-tus (stā'tŭs), *n.* **1**, the legal condition of a person; **2**, relative social standing; rank; **3**, state; condition.

stat-ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* **1**, an ordinance or law passed by a duly authorized lawmaking body; **2**, any rule regarded as established by an authority, as divine law.

stat-u-to-ry (stăt'ū-tō-rĭ), *adj.* enacted or imposed by statute, or law.

staunch (stänch), *v.t.* to stop the flow of, as blood:—*adj.* sound; firm. See **stanch, *Pfd. S.***—*adv.* **staunch'ly.**—*n.* **staunch'ness.**

stave (stāv), *n.* **1**, one of the thin, narrow strips of wood forming the sides of a cask or barrel; **2**, a verse or stanza; **3**, in music, the five parallel lines on and between which the notes and rests are written; a staff:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* staved (stāvd) or stove (stōv), *p.pr.* stav'ing], **1**, to break a hole in; as, to *stave* in a boat; to *stave* a hole in a boat; **2**, to keep or drive away: with *off*.

staves (stāvz; stāvz), *n.* plural of [2]*staff* in some meanings, and of *stave*.

[1]stay (stā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stayed or staid (stād), *p.pr.* stay'ing], **1**, to hold up; prop; **2**, to check; hold back; put off; postpone; **3**, to fasten or secure; **4**, to satisfy or appease for a time, as the stomach with food:—*v.i.* **1**, to remain; sojourn; **2**, to stop; delay; linger:—*n.* **1**, a prop or support; **2**, a stop; halt; sojourn; **3**, a suspension of judicial proceedings; **4**, in *pl.*, formerly, a vest stiffened so as to support the figure; now, a corset: also called *pair of stays*.

[2]stay (stā), *n.* a strong rope, wire, or the like, used to steady or support a mast, spar, or the like.

stay-sail (stā'sāl"; stā'sl), *n.* a sail set on a stay (see *rigging*, illus.).

stead (stĕd), *n.* **1**, the place which another had or might have; as, to go to war in another's *stead*; **2**, use; service; advantage; as, it will stand you in good *stead*.

stead-fast (stĕd'făst), *adj.* **1**, firmly fixed or settled; **2**, steady; constant; as, *steadfast* faith. Also, **sted'fast.**—*adv.* **stead'fast-ly.**—*n.* **stead'fast-ness.**

stead-y (stĕd'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, firm in position or support; as, a *steady* foundation; **2**, constant in feeling or purpose; resolute; unwavering; as, *steady* devotion to a cause; **3**, regular; uniform; as, the *steady* beat of the pulse; **4**, *Colloq.*, sober; industrious; as, a *steady* young man:—*v.t.* **1**, to make or keep steady or firm; **2**, to make sober or resolute:—*v.i.* to become balanced or firm.—*adv.* **stead'i-ly.**—*n.* **stead'i-ness.**

steak (stāk), *n.* a slice of beef or other meat, cut for broiling or frying.

steal (stēl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* stole (stōl), *p.p.* sto'len (stō'ln), *p.pr.* steal'ing], **1**, to take by theft; take without leave or right; **2**, to take or get by craft or surprise; **3**, to move in a secret or stealthy manner; as, to *steal* a hand into a pocket; **4**, to gain gradually:—*v.i.* **1**, to commit theft; **2**, to move or act stealthily or secretly:—*n. Colloq.*, a theft.—*n.* **steal'er.**

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* **1**, theft; **2**, a secret or unseen going or coming.

stealth-y (stĕl'thĭ), *adj.* acting or done slyly, or by stealth; furtive.—*adv.* **stealth'i-ly.**—*n.* **stealth'i-ness.**

steam (stēm), *n.* **1**, the invisible vapor into which water is changed by boiling; **2**, loosely, the visible mist of condensed water; vapor, esp. when rising from heated water:—*v.i.* **1**, to throw off visible vapor; **2**, to rise or pass off in visible vapor; as, moisture *steams* from the earth; **3**, to move under the power of steam; as, the vessel *steamed* away:—*v.t.* to expose to, or treat by, steam; as, to *steam* velvet to remove wrinkles.—*adj.* **steam'y.**

steam-boat (stēm'bōt"), *n.* a steam-propelled boat.

steam en-gine an engine operated by the power of steam.

steam-er (stēm'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a vessel or vehicle moved by steam; **2**, an apparatus for steaming articles.

steam-ship (stēm'shĭp"), *n.* a vessel moved by steam power.

ste-a-tite (stē'ā-tīt), *n.* an impure form of talc: also called *soapstone*.

steed (stēd), *n.* a horse, esp. one which is spirited or high-strung.

steel (stēl), *n.* **1**, an alloy of iron and carbon, as a hard, tough metal; **2**, any instrument or weapon made of steel:—*adj.* **1**, made of, or like, steel; **2**, hence, hard; unfeeling:—*v.t.* **1**, to fit or furnish with steel; **2**, to make hard, strong, or unfeeling; as, to *steel* one's heart.

steel-y (stēl'ĭ), *adj.* made of steel; like steel, as in hardness or color.

steel-yard (stēl'yärd; *Colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd), *n.* a weighing apparatus consisting of a movable weight on a graduated arm, which balances the object to be weighed suspended from a shorter arm.

[1]steep (stēp), *adj.* **1**, having a sharp pitch or slope; nearly vertical; precipitous; **2**, *Colloq.*, exorbitant:—*n.* a steep place; cliff.—*adv.* **steep'ly.**—*n.* **steep'ness.**

[2]steep (stēp), *v.t.* **1**, to soak, usually in a liquid below the boiling point; **2**, to imbue or saturate with; as, to *steep* him in crime:—*v.i.* to be bathed or soaked in a liquid.—*n.* **steep'er.**

stee-ple (stē'pl), *n.* a tapering tower, esp. on a church, often with a spire.

stee-ple-chase (stē'pl-chās"), *n.* a cross-country race on horseback; hence, a race over a prescribed course in which obstructions have to be leaped.

[1]steer (stēr), *n.* a young castrated male ox; also, in the U. S., any ox.

²steer (stēr), *v.t.* to control the direction or course of:—*v.i.* **1,** to direct something in its course, as a ship; **2,** to go in a given direction; **3,** to obey the helm.

steer-age (stēr′āj), *n.* **1,** that part of a ship set apart for those passengers who pay the lowest rates; **2,** in a warship, the quarters of junior officers, clerks, etc.

steer-age-way (stēr′āj-wā″), *n.* the headway necessary to make a vessel governable by the helm.

steers-man (stērz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* steersmen (-mĕn)], a helmsman.

stel-lar (stĕl′ăr), *adj.* pertaining to stars. —*adj.* **stel′late; stel′lat-ed.**

¹stem (stĕm), *n.* **1,** the main stalk of a tree or any other plant; **2,** the slender stalk that bears a leaf, flower, or fruit; **3,** any shaft, support, handle, or the like, resembling the stalk of a plant; **4,** the upright wooden or metal piece to which the two sides of a vessel are united at the prow; the forward part of a vessel; **5,** the part of a word to which inflectional endings are attached:—*v.t.* **1,** to pluck stems from; **2,** to strike with the prow; hence, to make headway against.—*n.* **stem′mer.**—*adj.* **stem′less.**

²stem (stĕm), *v.t.* to stop; check; dam up, as a stream.

stench (stĕnch), *n.* a strong, offensive odor; disgusting smell; stink.

sten-cil (stĕn′sĭl), *n.* **1,** a thin sheet of metal, paper, or the like, cut with an open pattern, so that when it is placed on a surface and color is laid on, a certain figure or design is made; **2,** a design or decoration so made:—*v.t.* to mark or color with a stencil. —*n.* **sten′cil-er; sten′cil-ler.**

sten-o-graph (stĕn′ō-grăf), *n.* writing in shorthand:—*v.t.* to write or report in shorthand.

ste-nog-ra-pher (stĕ-nŏg′rə-fĕr), *n.* one who is skilled in shorthand, or abbreviated writing. Also, **ste-nog′ra-phist.**—*adj.* **sten″o-graph′ic; sten″o-graph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **sten″o-graph′i-cal-ly.**

ste-nog-ra-phy (stĕ-nŏg′rə-fĭ), *n.* a rapid method of writing, by the use of shorthand.

sten-to-ri-an (stĕn-tō′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* extremely loud or powerful.

step (stĕp), *v.i.* **1,** to move the foot, or the feet alternately, as in walking forward, backward, or sidewise; **2,** to walk, esp. a short distance; **3,** to walk slowly or with dignity:—*v.t.* **1,** to set or place, as the foot; **2,** to measure by steps; as, to *step* off a rod; **3,** to place the heel or foot of (a mast) in a socket:—*n.* **1,** the complete movement made in raising and setting down the foot, as in walking or dancing; a pace; **2,** the distance gained in one such movement; hence, any short distance; **3,** a degree of progress; **4,** a support or rest for the foot in ascending or descending, such as a tread in a stairway (see illus. next column); **5,** one of a series of actions or measures; **6,** in music, the interval between two successive degrees on a scale or staff.—*n.* **step′per.**

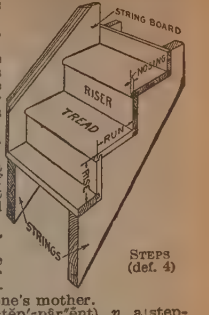
step-broth-er (stĕp′brŭth″ĕr), *n.* the son, by a previous marriage, of one's stepfather or stepmother.

step-child (stĕp′chīld″), *n.* the child, by a previous marriage, of one's husband or wife; as, the *stepchild* Cinderella.

step-daugh-ter (stĕp′dô″tĕr), *n.* the daughter, by a previous marriage, of one's husband or wife.

step-fa-ther (stĕp′fä″thĕr), *n.* the husband of one's mother by a marriage subsequent to her marriage with one's own father.

step-lad-der (stĕp′lăd″ĕr), *n.* a short, portable set of steps, supported at the back by a hinged prop.



STEPS (def. 4)

step-moth-er (stĕp′mŭth″ĕr), *n.* the wife of one's father by a marriage subsequent to that with one's mother.

step-par-ent (stĕp′pâr″ĕnt), *n.* a stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* a vast level plain without forests, as in Siberia.

step-ping-stone (stĕp′ĭng-stōn″), *n.* **1,** a stone that serves as a foothold, as in crossing a stream; **2,** hence, any means by which one may advance.

step-sis-ter (stĕp′sĭs″tĕr), *n.* a daughter, by a previous marriage, of one's stepfather or stepmother.

step-son (stĕp′sŭn″), *n.* a son, by a previous marriage, of one's husband or of one's wife.

stere (stēr), *n.* in the metric system, a cubic meter, equal to 35.31 cubic feet.

ster-e-op-ti-con (stĕr″ē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn″; stē″rē-), *n.* a form of magic lantern for magnifying and projecting pictures, usually photographs, on a screen.

ster-e-o-scope (stĕr″ē-ō-skōp″; stē″rē-), *n.* an optical instrument with two lenses, through which photographs taken in pairs from slightly different angles appear to stand out and have solidity.—*adj.* **ster″e-o-scop′ic; ster″e-o-scop′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ster″e-o-scop′i-cal-ly.**

ster-e-o-type (stĕr″ē-ō-tīp″; stē″rē-), *n.* a plate made by casting type metal into a papier-mâché mold made from the original type:—*v.t.* **1,** to make or cast such plates of; **2,** figuratively, to fix in permanent form.—*n.* **ster″e-o-typ″er.**—*n.* **ster″e-o-typ″ist.**

ster-ile (stĕr′ĭl; *Br.* stĕr′īl), *adj.* **1,** not fertile or fruitful; producing little; as, *sterile* land; **2,** without power to reproduce; barren; as, *sterile* seed; **3,** free from living germs; **4,** figuratively, barren mentally or spiritually; as, a *sterile* writer.—*n.* **ste-ril′i-ty.**

ster-i-lize (stĕr′ĭ-līz), *v.t.* **1,** to make fruitless or barren; deprive of the power of reproduction; **2,** to free from germs. —*n.* **ster′i-liz″er.**—*n.* **ster″i-li-za′tion.**

ster-ling (stûr′lĭng), *adj.* **1,** of standard weight or purity: said esp. of English money; as, two pounds *sterling;* **2,** pure; genuine; of acknowledged worth; as, a *sterling* character:—*n.* English money of standard weight.

[1]stern (stûrn), *adj.* **1,** severe; rigorous; strict; **2,** forbidding; repelling.—*adv.* **stern'ly.**—*n.* **stern'ness.**

[2]stern (stûrn), *n.* **1,** the aft or rear part of a vessel; **2,** the rear of anything.

ster-num (stûr'nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* sterna (-nə); sternums (-nŭmz)], the breast-bone (which see).—*adj.* **ster'nal.**

stern-way (stûrn'wā″), *n.* backward movement of a vessel.

ster-to-rous (stûr'tō-rŭs), *adj.* having a heavy snoring sound.—*adv.* **ster'to-rous-ly.**—*n.* **ster'to-rous-ness.**

steth-o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the heart, lungs, or like organs of the body, by listening to the sounds which they make.—*adj.* **steth'o-scop'ic.**—*n.* **ste-thos'co-py.**

ste-ve-dore (stē'vē-dōr″), *n.* one who loads or unloads ship cargoes.

stew (stū), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to boil slowly; simmer; **2,** *Colloq.*, to worry;—*n.* **1,** a dish of food prepared by boiling slowly; **2,** *Colloq.*, nervous anxiety; worry.—*n.* **stew'pan'.**

stew-ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* **1,** one who manages the household affairs of a family or institution; the manager of a large estate or farm; **2,** a person employed at a hotel, club, or on board ship, to superintend the buying and distribution of food; also, on board ship, a waiter or an attendant in staterooms; **3,** one who controls financial affairs, as of a church.—*n.fem.* **stew'ard-ess.**—*n.* **stew'ard-ship.**

[1]stick (stĭk), *n.* **1,** a piece of wood, generally long and slender; a small branch from a tree or shrub; **2,** something long and slender like a rod of wood; in printing, a hand tray in which the loose type is assembled into words and lines.

[2]stick (stĭk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stuck (stŭk) or, *Obs.*, sticked (stĭkt), *p.pr.* stick'-ing], **1,** to puncture with a pointed instrument; also, to impale on something pointed; **2,** to cause to enter or pierce; as, he *stuck* the spurs in; **3,** to put; push; thrust without piercing; as, to *stick* one's head out of the window; **4,** to cause to adhere; **5,** *Slang*, to puzzle; pose;—*v.i.* **1,** to persist; persevere; **2,** to protrude: with *in*, *out*, *up*, etc.; **3,** to adhere closely; as, dough *sticks* to the hands; **4,** to be checked by some obstacle; lose power of motion; as, to *stick* in a rut; **5,** to be puzzled; **6,** to have misgivings: with *at*; as, to *stick* at nothing.—*n.* **stick'er.**

stick-ing plas-ter fabric covered with an adhesive substance; court-plaster: used for small wounds.

stick-le-back (stĭk'l-băk″), *n.* any of several small, scaleless fish with sharp spines on their bodies.

stick-ler (stĭk'lẽr), *n.* one who stubbornly argues about small matters.

stick-y (stĭk'ĭ), *adj.* adhesive; gluey.—*adv.* **stick'i-ly.**—*n.* **stick'i-ness.**

stiff (stĭf), *adj.* **1,** not easily bent; rigid; firm; **2,** not easily moved or operated; not working smoothly, as an engine; **3,** strong; violent; as, a *stiff* breeze; **4,** not natural or easy; formal; as, a *stiff* manner; **5,** *Slang*, high; dear; as, a *stiff* charge.—*adv.* **stiff'ly.**—*n.* **stiff'ness.**—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **stiff'en.**

[1]sti-fle (stī'fl), *v.t.* **1,** to suffocate; smother; **2,** to put out: stop; check, as a sound or a fire; **3,** to suppress, as a yawn, tears, or the truth.—*p.adj.* **sti'fling.**

[2]sti-fle (stī'fl), *n.* the joint above the hock in the hind leg of certain animals, as the dog: corresponding to the knee in man.

stig-ma (stĭg'mə), *n.* [*pl.* stigmas (-məz); stigmata (-tə)], **1,** a mark of disgrace or dishonor; a reproach or slur; **2,** the upper part of the pistil of a flower, on which the pollen falls (see *flower*, *style*, illus.); **3,** a defect or blemish; **4,** [*pl.* stigmata], a small red spot on the skin.—*adj.* **stig-mat'ic.**

stig-ma-tize (stĭg'mə-tīz), *v.t.* to hold up to disgrace, reproach, or dishonor, brand with infamy; denounce.—*n.* **stig'ma'ti-za'tion.**

stile (stīl), *n.* **1,** a set of steps leading over a fence or wall; **2,** an upright piece in framing or paneling, as one of the vertical side pieces of a paneled door.

sti-let-to (stĭ-lĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* stilettos (-ōz)], **1,** a small, slender dagger. **2,** a tool for making holes in cloth.

[1]still (stĭl), *adj.* **1,** characterized by little or no motion; motionless; **2,** characterized by peace and calm; tranquil; **3,** characterized by little or no sound, silent;—*adv.* **1,** till then or till now, as previously; **2,** for all that; nevertheless; **3,** always; continually; **4,** even; yet: used with comparatives; as, louder *still*;—*v.t.* to check motion, disturbance, or sound in; calm; put at rest.—*n.* **still'ness.**—*adv.* **[1]still'y.**

[2]still (stĭl), *n.* **1,** an apparatus for distilling liquids, esp. to obtain alcoholic liquors; **2,** a place in which alcoholic liquors are made; a distillery.—*v.t.* to obtain by heating, evaporating, and condensing; distil.

still-born (stĭl'bôrn″), *adj.* dead at the time of birth.

[2]still-y (stĭl'ĭ), *adj. Poetic*, calm; quiet:—*adv. Poetic*, calmly; quietly.

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* **1,** a pole of wood with a rest for the foot: used in pairs in walking; **2,** any of several wading shore birds having very long legs with three toes: also called *stiltbird*:—*v.t.* to set or raise on stilts.

stilt-ed (stĭlt'ĕd), *p.adj.* pompous; formal, as a speech.—*n.* **stilt'ed-ness.**

stim-u-lant (stĭm'ū-lănt), *n.* **1,** that which excites or spurs on, or produces an increase of energy or activity; **2,** in *pl.*, intoxicants:—*adj.* serving to excite or spur on, or to produce greater vitality or energy.

stim-u-late (stĭm'ū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to rouse to activity; animate; encourage; **2,** to produce greater activity in; affect, as by an intoxicant:—*v.i.* to act as a goad or stimulant in rousing to action.—*n.* **stim'u-la'tor.**—*n.* **stim'u-la'tion.**—*adj.* and *n.* **stim'u-la-tive.**

stim-u-lus (stĭm'ū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* stimuli (-lī)], something that rouses the mind or senses.

sting (stĭng), *n.* **1,** the sharp, often poisonous, organ with which certain animals, as the scorpion and bee, are furnished; **2,** one of the stiff, sharp, piercing hairs of certain plants; **3,** the thrust of such an organ or hair; also, the wound made by it; **4,** keen, smarting, mental or physical pain; **5,** that which goads to action; as, the *sting* of conscience:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stung (stŭng), *p.pr.* sting'ing], **1,** to prick or wound with a sharp

point; cause a sharp, smarting pain to; as, cold *stings* the face; **2**, to incite to action, as by taunts or reproaches:—*v.i.* to be sharply painful.—*n.* **sting'er.**—*adj.* **1sting'y.**

2stin-gy (stĭn'jĭ), *adj.* **1**, meanly saving of money; miserly; **2**, scanty; meager.—*adv.* **stin'gi-ly.**—*n.* **stin'gi-ness.**

stink (stĭngk), *n.* an offensive odor; disgusting smell:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* stank (stăngk) or stunk (stŭngk), *p.p.* stunk, *p.pr.* stink'ing], to throw off a strong, offensive odor.

stint (stĭnt), *v.t.* to keep within certain limits; limit to a scant allowance; as, to *stint* the food:—*v.i.* to be sparing or frugal: —*n.* **1**, a limit or bound; **2**, an amount fixed or task assigned.—*p.adj.* **stint'ed.**

stipe (stīp), *n.* a stem or stalk, as the supporting stem of a mushroom, of a fern frond, or of a pistil.

sti-pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* fixed pay or salary for services.

sti-pen-di-a-ry (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *adj.* receiving salary:—*n.* [*pl.* stipendiaries (-rĭz)], one who performs services for a salary.

1stip-u-late (stĭp'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make an agreement or bargain; insist: often with *for*:—*v.t.* to arrange or settle definitely; specify, as part of an agreement.—*n.* **stip'u-la'tor.**—*n.* **stip"u-la'tion.**

stip-ule (stĭp'ūl), *n.* one of two small leaflike appendages at the base of some leaves, as in the rose.—*adj.* **2stip'u-late.**

stir (stûr), *v.t.* **1**, to change the position of; move; **2**, to put into motion; agitate, as a leaf or a liquid; **3**, to incite; rouse; as, to *stir* men to devotion:—*v.i.* **1**, to move or be moved; change position; **2**, to be in motion; be active or busy; **3**, to be incited or roused:—*n.* **1**, bustle; activity; **2**, agitation; tumult; excitement.—*n.* **stir'rer.**

stir-ring (stûr'ĭng), *n.* the act of moving:—*p.adj.* **1**, busy; bustling; **2**, exciting; stimulating: as, *stirring* events.

stir-rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'-), *n.* a loop-shaped rest or support for a rider's foot, attached to the saddle.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* **1**, in sewing, a single pass of a threaded needle in and out of the material; also, the section of thread left in the fabric; **2**, in knitting, crocheting, and such work, a single complete movement of the needle or hook; also, the link or loop so formed; **3**, a particular arrangement of threads in needlework; **4**, a sudden, sharp pain; as, a *stitch* in the side; **5**, *Colloq.*, the least portion, as of work or of clothing; as, he had not a clean *stitch*:—*v.t.* **1**, to sew; **2**, to ornament by stitches:—*v.i.* to practice stitching or sewing.—*n.* **stitch'er.**

stith-y (stĭth'ĭ; stĭdh'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* stithies (-ĭz)], **1**, a smithy; **2**, an anvil.

sti-ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* **1**, a small Dutch coin; **2**, hence, anything of little value.

stoat (stōt), *n.* the European ermine or weasel, esp. in its summer coat of reddish brown; also, any ermine or weasel.

stock (stŏk), *n.* **1**, the trunk or principal stem of a tree or plant; **2**, a log or post; block; hence, something lifeless and senseless; **3**, race, family, or relationship; also, an origin or source, as the founder of a family; **4**, domestic animals kept on a farm (see *live stock*, illus.); **5**, that part of an implement or machine that serves as the body or main support for other parts, as the part of a gun that is put against the shoulder, and to which the barrel, lock, etc., are attached; **6**, a fund or debt due to persons for money loaned, or the securities for such a fund; **7**, the capital of a company or corporation, in the form of shares; as, common or preferred *stock;* **8**, the capital or goods employed in a business; **9**, hence, any accumulation or supply; **10**, any raw material for manufacture; **11**, in *pl.*, a wooden frame with holes in which to confine the legs, and sometimes the hands, of those guilty of minor offenses; **12**, in *pl.*, a frame on which a ship rests while it is being built; **13**, the foundation of soups, consisting of extracts of meat, vegetables, etc.:—*v.t.* **1**, to store away; set by for the future; **2**, to fill; fit out or supply with something.—*n.* **stock'-hold"er.**

stock-ade (stŏk'ād'), *n.* **1**, a line of posts or trunks of trees set firmly in the earth and close together, used as a barrier for defense or an inclosure for cattle; **2**, the space so inclosed:—*v.t.* to surround with, or defend by, such a barrier.

stock-bro-ker (stŏk'brō"kẽr), *n.* one who buys and sells shares of stock.—*n.* **stock'bro"king.**

stock com-pa-ny **1**, a corporation, the capital of which is divided into shares of stock; **2**, a group of actors more or less permanently associated under one management and playing a repertoire.

stock ex-change **1**, an association of dealers in shares of stock companies, who meet and conduct their business according to settled rules; **2**, a place where such securities are bought and sold.

stock-i-net (stŏk"ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* a kind of elastic, knitted fabric.

stock-ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* a woven or knit covering for the foot and leg.

stock-job-ber (stŏk'jŏb"ẽr). *n.* one who deals or speculates in shares of corporations.—*n.* **stock'job"bing.**

stock-man (stŏk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* stockmen (-mĕn)], one who owns, or has charge of, live stock or cattle; a ranchman.

stock-still (stŏk'-stĭl"), *adj.* still as a post; motionless.

stock-y (stŏk'ĭ), *adj.* short and stoutly built; thickset of body.—*adv.* **stock'i-ly.**—*n.* **stock'i-ness.**

stock-yard (stŏk'yärd"), *n.* a large inclosure for domestic animals, as in connection with an abattoir or a market.

stodg-y (stŏj'ĭ), *adj. Colloq.*, **1**, thick and heavy, as food; **2**, dull, as a book or person; **3**, bulky; distended.

sto-gy (stō'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* stogies (-gĭz)], **1**, a long, coarse, slender cigar; **2**, *Colloq.*, a coarse boot or shoe:—*adj. Colloq.*, rough; coarse.

sto-ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* a person practicing great self-control; one indifferent to pleasure or pain:—*adj.* (also, *stoical*), indifferent to pleasure or pain; enduring without complaint.—*adv.* **sto'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **sto'i-cal-ness.**

sto-i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* indifference to pleasure or pain; endurance.

stoke (stōk), *v.t.* to tend (a fire or furnace); supply with fuel:—*v.i.* to tend a fire or furnace.—*n.* **stok'er.**

stoke-hold (stōk'hōld"), *n.* in a steamship, the space in front of the boilers, from which the fires are fed by the stokers. Also, **stoke'hole".**

[1]stole (stōl), *n.* **1,** a long, loose, outer garment formerly worn by Roman matrons; **2,** a long, narrow scarf worn over the shoulders by the clergy during services.

[2]stole (stōl), past tense of *steal,* which see: **stolen,** past participle of *steal.*

stol-id (stŏl'id), *adj.* not easily aroused or excited; stupid; dull.—*adv.* **stol'-id-ly.**—*n.* **stol'id-ness.**—*n.* **sto-lid'i-ty.**

stom-ach (stŭm'ŭk), *n.* **1,** a part of the digestive tract; in man, a pear-shaped sac at the end of the gullet; **2,** desire for food; appetite; **3,** hence, inclination; liking; desire; as, he had no *stomach* for revenge: —*v.t.* to put up with; bear without resistance.

stom-ach-er (stŭm'ŭk-ẽr; stŭm'ā-chẽr), *n.* an ornamental breast covering, formerly worn by women.

sto-mach-ic (stō-măk'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach:—*n.* a tonic for improving the appetite or digestion.

stone (stōn), *n.* **1,** a small piece of rock; **2,** the hard, nonmetallic mineral matter of which rock consists; **3,** a piece of rock cut and shaped for a special use; as, *hearth-stone;* **4,** a gem; as, a precious *stone;* **5,** in Europe, a varying measure of weight: in Great Britain, usually fourteen pounds avoirdupois:—*v.t.* **1,** to pelt with pieces of rock; kill by hurling pieces of rock at; **2,** to remove the stones, or pits, from: as, to *stone* cherries: —*adj.* made of stone or earthenware; as, a *stone* jar: **stone-blind,** entirely blind: **stone fruit,** a drupe.—*adj.* **ston'y.**—*adv.* **ston'i-ly.**—*n.* **ston'i-ness.**

stone-ware (stōn'wâr"), *n.* a kind of coarse pottery, made from siliceous clay, baked hard and glazed.

stone-work (stōn'wûrk"), *n.* **1,** any piece of work built of stone; **2,** the process of working in stone.

stood (sto͝od), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *stand.*

stool (stōl), *n.* **1,** a seat without a back, often having three legs; **2,** a bench for the feet, or for the knees in kneeling; **3,** the seat used in emptying the bowels; also, an emptying of the bowels, or the matter discharged.

[1]stoop (sto͞op), *v.i.* **1,** to bend the body down and, usually, forward; incline; also, to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward; **2,** to condescend or deign: with *to;* **3,** to submit; yield; **4,** to pounce; swoop down, as on prey:—*v.t.* to bend down:—*n.* **1,** a bending down and forward, as of the head and shoulders; **2,** condescension.

[2]stoop (sto͞op), *n.* any porch, veranda, or the like, at the entrance to a house.

stop (stŏp), *v.t.* **1,** to close, as a hole or opening, by stuffing, covering, or the like; **2,** to obstruct or make impassable, as a road; **3,** to check the progress or motion of; cause to come to a state of rest; cause to cease; **4,** to desist from:—*v.i.* **1,** to cease; discontinue; desist; halt; **2,** *Colloq.,* to tarry; stay; lodge:—*n.* **1,** an obstruction, check, or hindrance; **2,** a pause or delay; **3,** a halt; also, a halting place; **4,** a punctuation mark; **5,** any of several devices, as a block, peg, or pin, to regulate or check motion or to keep a movable part in place; as, a window *stop.*

stop-cock (stŏp'kŏk"), *n.* a faucet or tap with a valve to regulate the flow of a liquid or gas.

stop—gap (stŏp'-găp"), *n.* **1,** that which closes an opening; **2,** hence, a temporary expedient; substitute.

stop-page (stŏp'ăj), *n.* the act of arresting motion or action: also, the state of being so stopped.

stop-per (stŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which plugs up or closes; **2,** a plug, as of glass, wood, or cork, that closes a vent or hole, as in a bottle or cask.

stop-ple (stŏp'l), *n.* a plug or stopper:—*v.t.* to close with a stopper.

stor-age (stōr'ăj), *n.* the placing of goods, as in a warehouse, for protection; also, the space thus occupied or the price charged for the service; **storage battery,** a battery which, in discharging, gives out energy which has previously been stored up in it by the passing of an electric current through it.

store (stōr), *n.* **1,** a great quantity or number; **2,** often in *pl.,* an accumulation or supply kept in reserve or ready for use; as, naval *stores;* **3,** a warehouse; shop where goods are kept for sale:—*v.t.* **1,** to furnish or stock; equip; **2,** to collect; hoard; **3,** to put, as in a warehouse, for safe-keeping.—*n.* **store'house";** **store'room'.**

store-keep-er (stōr'kēp"ẽr), *n.* in the U. S., one who keeps a shop, or retail store; a retailer.

stork (stôrk), *n.* any of a family of wading birds with long legs, neck, and bill.

storm (stôrm), *n.* **1,** a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, often with a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail; **2,** an outburst of passion or excitement; **3,** a violent assault on a fortified place:—*v.t.* to attack suddenly with violence; as, to *storm* a fort:—*v.i.* **1,** to blow violently, or to rain, hail, snow, etc.: used impersonally; **2,** to rage.

storm-y (stôr'mĭ), *adj.* **1,** marked by, or accompanied with, tempests or furious winds; boisterous; tempestuous: as, *stormy* weather; **2,** marked by passion or fury; turbulent; violent; as, a *stormy* life.—*adv.* **storm'i-ly.**—*n.* **storm'i-ness.**

[1]sto-ry (stō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* stories (-rĭz)], the set of rooms between two floors of a building. Also, **sto'rey.**—*adj.* **[1]sto'ried.**

[2]sto-ry (stō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* stories (-rĭz)], **1,** a connected account of the past; history; **2,** the narration of real or imagined events in prose or verse; a short tale or romance; also, an anecdote: **3,** a report or statement; rumor; **4,** *Colloq.,* a lie: **story-teller, 1,** one who relates tales or anecdotes; **2,** *Colloq.,* a liar.—*n.* **sto'ry-tell"ing.**—*adj.* **[2]sto'ried.**

stoup (sto͞op), *n.* **1,** a small vessel or a cup for holding liquors; as, a *stoup* of wine; **2,** a basin for holy water at the entrance of a church. Also, **stoop.**

stout (stout), *adj.* **1,** brave; resolute; **2,** tough; strong; **3,** bulky; fat: as, a *stout* girl:—*n.* strong, dark porter, ale, or beer.—*adv.* **stout'ly.**—*n.* **stout'ness.**

[1]stove (stōv), *n.* an apparatus, constructed generally of iron, to burn fuel and so generate heat, as for cooking.

²stove (stōv), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *stave*.

stow (stō), *v.t.* **1,** to fill by close packing; **2,** to put away compactly; pack.

stow-age (stō'ăj), *n.* **1,** the act of storing or packing away; **2,** room in which things may be packed; **3,** things packed away; **4,** money paid for storing things.

stow-a-way (stō'ə-wā"), *n.* one who hides on a vessel or railway train to avoid paying his fare.

stra-bis-mus (strə-bĭz'mŭs), *n.* cross-eye.—*adj.* **stra-bis'mic.**

strad-dle (străd'l), *v.i.* to stand or sit astride of:—*v.t.* to sit, stand, or walk with the legs wide apart:—*n.* the act of standing, sitting, or walking with the legs wide apart.

strag-gle (străg'l), *v.i.* **1,** to wander out of the direct course; stray; ramble; **2,** to roam idly about; wander; **3,** to spread about; occur here and there; grow unevenly, as vines.—*n.* **strag'gler.**—*adj.* **strag'gly.**

straight (strāt), *adj.* **1,** not crooked or curved; extending evenly without change in direction; **2,** conforming to truth, honesty, or justice; accurate; upright; as, a *straight* life; *straight* thinking; *straight* accounts; **3,** properly placed or arranged; **4,** *Slang:* **a,** direct from the source; reliable; as, a *straight* tip; **b,** out-and-out; unreserved; as, a *straight* Democrat; **c,** undiluted; unmodified:—*adv.* **1,** directly; in a direct course; **2,** at once:—*n.* in poker, etc., a sequence of five cards.—*adv.* **straight'ly.**—*n.* **straight'ness.**

straight-en (strāt'n), *v.t.* **1,** to make free of turns or curves; **2,** to put in order; **3,** to make clear; disentangle; as, to *straighten* out a mystery:—*v.i.* to become straight.—*n.* **straight'en-er.**

straight-for-ward (strāt"fôr'wĕrd), *adj.* **1,** proceeding in a direct course; **2,** honest.—*adv.* **straight"-for'ward-ly.**—*n.* **straight"for'ward-ness.**

straight-way (strāt'wā"), *adv.* at once; immediately.

¹strain (strān), *n.* **1,** stock; race; line of descent; hence, family blood; breed; **2,** inborn disposition; tendency; **3,** character; manner; tone; as, in lofty *strain*; **4,** a trace or streak; **5,** a poem or verse; **6,** a tune or melody.

²strain (strān), *v.t.* **1,** to put to its utmost strength; exert as much as possible; as, to *strain* every muscle; stretch even beyond proper limits; as, to *strain* the law; **2,** to weaken or injure by excessive use; sprain; **3,** to press or squeeze; hence, to embrace; **4,** to filter; also, to remove by filtering; **5,** to alter in form or size, as by bending, twisting, stretching, etc.:—*v.i.* **1,** to make violent efforts; strive; **2,** to pass through a filter; be filtered; **3,** to become injured by excessive use or exertion:—*n.* **1,** extreme stretching; tension; constrained state or condition; **2,** a violent effort; **3,** injury due to violent effort or to overwork; a sprain; **4,** an alteration in the size or form of a body, or in both, usually regarded as due to the application of a force or stress.

strain-er (strān'ẽr), *n.* a device through which any liquid is passed to make it pure or to separate it from solid matter: as, a coffee *strainer*.

strait (strāt), *n.* **1,** often in *pl.*, a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water; **2,** often in *pl.*, perplexity; difficulty; as, to be in financial *straits*:—*adj.* narrow; as, a *strait* gate; **2,** confined, as a space; **3,** confining; tight; restricted.—*adv.* **strait'ly.**—*n.* **strait'ness.**

strait-en (strāt'n), *v.t.* **1,** to make narrow; contract; **2,** to confine; **3,** to put into difficulties; embarrass.

strait-laced (strāt'-lāst"), *adj.* **1,** laced tightly, as corsets; **2,** very strict in manners or morals.

strake (strāk), *n.* a continuous line of planks or plates from stem to stern along the bottom or sides of a vessel.

¹strand (strănd), *n.* the shore, as of an ocean:—*v.t.* **1,** to drive ashore; run aground; **2,** to leave in a state of embarrassment or difficulty:—*v.i.* to run aground.

²strand (strănd), *n.* one of a number of flexible strings, as of wire, hemp, or other fiber, twisted together into a rope; also, any similar string, as of pearls, beads, or hair:—*v.t.* **1,** to break one of the twists in (a rope); **2,** to make, as a rope, by twisting the parts together.

strange (strānj), *adj.* **1,** belonging to some other person or place; **2,** not familiar; **3,** odd; queer; **4,** reserved; shy; timid; as, to feel *strange* in company; **5,** inexperienced; as, he is *strange* to that work.—*adv.* **strange'ly.**—*n.* **strange'ness.**

stran-ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* **1,** a foreigner; **2,** a guest or visitor; **3,** one who is unknown or who is not an acquaintance; **4,** one who is not familiar with a certain thing.

stran-gle (străng'g'l), *v.t.* **1,** to choke; kill by squeezing the throat; **2,** to suppress, as one's desires:—*v.i.* to be choked or suffocated:—*n.*, in *pl.*, a disease of horses: also called *distemper*.—*n.* **stran'gler.**

stran-gu-late (străng'gū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to obstruct or compress so as to stop the function of; **2,** to strangle.—*n.* **stran"gu-la'tion.**

strap (străp), *n.* **1,** a narrow strip, as of leather or cloth, used to fasten about objects; **2,** any narrow strip or band; **3,** a razor strop:—*v.t.* **1,** to fasten or bind with a strap; **2,** to beat with a strap; **3,** to sharpen, as a razor, by rubbing on a strap.

strap-ping (străp'ĭng), *adj. Colloq.*, tall; robust; as, a *strapping* fellow.

stra-ta (strā'tə), *n.* plural of *stratum*: layers, as of rock.

strat-a-gem (străt'ə-jĕm), *n.* **1,** a trick for deceiving an enemy, esp. in war; **2,** any trick or plan for deceiving or gaining some advantage.

stra-te-gic (strə-tē'jĭk; strə-tēj'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or serving the ends of, strategy; **2,** skilfully adapted to the end in view; advantageous:—**strategics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of directing a military campaign; generalship. Also, *adj.* **stra-te'gi-cal.**—*adv.* **stra-te'gi-cal-ly.**

strat-e-gy (străt'ē-jĭ), *n.* **1,** the art of maneuvering troops or ships on a broad scale; **2,** skill in managing any affair; **3,** the use of artifice.—*n.* **strat'e-gist.**

strat-i-fy (străt'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to form in strata, or layers.—*p.adj.* **strat'i-fied.**—*n.* **strat"i-fi-ca'tion.**

stra-tum (strā'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* strata (-tă); stratums (-tŭmz)], a layer of material of any kind; as, a *stratum* of rock.

stra-tus (strā'tŭs), *n.* a continuous, horizontal low layer of cloud.

straw (strô), *n.* **1,** the stalk of grain; **2,** such stalks when cut and threshed; **3,** anything practically worthless; as, he is not worth a *straw*:—*adj.* made of, or stuffed with, straw.

straw-ber-ry (strô'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* strawberries (-ĭz)], any of several low-growing plants, much cultivated for their delicious, red, acid fruit; also, the fruit.

stray (strā), *v.i.* **1,** to wander from the path or beyond limits; **2,** to roam; rove freely; **3,** to wander from the path of right or duty; err:—*adj.* **1,** wandering beyond limits; lost; **2,** incidental; occasional; as, a *stray* remark:—*n.* **1,** a domestic animal or a person that has wandered beyond limits or is lost; **2,** usually in *pl.*, in radio, a source of irregular noises; static.

streak (strēk), *n.* **1,** a line of color; stripe; **2,** a trait of character; **3,** a layer; as, a *streak* of lean in a piece of bacon:—*v.t.* to mark with streaks; stripe.—*adj.* **streak'y.**—*adv.* **streak'i-ly.**—*n.* **streak'i-ness.**

stream (strēm), *n.* **1,** a current of water or other fluid; **2,** anything flowing out of a source; **3,** a continued current or course; drift or tendency:—*v.i.* **1,** to issue or flow in a stream; run in a current; **2,** to float, or stretch out with a waving movement; as, banners *streamed* in the air:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to flow; **2,** to cause to float out; wave.—*n. dim.* **stream'let.**

stream-er (strēm'ĕr), *n.* anything that floats or streams out, as a pennant, or a shaft of light, as in the aurora.

stream-line (strēm'līn'), *n.* the path of a moving particle of fluid when flowing without eddy past a solid:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, such a path; hence, having long, smooth lines or curves; as, the *streamline* body of an automobile.

street (strēt), *n.* a public way in a city or town, usually lined with houses: **street car,** in the U. S., an electric passenger car, usually run on surface tracks on the streets.

strength (strĕngth), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being strong; muscular force; also, the ability to do or bear; **2,** in material substances, the power of resistance to a rending force; toughness; as, the *strength* of a rope; **3,** power, vigor, or ability of any kind; resistance; vehemence; potency; **4,** force in numbers; as, the *strength* of an army.

strength-en (strĕng'thn), *v.t.* to make stronger; add force to:—*v.i.* to become stronger.—*n.* **strength'en-er.**

stren-u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** urgent; zealous; ardent; as, a *strenuous* reformer; **2,** marked by, or calling for, strong effort or exertion; as, a *strenuous* life.—*adv.* **stren'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **stren'u-ous-ness.**—*n.* **stren'u-os'i-ty.**

stress (strĕs), *n.* **1,** constraining or impelling force; compulsion; pressure; as, under the *stress* of work; **2,** importance; significance; emphasis; as, to lay *stress* on a particular fact; **3,** in physics, a force, esp. one causing deformation or change of volume:—*v.t.* **1,** to emphasize; **2,** to accent; **3,** to subject to mechanical pressure.

stretch (strĕch), *v.t.* **1,** to draw out to a greater length or width, hence, to draw tight; **2,** to extend or reach out, as an arm; extend between two points, as a rope; **3,** to strain; as, to *stretch* every nerve; **4,** to exaggerate:—*v.i.* **1,** to spread; reach; as, the rope *stretches* across the street; **2,** to admit of being extended; as, that cloth *stretches;* **3,** to extend or spread the body or limbs:—*n.* **1,** the act of straining or extending; **2,** reach; scope; extent; **3,** a continuous line, space, or time; as, a *stretch* of road.

stretch-er (strĕch'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which extends or draws out; **2,** a frame, usually covered with canvas, for carrying the disabled; **3,** a beam used as a tie in the frame of a building.

strew (strōō; *Br.* strō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* strewed (strōōd; strōd), *p.p.* strewed or strewn (strōōn; strōn), *p.pr.* strew'ing], **1,** to scatter, or let fall loosely; as, to *strew* flowers on a path; **2,** to cover in spots, as a path.

stri-ate (strī'āt), *adj.* marked with very small grooves or fine lines of color. Also, **stri'at-ed.**—*n.* **stri-a'tion.**

strick-en (strĭk'n), past participle of the verb *strike.*

strict (strĭkt), *adj.* **1,** exacting; severe; as, *strict* laws; **2,** extremely careful and thorough; as, *strict* honesty; **3,** accurate; precise; as, the *strict* sense of a word.—*adv.* **strict'ly.**—*n.* **strict'ness.**

stric-ture (strĭk'tūr), *n.* **1,** the abnormal narrowing of a passage of the body; **2,** severe censure or blame.

stride (strīd), *n.* **1,** the act or manner of striding; **2,** a long step:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* strode (strōd), *p.p.* stridden (strĭd'n), *p.pr.* strid'ing], to walk with long steps:—*v.t.* **1,** to pass over with one step; **2,** to straddle; ride.

stri-dent (strī'dĕnt), *adj.* harsh; as, a *strident* voice.—*adv.* **stri'dent-ly.**

strid-u-late (strĭd'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make a shrill, creaking noise, as locusts, crickets, etc.—*n.* **strid'u-la'tion.**

strid-u-lous (strĭd'ū-lŭs), *adj.* shrill; creaking, strident.

strife (strīf), *n.* **1,** contention for superiority; competition; **2,** discord; conflict.

strike (strīk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* struck (strŭk), *p.p.* struck or, *Poetic,* strick'en (strĭk'n), *p.pr.* strik'ing], **1,** to hit; dash against; **2,** to give or deal, as a blow; **3,** to come into sudden and forcible contact with; also, to bring thus into contact with something; as, to *strike* the table; **4,** to come to the mind of; occur to; **5,** to impress or affect strongly, as with emotion; as, to be *struck* with pity; **6,** to come upon suddenly; as, to *strike* the track; **7,** to conclude, as a bargain:—*v.i.* **1,** to deal a quick blow or thrust; make an attack; fight; **2,** to hit; collide; become stranded, as a ship; **3,** to proceed; as, they *struck* into the woods; **4,** to sound, as a bell or a clock; **5,** to cease from work in order to secure or prevent a change in conditions; **6,** *Colloq.,* to come or happen suddenly: with *upon:*—*n.* **1,** a blow; **2,** a stopping of work in order to secure or prevent a change in conditions of labor; **3,** a fortunate discovery of ore or oil; hence, any sudden success; **4,** in baseball, an unsuccessful attempt by the batter to hit the ball, or a ball so pitched that the batter should have struck at it; **5,** in bowling, the upsetting, by

a player, of all the pins with the first ball bowled; also, the score so made.

strike break-er 1, a workman who takes the place of one who has left his work in order to force his employer to agree to some demand; 2, a person who supplies such workmen.

strik-er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which strikes; esp., one who stops work in an effort to gain better conditions.

strik-ing (strīk'ing), *p.adj.* very noticeable; surprising.—*adv.* **strik'ing-ly.**—*n.* **strik'ing-ness.**

string (string), *n.* 1, a small cord; thick thread; twine; 2, a set of things, as beads, arranged on a cord; hence, a series; as, a *string* of cars; 3, in *pl.*, stringed musical instruments:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* strung (strŭng), *p.p.* strung or, *Rare*, stringed (stringd), *p.pr.* string'ing], 1, to furnish with a fine cord or cords, as a bow or violin; 2, to tighten, or put in tune, the cords of; 3, to thread on a cord; 4, to extend or stretch like a cord; also, to extend in a line or series; 5, to fasten or hang, as with a cord: with *up*; 6, to take strings from, as beans:—*v.i.* 1, to form into strings; 2, to stretch out into a series.—*p.adj.* **stringed.**—*adj.* **string'y.**—*n.* **string'i-ness.**

strin-gent (strin'jẽnt), *adj.* 1, strict; rigid; as, *stringent* rules; 2, having little ready money; tight; as, the money market is *stringent*.—*adv.* **strin'gent-ly.**—*n.* **strin'gen-cy.**—*n.* **strin'gent-ness.**

string-er (string'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who furnishes strings to an instrument or bow; 2, in building, a heavy horizontal timber connecting uprights and supporting other members.

string-halt (string'hôlt"), *n.* a jerky affection of a horse's hind legs.

string-piece (string'pēs"), *n.* a main timber supporting the edge of a framework, as of a floor or a staircase.

strip (strip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stripped or, *Rare*, stript (stript), *p.pr.* strip'ping], 1, to make naked; deprive of a covering; hence, to rob; deprive; as, to *strip* a man of his riches; 2, to pull off; as, to *strip* bark from a tree; hence, to snatch away; as, to *strip* riches from a man; 3, to milk dry, as a cow:—*v.i.* to undress:—*n.* a long, narrow piece, as of cloth or wood.—*n.* **strip'per.**

stripe (strīp), *n.* 1, a line, band, or streak; a long, narrow division of a surface; 2, a strip of different color or material attached to anything; 3, a discolored line or streak on the skin made by a blow of a whip; also, a blow made by a whip; 4, distinctive color; hence, particular sort; kind; as, they are persons of the same *stripe*:—*v.t.* to mark with lines or bands.—*p.adj.* **striped** (strīpt; strip'ẽd).

strip-ling (strip'ling), *n.* a mere youth; lad; boy.

strive (strīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* strove (strōv), *p.p.* striv'en (striv'n) or, *Rare*, strove, *p.pr.* striv'ing], to make strenuous efforts; also, to compete, as in a race.—*n.* **striv'er.**

strob-ile (strŏb'il), *n.* a cone-shaped fruit, as that of the pine.

strode (strōd), the past tense of the irregular verb *stride*.

stroke (strōk), *n.* 1, the act of making a blow, or the blow made; 2, a powerful or sudden action or ill effect suggesting a blow; 3, a strong effort to bring about a result, or the result brought about; 4, a gently moving touch; as, a soft *stroke* of the hand; 5, a movement with an instrument, as a pencil or pen, or the mark made; 6, in rowing, a complete movement of the oars, or manner of moving them; also, the principal oarsman in a boat, who sets the time for the rowers:—*v.t.* 1, to rub gently with the hand, as a cat; 2, to set the time for (rowers); as, he *stroked* the crew for two years.

stroll (strōl), *n.* a ramble: wandering:—*v.i.* 1, to wander on foot from place to place; 2, to ramble or rove idly.—*n.* **stroll'er.**

strong (strông), *adj.* 1, physically powerful; muscular; robust; healthy; 2, morally vigorous; energetic; firm; efficient; capable; as, a *strong* character; 3, powerful in wealth, numbers, or other resources; as, a *strong* party; also, of a specified numerical force; as, 9,000 *strong*; 4, impetuous or violent, as wind; 5, ardent or warm, as the affections; 6, vigorous or forceful, as an argument; 7, stable or settled, as a government; 8, intense or concentrated, as tea or light; 9, too intense, as an odor.—*adv.* **strong'ly.**

strong-hold (strông'hōld"), *n.* a fort or fortress; a place of refuge.

strop (strŏp), *n.* a strip of leather, as for sharpening a razor:—*v.t.* to sharpen on a strop, as a razor.

strove (strōv), the past tense of the irregular verb *strive*.

struck (strŭk), past tense and past participle of the verb *strike*.

struc-ture (strŭk'tŭr), *n.* 1, that which is built, as a bridge or building; 2, the form or arrangement of parts or elements, as of a rock or mineral.—*adj.* **struc'tur-al.**—*adv.* **struc'tur-al-ly.**

strug-gle (strŭg'l), *n.* 1, a violent effort or great endeavor; 2, contest; strife:—*v.i.* 1, to put forth great effort, as in trying to escape from a grasp; 2, to labor; strive.—*n.* **strug'gler.**

strum (strŭm), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument:—*n.* the act of so playing, or the sound produced thereby.

strung (strŭng), past tense and past participle of the verb *string*.

[1]strut (strŭt), *v.i.* to walk stiffly with a pompous or conceited air, or with affected dignity:—*n.* a proud or affected step or walk with the head erect.

[2]strut (strŭt), *n.* in construction, a brace or bar to support weight or pressure, or to receive weight or pressure in the direction of its length (see *airplane*, illus.).

strych-nine (strik'nīn; strik'nēn), *n.* a very powerful poison obtained from certain plants and used in medicine to stimulate the nerves and the action of the heart. Also, **strych'nin; strych'ni-a.**

stub (stŭb), *n.* 1, the stump of a tree; also, any projection resembling a stump; as, the *stub* of a tail; 2, the short, blunt, remaining part of anything; as, the *stub* of a pencil; 3, the part of a leaf left in a check book after a check is torn out, serving as a memorandum of the check; 4, a pen with a short, blunt point:—*v.t.* 1, to dig up, as roots; 2, to dig roots from; 3, to strike against some fixed object; as, to *stub* one's toe.

stub-ble (stŭb'l), *n.* **1,** the stumps of grain left in the ground after mowing.

stub-born (stŭb'ĕrn), *adj.* **1,** fixed in opinion; resolute in purpose; esp., unreasonably obstinate; **2,** persistently or obstinately followed or held to; **3,** hard to handle or treat, as a cold.—*adv.* **stub'born-ly.**—*n.* **stub'born-ness.**

stub-by (stŭb'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** full of stumps or roots; **2,** short and dense, as a beard; also, short and thickset, as a person.—*adv.* **stub'bi-ly.**—*n.* **stub'bi-ness.**

stuc-co (stŭk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* stuccoes; stuccos (-ōz)], a fine plaster used on outside and inside walls, and for decorations such as cornices and moldings; also, work made of it:—*v.t.* to overlay, or decorate, with stucco.

stuck (stŭk), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *stick*.

[1]stud (stŭd), *n.* **1,** in building, an upright timber in walls, often two by four inches, to which the laths are nailed; **2,** an ornamental boss or knob projecting from a surface; a carved disk; **3,** a device resembling a two-headed button and used as a fastener, esp. in a shirt front:—*v.t.* **1,** to furnish with upright props; **2,** to adorn or set with bosses or bright knobs.

[2]stud (stŭd), *n.* **1,** a collection of horses, as for breeding, racing, hunting, etc.; also, a farm or establishment where they are kept; **2,** *Colloq.*, a stallion.

stud-ding sail (stŭd'ĭng sāl; stŭn'sl), a light sail set beside a square sail of a vessel and used in light winds.

stu-dent (stū'dĕnt), *n.* **1,** one who attends school; **2,** hence, one devoted to books or learning; any close observer.

stud-horse (stŭd'hôrs"), *n.* a stallion kept for breeding.

stud-ied (stŭd'ĭd), *p.adj.* designed; deliberate; as, a *studied* compliment.—*adv.* **stud'ied-ly.**—*n.* **stud'ied-ness.**

stu-di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* studios (-ōz)], the workroom of an artist.

stu-di-ous (stū'dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** given to study, or to the gaining of knowledge; **2,** heedful; thoughtful; earnest.—*adv.* **stu'di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **stu'di-ous-ness.**

stud-y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* studies (-ĭz)], **1,** the application of the mind to the gaining of knowledge; **2,** a special branch of learning; **3,** careful examination of a particular question; **4,** reverie; **5,** in painting, a preliminary sketch for a picture; **6,** in music, a piece for a special kind of practice; **7,** a room set apart for mental work:—*v.i.* **1,** to devote oneself closely to books and learning, or to any subject of inquiry; **2,** to use thoughtful care in planning; **3,** to reflect:—*v.t.* **1,** to examine closely in order to learn thoroughly; devote one's thoughts to; look at closely and thoughtfully; **2,** to learn, or memorize the details of; as, to *study* Latin.

stuff (stŭf), *n.* **1,** the material of which anything is composed or may be made; **2,** woven fabrics or cloth; **3,** refuse or waste matter; hence, nonsense:—*v.t.* **1,** to crowd, cram, or pack; **2,** to fill with specially prepared material; as, to *stuff* a chicken; **3,** to fill (the skin of a dead animal) so as to preserve its natural form; **4,** to put dishonest votes into, as a ballot box:—*v.i.* to eat more than enough.—*n.* **stuff'ing.**

stuff-y (stŭf'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** close or badly ventilated; as, a *stuffy* room; **2,** *Slang*, sulky; cross.—*n.* **stuff'i-ness.**

stul-ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* to make foolish; reduce to absurdity.—*n.* **stul"ti-fi-ca'tion.**

stum-ble (stŭm'bl), *n.* **1,** a trip in walking or running; **2,** a failure or blunder:—*v.i.* **1,** to trip or fall in walking; **2,** to walk in an unsteady manner; **3,** to fall into error; **4,** to come by chance; with *on*, *upon*, or *against*.—*n.* **stum'bler.**—*adv.* **stum'bling-ly.**

stum-bling-block (stŭm'bling-blŏk"), *n.* an obstacle or hindrance, moral or physical.

stump (stŭmp), *n.* **1,** that part of a tree which remains in the ground after the trunk is cut down; **2,** the part, as of an arm or leg, remaining after a portion has been cut off; **3,** a place for political speaking: formerly a tree stump; hence, political speaking:—*v.i.* to walk heavily and stiffly:—*v.t.* to canvass (a district) making political speeches.—*adj.* **stump'y.**

stun (stŭn), *v.t.* **1,** to make senseless by, or as by, a blow; **2,** to confuse or daze with noise; **3,** to overpower with astonishment; astound:—*n.* **1,** an overpowering blow or shock; **2,** the condition of being dazed, bewildered, or unconscious.—*n.* **stun'ner.**

stung (stŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sting*.

stunk (stŭngk), a form of the past tense, and the past participle, of the verb *stink*.

[1]stunt (stŭnt), *v.t.* to check the growth or development of; dwarf:—*n.* a check or impediment to growth.

[2]stunt (stŭnt), *n. Colloq.*, a striking act or feat, as of strength or skill.

stu-pe-fy (stū'pĕ-fī), *v.t.* to dull the senses of; make stupid.—*n.* **stu'pe-fi"er.**—*n.* **stu"pe-fac'tion.**

stu-pen-dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *adj.* overcoming the senses by enormous size or greatness; astonishing.—*adv.* **stu-pen'dous-ly.**—*n.* **stu-pen'dous-ness.**

stu-pid (stū'pĭd), *adj.* **1,** dull; foolish; **2,** benumbed; incapable of feeling.—*adv.* **stu'pid-ly.**—*n.* **stu'pid-ness.**—*n.* **stu-pid'i-ty.**

stu-por (stū'pŏr), *n.* suspension or deadening of the senses and faculties.

stur-dy (stŭr'dĭ), *adj.* **1,** hardy; robust; stout; **2,** resolute; firm and unyielding; as, a man of *sturdy* principles.—*adv.* **stur'di-ly.**—*n.* **stur'di-ness.**

stur-geon (stŭr'jŭn), *n.* any of a family of large fishes found in the north temperate zone: an important source of caviar and isinglass.

stut-ter (stŭt'ĕr), *n.* a form of stammering in which the initial sounds are repeated; a stammer:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to speak, or utter, with hesitation or stammering.—*n.* **stut'ter-er.**—*n.* **stut'ter-ing.**

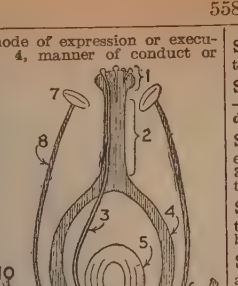
[1]sty (stī), *n.* [*pl.* sties (stīz)], **1,** a pen for swine; **2,** a filthy or vile place.

[2]sty (stī), *n.* [*pl.* sties (stīz)], an inflamed swelling on the eyelid. Also, **stye.**

[1]style (stīl), *n.* **1,** a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing upon wax tablets; also, any of various similar instruments, as an engraver's tool; **2,** a characteristic manner of writing or speaking; as, a

florid *style;* **3**, mode of expression or execution in any art; **4**, manner of conduct or action:—*v.t.* to term, name, or call; dub.

²style (stīl), *n.* **1**, the pin, marker, or gnomon of a sundial; **2**, the stemlike part of the pistil of a flower which, when present, bears the stigma at its end.



STYLE AND STIGMA

Longitudinal section of a flower: 1–6, pistil (1, stigma showing grains of pollen germinating; 2, style; 3, pollen tube; 4, wall of ovary; 5, ovule; 6, opening into the ovule); 7, anther; 8, filament; 9, receptacle, or torus; 10, calyx.

styl-ish (stīl'ish), *adj.* very fashionable; modern.—*adv.* **styl'ish-ly.**—*n.* **styl'ish-ness.**

styl-ist (stīl'ist), *n.* a writer or speaker whose literary productions are marked by high quality; also, a critic of style.

sty-lo-graph (stī'lō-grȧf), *n.* a variety of fountain pen fitted with a conical writing point which controls the flow of the ink stored in a reservoir in the handle: also called *stylographic pen.*—*n.* **sty-log'ra-phy.**—*adj.* **sty"lo-graph'ic.**

sty-lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* a style, or sharp-pointed instrument or process.

styp-tic (stĭp'tĭk), *adj.* able to stop bleeding; as, a *styptic* pencil used by barbers:—*n.* a substance that stops bleeding.

sua-sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* persuasion.—*adj.* **sua'sive.**—*adj.* **sua'sive-ly.**

suave (swāv; swäv), *adj.* polite; courteously persuasive; bland.—*adv.* **suave'ly.**

suav-i-ty (swäv'ĭ-tĭ; swä'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* suavities (-tĭz)], agreeableness; pleasantness; blandness; urbanity.

sub-ac-id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *adj.* slightly sour, as fruit:—*n.* a mild acid.

sub-al-tern (sŭb-ôl'tĕrn), *n.* a military officer under the rank of captain:—*adj.* **1**, of inferior, or lower, rank; **2**, ranking below a captain.

sub-a-que-ous (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, being or formed under water; **2**, intended for use under water.

sub—base (sŭb'-bās"), *n.* the lowest part of a pedestal, or of a base when it is divided into layers.

sub-con-scious (sŭb-kŏn'shŭs), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, mental functioning of which one is not conscious:—*n.* mental functioning of which one is not conscious.—*adv.* **sub-con'scious-ly.**—*n.* **sub-con'scious-ness.**

sub-con-tract (sŭb"kŏn'trăkt), *n.* a contract made after, and subordinate to, another contract, as for one part of the work in building a house.

sub-cu-ta-ne-ous (sŭb"kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, situated under the skin; **2**, intended for use under the skin.

sub-di-vide (sŭb"dĭ-vīd'), *v.t.* to separate the parts of into other parts:—*v.i.* to divide or separate again.—*n.* **sub"di-vi'sion.**

sub-due (sŭb-dū'), *v.t.* **1**, to conquer; vanquish; as, to *subdue* an enemy; **2**, to overcome; control, as a disease; **3**, to master; control, as the passions; **4**, to tone down; soften, as a color.—*n.* **sub-du'er.**

sub-fam-i-ly (sŭb"făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* subfamilies (-lĭz)], a classification of plants or animals, above the genus but below the family.

sub-ge-nus (sŭb"jē'nŭs), *n.* a classification of plants or animals above the species but below the genus.

sub-ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *n.* **1**, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign; **2**, one who or that which is subjected to an operation or treatment; **3**, that which is treated in writing, speaking, etc., or concerning which anything is said or done; topic; **4**, the word or word group in a sentence, denoting that of which anything is affirmed; **5**, the thinking and feeling entity; the mind:—*adj.* **1**, under the power or control of another; **2**, disposed; exposed; liable: with *to;* as, *subject* to temptation; **3**, conditional (upon): with *to;* as, *subject* to your approval:—*v.t.* (sŭb-jĕkt'), **1**, to bring under control; **2**, to make liable; expose; cause to undergo; as, to *subject* a substance to heat.

sub-jec-tion (sŭb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of bringing under the rule of another; **2**, the state of being under the power or control of another.

sub-jec-tive (sŭb-jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, based upon one's own feelings; introspective; as, a *subjective* view of life; **2**, in literature and art, affected by the personality of the author or artist; **3**, in psychology, having reference to the self rather than to one's environment.—*adv.* **sub-jec'tive-ly.**—*n.* **sub-jec'tive-ness.**—*n.* **sub"jec-tiv'i-ty.**

sub-join (sŭb-join'), *v.t.* to add to the end of what has been said or written.

sub-ju-gate (sŭb'jōō-gāt), *v.t.* to conquer; vanquish; subdue.—*n.* **sub"ju-ga'tion.**—*n.* **sub'ju-ga"tor.**

sub-junc-tive (sŭb'jŭngk'tĭv), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, that mood of a verb which expresses state or action as provisional or dependent, rather than as a fact:—*n.* the subjunctive mood.

sub-let (sŭb-lĕt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -let', *p.pr.* -let'ting], to let or lease to another (that which has already been let or leased to oneself, as a contract or property).

sub-li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v.t.* **1**, to cause (a solid) to pass directly into vapor, and back again directly to the solid state; as, to, *sublimate* sulphur; **2**, to refine or purify:—*adj.* **1**, having been changed by heat into vapor, and again become solid; **2**, refined:—*n.* (sŭb'lĭ-măt), a deposit of a substance obtained by sublimating.—*n.* **sub"li-ma'tion.**

sub-lime (sŭb-līm'), *adj.* **1**, causing a feeling of awe and reverence; filling the mind with a sense of greatness, power, or grandeur; **2**, exalted; noble; elevated:—*v.t.* **1**, to dignify or exalt; **2**, to cause to pass from

solid to vapor form and thence back to solid: —*v.i.* to be sublimed.—*adv.* **sub-lime'ly.**—*n.* **sub-lime'ness.**—*n.* **sub-lim'i-ty.**

sub-lim-i-nal (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *adj.* below the threshold of consciousness; subconscious.

sub-lu-nar (sŭb-lū'nẽr), *adj.* **1,** situated beneath the moon; **2,** pertaining to this world. Also, **sub'lu-na-ry.**

sub-ma-rine (sŭb'mȧ-rēn'), *adj.* living, situated, or used, beneath the surface of the sea; as, a *submarine* diving bell: —*n.* a vessel, usually a war vessel, which can be operated under water.

SUBMARINE DIVING BELL

sub-merge (sŭb-mûrj'), *v.t.* **1,** to put under water; **2,** to cover with water; flood; overwhelm:—*v.i.* to sink under water or out of sight; be covered or buried.—*n.* **sub-mer'gence.**—*adj.* **sub-mer'gi-ble; sub-mers'i-ble.** —*n.* **sub-mer'sion.**

sub-mis-sion (sŭb-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of referring to the judgment or consideration of another; **2,** the act of yielding to power or authority; obedience; **3,** humility or meekness.—*adj.* **sub-mis'sive.**—*adv.* **sub-mis'sive-ly.**—*n.* **sub-mis'sive-ness.**

sub-mit (sŭb-mĭt'), *v.t.* **1,** to yield to the authority or will of another; surrender; **2,** to present for, or refer to, the judgment of another; as, to *submit* a question to others; **3,** to offer as an opinion:—*v.i.* **1,** to be obedient; **2,** to yield or surrender.

sub-nor-mal (sŭb-nôr'mȧl), *adj.* below the normal or usual.

sub-or-di-nate (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *adj.* **1,** lower in rank, value, power, or importance; **2,** subject to another; **3,** in grammar, designating the less important clause of a complex sentence, or the conjunction which introduces it; dependent:—*n.* one who is below another in rank, power, or the like:—*v.t.* (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), **1,** to place in a lower order; **2,** to make subject or obedient to another; subdue.—*adv.* **sub-or'di-nate-ly.**—*n.* **sub-or'di-nate-ness.**—*n.* **sub-or"di-na'tion.**

sub-orn (sŭb-ôrn'), *v.t.* in law, to induce (another) to give false testimony. —*n.* **sub-orn'er.**—*n.* **sub"or-na'tion.**

sub-pœ-na (sŭb-pē'nȧ), *n.* a written order commanding the attendance of a person in court, under a penalty for failure to obey:—*v.t.* to serve or summon with such a written order. Also, **sub-pe'na.**

***sub ro-sa** (sŭb rō'zȧ). [Lat.], in strict confidence; privately.

sub-scribe (sŭb-skrīb'), *v.t.* **1,** to write or put (one's name) to a paper or document; **2,** to give or promise (a sum of money) for some object, by writing one's name; **3,** to give consent to; **4,** to bear witness to by signing:—*v.i.* **1,** to sign one's name to a letter or other document; **2,** to give consent by signing something; hence, to agree; **3,** to sign a paper in token of promise to give a certain sum, or to take and pay for something, as a book.—*n.* **sub-scrib'er.**

sub-scrip-tion (sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of putting one's name to by way of agreement; **2,** that which is agreed to; also, a signature; **3,** a formal agreement entered into by signing one's name; **4,** an order for a book or periodical; **5,** an amount pledged by the signing of one's name.

sub-se-quent (sŭb'sē-kwĕnt), *adj.* **1,** following, or coming after, in time or order; as, *subsequent* events; **2,** following as a result.—*adv.* **sub'se-quent-ly.**—*n.* **sub'se-quence; sub'se-quen-cy.**

sub-serve (sŭb-sûrv'), *v.t.* to serve; advance or promote; as, to *subserve* another's interests.

sub-ser-vi-ent (sŭb-sûr'vĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** fitted to promote some end; being of service; **2,** servile.—*adv.* **sub-ser'vi-ent-ly.**—*n.* **sub-ser'vi-ent-ness.** —*n.* **sub-ser'vi-ence; sub-ser'vi-en-cy.**

sub-side (sŭb-sīd'), *v.i.* **1,** to sink or fall to the bottom; settle; **2,** to sink to a lower level; as, the swollen river will *subside;* **3,** to become quiet or calm, as anger or other emotional excitement; abate, as a storm. —*n.* **sub-sid'ence** (sŭb-sīd'ĕns; sŭb'sĭ-dĕns).

sub-sid-i-a-ry (sŭb-sĭd'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** furnishing aid; supplementary; auxiliary; **2,** of or pertaining to a subsidy, or grant of money:—*n.* [*pl.* subsidiaries (-rĭz)], one that gives aid or supplies; a helper.

sub-si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v.t.* **1,** to furnish with financial help; **2,** to purchase the assistance of by money.

sub-si-dy (sŭb'sĭ-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* subsidies (-dĭz)], any gift made to aid another financially; esp., money granted by one government to another, or to aid a private enterprise.

sub-sist (sŭb-sĭst'), *v.i.* **1,** to remain in existence or keep a certain state; continue; **2,** to exist or be; **3,** to be supported; live:—*v.t.* to maintain; support, esp. with provisions.—*adj.* **sub-sist'ent.**—*n.* **sub-sist'ence.**

sub-soil (sŭb'soil"), *n.* the bed of earth and stones just beneath the surface soil:—*v.t.* to break up the under soil of.

sub-spe-cies (sŭb"spē'shēz; sŭb"spē'shĭ-ēz), *n.* [*pl.* subspecies], a group forming a subdivision of a species.

sub-stance (sŭb'stȧns), *n.* **1,** the real or essential part of anything; **2,** hence, the stuff, matter, or material of anything; **3,** the real meaning of a speech or article; gist; significance; **4,** wealth; property; as, a man of *substance.*

sub-stan-tial (sŭb-stăn'shăl), *adj.* **1,** having real existence; actual; true; not imaginary; **2,** solid; strong; firm; **3,** of real worth or considerable amount; valuable; **4,** wealthy; prosperous; **5,** real or true for the most part:—**n. 1,** that which is real or material, or which is of value; **2,** a necessary part; an essential.—*adv.* **sub-stan'tial-ly.**—*n.* **sub-stan'tial-ness.**—*n.* **sub-stan"ti-al'i-ty.**

sub-stan-ti-ate (sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt), *v.t.* to establish, as a claim or charge, upon evidence.—*n.* **sub-stan″ti-a′tion.**

sub-stan-tive (sŭb′stăn-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** real; permanent; substantial; **2,** in grammar: **a,** expressing existence; as, "to be" is the *substantive* verb; **b,** of the nature of, or used as, a noun; as, a *substantive* clause:—*n.* a noun, or group of words used as a noun.—*adv.* **sub′stan-tive-ly.**

sub-sti-tute (sŭb′stĭ-tūt), *n.* **1,** one who or that which is put into, or takes, the place of another; **2,** specif., a man who, for a certain sum, enlists in the army to take the place of a drafted man:—*v.t.* to put into the place of someone or something else; exchange.—*n.* **sub″sti-tu′tion.**

sub-stra-tum (sŭb-strā′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* **sub-strata** (-tă)]; substratums (-tŭmz)], **1,** an under layer, as of soil or rock; **2,** hence, that which forms the groundwork or support of some other structure.

sub-tend (sŭb-tĕnd′), *v.t.* to lie opposite to; as, the hypotenuse of a right triangle *subtends* the right angle.

sub-ter-fuge (sŭb′tĕr-fūj), *n.* a trick, pretext, or evasion, by which one seeks to escape from a difficulty, avoid blame, or the like; a false excuse.

sub-ter-ra-ne-an (sŭb″tĕr-ā′nē-ăn), *adj.* **1,** below the surface of the earth, as a cave; **2,** hence, hidden; secret. Also, **sub″ter-ra′ne-ous.**

sub-tile (sŭb′tĭl; sŭt′l), *adj. Rare* or *Archaic,* subtle.—*adv.* **sub′tile-ly.**—*n.* **sub′tile-ness; sub-til′i-ty.**—*v.t.* **sub′til-ize.**

sub-ti-tle (sŭb″tī′tl), *n.* a secondary, usually explanatory, title; sometimes, a main title repeated in a secondary place.

sub-tle (sŭt′l), *adj.* **1,** thin; delicately formed; fine, as a spider's web; **2,** artful; crafty; cunning; as, a *subtle* scheme; **3,** keen; nicely discriminating; as, a *subtle* mind; **4,** delicate; elusive; as, a *subtle* odor; **5,** clever; ingeniously devised or wrought; **6,** intricate; hard to follow; as, *subtle* reasoning; **7,** skilful; clever or handy, as a workman.—*n.* **sub′tle-ness.**—*adv.* **sub′tly.**

sub-tle-ty (sŭt′l-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* subtleties (-tĭz)], **1,** keenness of mind; **2,** cunning; artifice; **3,** elusiveness; intricacy.

sub-tract (sŭb-trăkt′), *v.t.* to withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; as, to *subtract* five from ten.—*n.* **sub-tract′er.**—*adj.* **sub-trac′tive.**—*n.* **sub-trac′tion.**

sub-tra-hend (sŭb′trā-hĕnd″), *n.* the quantity or number to be taken from another.

sub-trop-i-cal (sŭb-trŏp′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the regions bordering the tropical zone; as, *subtropical* plants. Also, **sub-trop′ic.**—*n.pl.* **sub-trop′ics.**

sub-urb (sŭb′ûrb), *n.* an outlying district of a city or town; outer part; as, the *suburbs* of New York.—*adj.* **sub-ur′ban.**

sub-ven-tion (sŭb-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the coming to the help of someone; support; assistance; **2,** a grant, as of money, from a government.

sub-vert (sŭb-vûrt′), *v.t.* to turn upside down; overthrow or ruin completely, as a government.—*n.* **sub-vert′er.**—*adj.* **sub-vert′i-ble.**—*n.* **sub-ver′sion.**—*adj* **sub-ver′sive.**

sub-way (sŭb′wā″), *n.* an underground passage, used esp. for a railway

suc-ceed (sŭk-sēd′), *v.t.* **1,** to take the place of; **2,** to follow:—*v.i.* **1,** to come next in the possession of anything: with *to*; **2,** to accomplish something attempted; **3,** to meet with success; as, all his plans *succeed.*—*n.* **suc-ceed′er.**

suc-cess (sŭk-sĕs′), *n.* **1,** a favorable end or result of any undertaking; **2,** *Colloq.,* a person or thing that prospers or turns out well.—*adj.* **suc-cess′ful.**—*adv.* **suc-cess′ful-ly.**—*n.* **suc-cess′ful-ness.**

suc-ces-sion (sŭk-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** a following in order; a series of persons or things following in order, as letters or kings; **2,** the act or right of coming into the place, office, duty, possessions, or rights of another; **3,** esp., the act or right of succeeding to a throne; **4,** a series of descendants.—*adj.* **suc-ces′sion-al.**—*adv.* **suc-ces′sion-al-ly.**

suc-ces-sive (sŭk-sĕs′ĭv), *adj.* following in a series without omission, or in regular order; consecutive.—*adv.* **suc-ces′sive-ly.**—*n.* **suc-ces′sive-ness.**

suc-ces-sor (sŭk-sĕs′ĕr), *n.* one who follows, or takes the place of, another, as in office: opp. of *predecessor.*

suc-cinct (sŭk-sĭngkt′), *adj.* clear but briefly expressed; concise; terse.—*adv.* **suc-cinct′ly.**—*n.* **suc-cinct′ness.**

suc-cor (sŭk′ĕr), *v.t.* to help or relieve when in difficulty or distress; aid:—*n.* **1,** relief; aid; help; **2,** one who or that which brings help. Also, **suc′cour.**

suc-co-tash (sŭk′ō-tăsh), *n.* green corn and beans boiled together.

suc-cu-lent (sŭk′ū-lĕnt), *adj.* juicy; said of fruit, plants, etc.—*n.* **suc′cu-lence; suc′cu-len-cy.**

suc-cumb (sŭ-kŭm′), *v.i.* to yield; submit, as to a disease.

such (sŭch), *adj.* **1,** of that, or the like, kind or quality; **2,** the same as previously mentioned; **3,** indicating a certain person or thing; as, on *such* a date; **4,** the same; used correlatively with *as*; as, this flour is *such* as I have always used:—*adv.* so; in so great degree; as, *such* a weak rope:—*pron.,* used as *sing.* or *pl.,* such a person or thing; as, *such* of you as are going may start.

suck (sŭk), *v.t.* **1,** to draw (a liquid) into the mouth, a tube, etc.; **2,** to draw a liquid from; **3,** to draw in; engulf, as does a quicksand:—*v.i.* **1,** to draw milk from the breast or udder; **2,** to draw air instead of water, as does a pump:—*n.* the act of drawing in a liquid, or of absorbing or engulfing; **2,** *Colloq.,* a taste; sip.

suck-er (sŭk′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one that sucks; **2,** a sprout of a plant from the roots or from the lower part of the stem; **3,** any of certain fishes with thick lips for sucking in food; **4,** a special organ of some animals by which they can stick to other bodies; **5,** *Colloq.,* a stupid person; a greenhorn.

suck-le (sŭk′l), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to nurse at the breast; give suck (to).

suck-ling (sŭk′lĭng), *n.* an unweaned child or animal.

suc-tion (sŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or process of drawing a fluid into an empty space by removing the air; **2,** the sticking together of bodies due to air pressure.

suc-to-ri-al (sŭk-tō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* adapted for, or capable of, sucking.

sud-den (sŭd′n; sŭd′ĕn), *adj.* **1,** happening unexpectedly; as, a *sudden* death; **2,** quickly done; hasty; as, a *sudden* change.—*adv.* **sud′den-ly.**—*n.* **sud′den-ness.**

su-dor-if-er-ous (sū″dŏr-ĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* producing sweat.

su-dor-if-ic (sū″dŏr-ĭf′ĭk), *adj.* causing sweat:—*n.* a medicine producing such an effect.

suds (sŭdz), *n.pl.* soapy water; also, the froth or bubbles on it.—*adj.* **suds′y.**

sue (sū), *v.t.* to seek justice from (a court) through legal proceedings; also, to start action in law against (a person); prosecute; as, to *sue a man* for debt:—*v.i.* **1,** to entreat, beg, or petition: with *for*; as, to *sue* for peace; **2,** to pay court; as, to *sue* for her hand; **3,** to begin a lawsuit; as, to *sue* for damages.

suède (swād; *Fr.* swād), *n.* undressed kid, used for gloves, shoes, etc.:—*adj.* made of undressed kid.

su-et (sū′ĕt), *n.* the hard fat around the kidneys and loins of mutton and beef: used for cooking and for making tallow.

suf-fer (sŭf′ĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to feel with pain; undergo; bear; as, to *suffer* a wrong; **2,** to feel or endure; as, to *suffer* pain; **3,** to be affected by; experience; undergo; as, his manners *suffered* a change; **4,** to permit; as, he *suffered* his horse to rest:—*v.i.* **1,** to feel pain, distress, loss, etc., **2,** to endure loss or injury.—*n.* **suf′fer-er.**

suf-fer-a-ble (sŭf′ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* tolerable; endurable; allowable.

suf-fer-ance (sŭf′ĕr-ăns), *n.* **1,** *Archaic,* patience under pain; endurance; **2,** toleration; permission; leave.

suf-fer-ing (sŭf′ĕr-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the bearing of physical or mental pain; **2,** the pain borne; the loss or injury endured.

suf-fice (sŭ-fīs′; sŭ-fīz′), *v.i.* to be enough or sufficient:—*v.t.* to satisfy.

suf-fi-cien-cy (sŭ-fĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being sufficient or enough; **2,** skill or ability; **3,** enough substance or means; supply equal to wants; **4,** self-confidence; conceit.

suf-fi-cient (sŭ-fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* equal to any end or purpose; equal to the need; enough.—*adv.* **suf-fi′cient-ly.**

suf-fix (sŭf′ĭks), *n.* a letter or letters, syllable or syllables, added to the end of a word or root to modify the meaning; as, *-ant* is the *suffix* in defend*ant*:—*v.t.* (sŭ-fĭks′), to add, as a letter or syllable, to the end of a word to modify its meaning.

suf-fo-cate (sŭf′ō-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to kill by stopping the breath; smother; stifle; **2,** to extinguish; as, to *suffocate* a fire:—*v.i.* to be choked or stifled.—*adj.* **suf′fo-ca-tive.**—*n.* **suf″fo-ca′tion.**

suf-fra-gan (sŭf′rā-găn), *n.* an assistant bishop:—*adj.* **1,** assistant; auxiliary; **2,** pertaining to an assistant bishop.

suf-frage (sŭf′rĭj), *n.* **1,** a vote upon a measure or candidate; hence, approval or assent; **2,** the right or act of voting, esp. in political matters.

suf-fra-gette (sŭf″rā-jĕt′), *n. Colloq.,* a woman who believes in, and works for, the right of women to vote.

suf-fra-gist (sŭf′rā-jĭst), *n.* **1,** a voter; **2,** one interested in some special cause of suffrage, esp. one who favors voting by women.

suf-fuse (sŭ-fūz′), *v.t.* to spread over, as with a fluid or a color; as, tears *suffused* her eyes.—*n.* **suf-fu′sion.**

sug-ar (shōōg′ĕr), *n.* **1,** a sweet crystalline substance obtained from sugar cane, sugar beets, etc.; **2,** any sweet substance like sugar, as glucose; **3,** *Colloq.,* flattering words: **sugar of milk,** a white crystalline powder with a sweetish taste, used in infants' food:—*adj.* like, made of, or yielding, sugar: **sugar beet,** a variety of the common garden beet, with large, white roots from which sugar is obtained: **sugar cane,** a tall, jointed, maize-like grass having a sap from which sugar is obtained: **sugar loaf,** **1,** a cone-shaped loaf or mass of hard, refined sugar; **2,** something resembling such a mass in shape, as a conical hat or hill: **sugar maple,** the hard maple of the eastern U. S., from the sap of which maple sugar is made:—*v.t.* **1,** to sprinkle or cover with sugar; **2,** to make less disagreeable by flattery:—*v.i.* to become like sugar; as, sirup *sugars* if boiled too long.—*adj.* **sug′ar-y.**

sug-ar-plum (shōōg′ĕr-plŭm″), *n.* **1,** a bonbon; sweetmeat; **2,** anything pleasant; flattery.

sug-gest (sŭg-jĕst′), *v.t.* **1,** to present or introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; hint; **2,** to propose, as a plan, for another's acceptance or rejection.—*n.* **sug-gest′er.**—*adj.* **sug-ges′tive.**—*adv.* **sug-ges′tive-ly.**—*n.* **sug-ges′tive-ness.**

sug-ges-tion (sŭg-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of presenting an idea indirectly to the mind; also, the hint so presented; **2,** the act of proposing something; also, the thing proposed; **3,** the mental process by which one idea brings to mind another idea, often through some indirect association.

su-i-cid-al (sū″ĭ-sīd″ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or suggestive of, suicide; **2,** fatal to one's own interests; as, *suicidal* plans.—*adv.* **su′i-cid″al-ly.**

su-i-cide (sū′ĭ-sīd), *n.* **1,** the act of intentionally taking one's own life; **2,** a person who kills himself intentionally; **3,** ruin of one's own interests.

suit (sūt), *n.* **1,** the act of seeking favor or justice; **2,** courtship; **3,** an action or process at law; **4,** a number of things used together; as, a *suit* of clothes; **5,** things that follow in a series or succession, making a set; as, a *suit* (or suite) of rooms; **6,** any of the four sets in a deck of cards:—*v.t.* **1,** to fit; adapt; as, *suit* your words to the occasion; **2,** to be proper or suitable to; become; befit; as, your behavior does not *suit* your position; **3,** to please; satisfy; as, I hope this will *suit* you:—*v.i.* **1,** to correspond or accord; agree: with *with* or *to*; **2,** to please.

suit-a-ble (sūt′ă-bl), *adj.* fitting; becoming; appropriate.—*n.* **suit′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **suit′a-bly.**—*n.* **suit″a-bil′i-ty.**

suite (swēt), *n.* **1,** a company of attendants or servants; as, a king and his *suite;* **2,** a series or set, as of rooms; **3,** in music: **a,** a set of dances written in the same or related keys: popular in the 17th and 18th centuries; **b,** a modern form of instrumental composition, usually of less scope than a symphony.

suit-or (sūt'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who sues or entreats; **2,** a man who seeks to marry a woman; **3,** a party to a lawsuit.

sulk (sŭlk) *pl.,* a sullen mood or humor. *v.i.* to be sullen:—*n.,* often in

sulk-y (sŭl'kĭ), *adj.* moody; sullen; unsociable:—*n.* [*pl.* sulkies (-kĭz)], a light, two-wheeled vehicle, seating but one person.—*adv.* **sulk'i-ly.**—*n.* **sulk'i-ness.**

RACING SULKY

sul-len (sŭl'ĕn), *adj.* **1,** morose; sulky; gloomy; unsociable; **2,** dismal; heavy; gloomy.—*adv.* **sul'len-ly.**—*n.* **sul'len-ness.**

sul-ly (sŭl'ĭ), *v.t.* to tarnish or soil; dirty or stain:—*v.i.* to become tarnished or soiled:—*n.* soil; stain; disgrace.

sul-phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid, used in medicine and chemistry. Also, **sul'fate.**

sul-phide (sŭl'fĭd; sŭl'fīd), *n.* a compound of sulphur with another element. Also, **sul'fide; sul'phid; sul'fid.**

sul-phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* **1,** a yellow, brittle, crystalline element found in various parts of the world: used in the manufacture of gunpowder and matches, as a disinfectant, in medicine, etc.; **2,** a pale, greenish yellow color; **3,** any of various small yellow butterflies, usually spotted with black.—*adj.* **sul'phur-y.**—*adj.* **sul'phur-ous; sul-phu're-ous.**

sul-phu-rate (sŭl'fū-rāt), *v.t.* **1,** to treat or combine with sulphur; **2,** to subject to the action of sulphur:—*adj.* (sŭl'fū-rāt), mixed with, consisting of, or like, sulphur.—*n.* **sul'phu-ra'tion.**

sul-phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt"), *v.t.* to combine or mix with sulphur.

sul-phu-ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur: **sulphuric acid,** a dense, oily, colorless, highly acid liquid, much used in commerce: commonly known as *oil of vitriol.*

sul-tan (sŭl'tăn; sōōl-tän'), *n.* a Mohammedan ruler: **Sultan,** formerly, the emperor of Turkey.—*n.* **sul'tan-ship".**

sul-ta-na (sŭl-tă'nȧ; sŭl-tā'nȧ), *n.* **1,** the wife, daughter, mother, or sister, of a sultan: also called *sultaness;* **2,** a seedless raisin grown in and near Smyrna.

sul-tan-ate (sŭl'tăn-āt), *n.* the rule, authority, or territory of a sultan, or former Mohammedan ruler.

sul-try (sŭl'trĭ), *adj.* **1,** giving out oppressive heat; burning; **2,** very hot, close, moist, and oppressive; as, a *sultry* day.—*adv.* **sul'tri-ly.**—*n.* **sul'tri-ness.**

sum (sŭm), *n.* **1,** the total of two or more things; the whole; all; **2,** a quantity, as of money; **3,** summary; substance; as, the *sum* of the evidence; **4,** utmost degree:—*v.t.* **1,** to add into one amount: usually with *up;* **2,** to condense into few words: usually with *up;* as, to *sum* up a case:—*v.i.* to make a brief restatement of all the facts: usually with *up;* as, and now, to *sum* up.

su-mac (sū'măk; shōō'măk), *n.* **1,** any of a genus of plants of the cashew family, of which some species produce a severe skin rash; **2,** the dried leaves and roots of certain species, used in tanning and dyeing.

sum-ma-rize (sŭm'ȧ-rīz), *v.t.* to state briefly or concisely: sum up.

sum-ma-ry (sŭm'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* summaries (-rĭz)], a brief account containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; an abridgment:—*adj.* **1,** giving the general idea; brief; concise; **2,** quickly performed; as, *summary* punishment.—*adv.* **sum'ma-ri-ly.**—*n.* **sum'ma-ri-ness.**

sum-ma-tion (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of adding, or finding a total amount; **2,** that which is added up.

sum-mer (sŭm'ẽr), *n.* **1,** the hottest season of the year, varying with the climate; **2,** *Poetic:* **a,** a year of life; **b,** a happy and prosperous period:—*v.i.* to pass or spend the summer; as, to *summer* at the shore: —*v.t.* to care for during the summer:—*adj.* pertaining to the summer.—*adj.* **sum'mer-y.**

sum-mer-house (sŭm'ẽr-hous"), *n.* a small, rustic, open building in a garden or park.

sum-mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* the top or highest point or degree; apex.

sum-mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v.t.* **1,** to call by authority; order to appear, as in court; **2,** to send for; **3,** to rouse to exertion.

sum-mons (sŭm'ŭnz), *n.* [*pl.* summonses (-ŭn-zĕz)], **1,** an order to appear in court on a certain day; **2,** a document containing such a notice.—*n.* **sum'mon-er.**

sump-ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* an animal, usually a horse or mule, for carrying packs or burdens.

sump-tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tū-ȧ-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or regulating, expenses, or the spending of money.

sump-tu-ous (sŭmp'tū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** expensive; costly; **2,** hence, luxurious; magnificent; as, a *sumptuous* feast. —*adv.* **sump'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **sump'tu-ous-ness.**

sun (sŭn), *n.* **1,** the central body of the solar system, round which the earth and other planets revolve (see *solar system,* illus.); **2,** a heavenly body like our sun that is the center of a system of planets; **3,** anything like the sun in brightness or as a source of warmth, animation, etc.; **4,** sunshine; **5,** a day; 24 hours:—*v.t.* to expose to the sun's rays.

sun-beam (sŭn'bēm"), *n.* a ray of sunlight.

sun-bon-net (sŭn'bŏn"ĕt), *n.* a bonnet of light material, having a projecting brim for protection from the sun.

sun-burn (sŭn'bŭrn"), *n.* an inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to the sun:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to discolor by the sun.

Sun-day (sŭn'dā), *n.* the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day:—*adj.* pertaining to Sunday.

sun-der (sŭn'dẽr), *v.t.* to divide or rend; break; separate:—*n.* separation into parts: used chiefly in the phrase *in sunder.*

sun-dew (sŭn'dū"), *n.* any of certain bog plants which secrete a dewlike sticky fluid, by which they capture insects.

sun-di-al (sŭn'dī'ăl), *n.* a device to show the time of day by the shadow of a pointer on a dial (see illus. next page).

sun dog 1, a mock sun; a bright spot of light near the sun, sometimes colored, caused by refraction; 2, a small or fragmentary rainbow near the horizon. Also, *n.* **sun'-dog".**

SUNDIAL

sun-down (sŭn'doun"), *n.* 1, sunset; 2, the time of sunset.

sun-dry (sŭn'drĭ), *adj.* various: several; as, *sundry* reasons:—**sun-dries,** *n.pl.* various articles or matters too small or numerous to be mentioned separately.

sun-fish (sŭn'fĭsh"), *n.* 1, a stubby, almost tailless fish, one of the largest of all fishes, found in most warm seas; 2, any of various small, American fresh-water fishes resembling the perch.

sun-flow-er (sŭn'flou"ĕr), *n.* any of various plants of the composite family, esp. the tall, straight-stemmed garden species, having large leaves and round, flat heads with yellow ray flowers.

sung (sŭng), past participle and archaic past tense of the verb *sing.*

sunk (sŭngk), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sink.*

sunk-en (sŭngk'n), *p.adj.* 1, on a low level or pitch; as, *sunken* gardens; 2, hollow; as, *sunken* eyes.

sun-less (sŭn'lĕs), *adj.* 1, without light and heat from the sun; 2, dark; cheerless.—*adv.* **sun'less-ly.**—*n.* **sun'less-ness.**

sun-light (sŭn'līt"), *n.* the light of the sun.

sun-ny (sŭn'ĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or like, the sun; cheerful; 2, filled with, or exposed to, the warmth and light of the sun.—*adv.* **sun'ni-ly.**—*n.* **sun'ni-ness.**

sun-rise (sŭn'rīz"), *n.* 1, the daily appearance of the sun above the horizon; 2, the brightening of the sky at that time; 3, the time at which the sun appears; 4, the east; the region where the sun rises.

sun-set (sŭn'sĕt"), *n.* 1, the disappearance of the sun below the horizon; 2, the brightness of the sky at that time; 3, the time at which the sun disappears; 4, the west.

sun-shade (sŭn'shād"), *n.* 1, anything used as a protection from the light or heat of the sun, as an awning; 2, a parasol or sun umbrella.

sun-shine (sŭn'shīn"), *n.* 1, the light or rays of the sun; also, the place where they fall; 2, warmth.—*adj.* **sun'shin"y.**

sun spot one of the dark, irregular patches or spots visible on the sun's disk. Also, *n.* **sun'spot".**

sun-stroke (sŭn'strōk"), *n.* a prostration, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or to other intense heat.

sup (sŭp), *v.t.* to take into the mouth a little at a time, with the lips or in spoonfuls; sip:—*v.i.* 1, to take the evening meal, or supper; 2, to sip:—*n.* a small mouthful of liquid.

su-per-a-bound (sū"pĕr-ă-bound'), *v.i.* to be unusually abundant; be much more than sufficient.

su-per-a-bun-dance (sū"pĕr-ă-bŭn'dăns), *n.* an amount much greater than is sufficient; excess; surplus.—*adj.* **su"per-a-bun'dant.**—*adv.* **su"per-a-bun'dant-ly.**

su-per-add (sū"pĕr-ăd'), *v.t.* to add over and above something else.

su-per-an-nu-ate (sū"pĕr-ăn'ū-āt), *v.i.* 1, to impair or render unfit by age; 2, to retire or pension on account of old age or weakness, as a teacher.—*n.* **su"per-an"nu-a'tion.**

su-perb (sū-pûrb'), *adj.* 1, grand; proud; stately; as, a *superb* residence; 2, rich; elegant; as, *superb* attire.—*adv.* **su-perb'ly.**—*n.* **su-perb'ness.**

su-per-car-go (sū"pĕr-kär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* supercargoes (-gōz)], an officer of a merchant ship who has charge of its cargo and business affairs during the voyage.

su-per-cil-i-ous (sū"pĕr-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* contemptuously haughty; proud; overbearing; as, a *supercilious* air or manner.—*adv.* **su"per-cil'i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **su"per-cil'i-ous-ness.**

su-per-er-o-gate (sū"pĕr-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v.i.* to perform more than is required by duty.—*n.* **su"per-er'o-ga'tion.**—*adj.* **su"per-e-rog'a-to-ry.**

su-per-fi-cial (sū"pĕr-fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the surface; not deep; shallow; 2, lacking depth of understanding or wisdom.—*adv.* **su"per-fi'cial-ly.**—*n.* **su"per-fi'cial-ness.**—*n.* **su"per-fi"ci-al'i-ty.**

su-per-fi-ci-es (sū"pĕr-fĭsh'ĭ-ēz; -fĭsh"ēz), *n.* surface; exterior.

su-per-fine (sū"pĕr-fīn), *adj.* 1, of the very choicest quality; very fine or good; 2, very subtle.—*n.* **su"per-fine'ness.**

su-per-flu-ous (sū-pûr'flōō-ŭs), *adj.* being more than is needed or wanted; excessive.—*adv.* **su-per'flu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **su-per'flu-ous-ness.**—*n.* **su"per-flu'i-ty**

su-per-hu-man (sū"pĕr-hū'măn), *adj.* 1, above or beyond what is human, or like the nature of man; 2, miraculous.—*adv.* **su"per-hu'man-ly.**

su-per-im-pose (sū"pĕr-ĭm-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay (something) on something else.—*n.* **su"per-im"po-si'tion.**

su-per-in-cum-bent (sū"pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt), *adj.* lying or resting on something else.—*n.* **su"per-in-cum'bence; su"per-in-cum'ben-cy.**

su-per-in-duce (sū"pĕr-ĭn-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring in, as an addition to something else; give rise to in addition to something else.—*n.* **su"per-in-duc'tion.**

su-per-in-tend (sū"pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'), *v.t.* to have, or exercise, the charge or oversight of; direct or control.

su-per-in-tend-ent (sū"pĕr-ĭn-tĕn'dĕnt), *n.* one who manages or controls; an overseer; director:—*adj.* managing; directing; overseeing.—*n.* **su"per-in-ten'dence; su"per-in-ten'den-cy.**

su-pe-ri-or (sū-pē'rĭ-ĕr), *adj.* 1, higher or above in place, position, rank, dignity, or office; 2, too fine or great to feel a

given influence: with *to*; as, *superior* to petty jealousies:—*n.* **1,** one who is superior; **2,** the head of a religious house; as, a Mother *Superior*.—*adv.* **su-pe'ri-or-ly.**—*n.* **su-pe'ri-or'i-ty.**

su-per-la-tive (sū-pûr'lă-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** superior to all others; highest in degree; as, a man of *superlative* wisdom; **2,** in grammar, expressing the highest degree or amount: said of a form of adjectives and adverbs, as *greatest, best*:—*n.* **1,** the highest degree of excellence; **2,** the highest degree of comparison of an adjective or adverb; also, a word expressing the highest degree.—*adv.* **su-per'la-tive-ly.**—*n.* **su-per'la-tive-ness.**

su-per-nal (sū-pûr'năl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or situated in, a higher place or region; **2,** celestial; heavenly.

su-per-nat-u-ral (sū"pĕr-năt'ū-răl), *adj.* being outside, or exceeding, the laws of nature; miraculous:—*n.* that which exceeds the usual course of nature.—*adv.* **su"per-nat'u-ral-ly.**—*n.* **su"per-nat'u-ral'ness.**—*n.* **su"per-nat'u-ral-ism.**

su-per-nu-mer-a-ry (sū"pĕr-nū'mĕr-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* supernumeraries (-rĭz)], **1,** a person or thing beyond the stated number, or beyond what is necessary or usual; **2,** esp., a person employed not for regular service, but merely to fill a temporary need; as, a *supernumerary* in a ballroom scene of a play:—*adj.* exceeding the number stated or required.

su-per-pose (sū"pĕr-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay or place above or on something.—*n.* **su"per-po-si'tion.**

su-per-scribe (sū"pĕr-skrīb'), *v.t.* **1,** to write or engrave on the outside or top; **2,** to direct or address, as an envelope containing a letter.

su-per-scrip-tion (sū"pĕr-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of writing or engraving on the outside or top of something; **2,** that which is so written or engraved; esp., the address on a letter.

su-per-sede (sū"pĕr-sēd'), *v.t.* **1,** to come into or take the place of, as by superior right or worth; **2,** to remove and put another in place of; **3,** to make void, as a law.—*n.* **su"per-sed'er.**—*n.* **su"per-se'dure.**—*n.* **su"per-ses'sion.**

su-per-sti-tion (sū"pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** fear of, reverence for, or belief in, the unknown or mysterious; **2,** a belief, or practice, or a system of these, often religious, based on fear or credulity.—*adj.* **su"per-sti'tious.**—*adv.* **su"per-sti'tious-ly.**—*n.* **su"per-sti'tious-ness.**

su-per-struc-ture (sū"pĕr-strŭk'tûr), *n.* **1,** anything built or founded on something else; **2,** that part of a building which is above the basement.

su-per-vene (sū"pĕr-vēn'), *v.i.* **1,** to come as something additional; **2,** to happen as an interruption; follow closely upon something else.—*adj.* **su"per-ven'ient.**—*n.* **su"per-ven'tion.**

su-per-vise (sū"pĕr-vīz'), *v.t.* to oversee; superintend.—*n.* **su"per-vi'sor.**—*adj.* **su"per-vi'so-ry.**

su-per-vi-sion (sū"pĕr-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of inspecting with authority; **2,** the authority to oversee and direct.

[1]su-pine (sū-pīn'; sū'pīn), *adj.* **1,** lying on the back; **2,** inclining backward; sloping; **3,** careless; indifferent; listless.—*adv.* **su-pine'ly.**—*n.* **su-pine'ness.**

[2]su-pine (sū'pīn), *n.* a part of the Latin verb, in reality a verbal noun, formed from the stem of the past participle.

sup-per (sŭp'ĕr), *n.* the evening meal; the last meal of the day.—*adj.* **sup'per-less.**

sup-plant (sŭ-plănt'), *v.t.* to displace and take the place of, as by craft or cunning.—*n.* **sup-plant'er.**

sup-ple (sŭp'l), *adj.* **1,** easily bent; flexible; **2,** submissive; yielding; as, a *supple* nature; **3,** meanly bending to the humor of others; flattering:—*v.t.* **1,** to make soft and flexible; **2,** to make obedient:—*v.i.* to grow soft and flexible.—*n.* **sup'ple-ness.**

sup-ple-ment (sŭp'lĕ-mĕnt), *n.* that which completes, or adds something to, something already made; esp., a part added to a book or paper to complete it, or to correct its mistakes:—*v.t.* (sŭp'lĕ-mĕnt), to complete by supplying what is lacking.—*adj.* **sup"ple-men'tal.**

sup-ple-men-ta-ry (sŭp"lĕ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** additional; supplemental; as, *supplementary* evidence; **2,** totaling 180 degrees, when added: said of either or both of two angles (see *angle*, illus.).

sup-pli-ant (sŭp'lĭ-ănt), *n.* one who entreats or asks earnestly and humbly:—*adj.* asking earnestly and humbly; beseeching; entreating; suing.—*n.* **sup'pli-ance.**—*adv.* **sup'pli-ant-ly.**

sup-pli-cant (sŭp'lĭ-kănt), *n.* one who entreats or asks earnestly and humbly:—*adj.* asking humbly; beseeching.

sup-pli-cate (sŭp'lĭ-kāt), *v.t.* **1,** to ask for humbly and earnestly; **2,** to address in prayer; implore:—*v.i.* to pray or beseech humbly and earnestly.—*n.* **sup"pli-ca'tion.**—*adj.* **sup'pli-ca-to-ry.**

sup-ply (sŭ-plī'), *v.t.* **1,** to furnish; provide; as, to *supply* men with food, or food for men; **2,** to make up for; as, to *supply* a loss:—*n.* [*pl.* supplies (-plīz')], **1,** that which is needed or furnished; **2,** the amount of any article on hand to meet a demand; stock; store; **3,** in *pl.*, daily necessities, as water or food.—*n.* **sup-pli'er.**

sup-port (sŭ-pōrt'), *v.t.* **1,** to bear the weight of; bear up; uphold; **2,** to endure; bear; suffer; **3,** to keep from sinking; encourage; **4,** to verify, as a statement; **5,** to aid, favor, or defend, as a political party; **6,** to provide for; as, to *support* a family:—*n.* **1,** the act of maintaining or upholding; **2,** one who or that which maintains or upholds; a prop; pillar; **3,** maintenance; livelihood; aid; **4,** one who furnishes means of support, as to a family.—*n.* **sup-port'er.**—*adj.* **sup-port'a-ble.**—*adv.* **sup-port'a-bly.**—*n.* **sup-port'a-ble-ness.**

sup-pose (sŭ-pōz'), *v.t.* **1,** to represent to oneself or another to be true or real; **2,** to imagine; believe; think; assume as true; **3,** to imply; involve:—*v.i.* to think; imagine.—*n.* **sup-pos'er.**—*p.adj.* **sup-posed'.**—*adv.* **sup-pos'ed-ly.**—*adj.* **sup-pos'a-ble.**—*adv.* **sup-pos'a-bly.**

sup-po-si-tion (sŭp"ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of assuming a probability, or the probability which is accepted as true, esp. for the purposes of argument;

2, hence, opinion or belief without proof.—*adj.* **sup"po-si'tion-al.**—*adv.* **sup"po-si'tion-al-ly.**

sup-pos-i-ti-tious (sŭ-pŏz"ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, assumed or imagined; **2**, not genuine; counterfeit.—*adv.* **sup-pos"i-ti'tious-ly.**—*n.* **sup-pos"i-ti'tious-ness.**

sup-pos-i-to-ry (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* suppositories (-rĭz)], a conelike mass, containing medicine, to be put into some cavity or passage of the body, where it dissolves.

sup-press (sŭ-prĕs'), *v.t.* **1**, to subdue; crush; **2**, to keep in; restrain; **3**. to conceal; also, to stop the publication or activity of.—*n.* **sup-press'er; sup-pres'sor.**—*n.* **sup-pres'sion.**—*adj.* **sup-pres'sive.**

sup-pu-rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v.i.* to form pus; fester.—*n.* **sup"pu-ra'tion.**—*adj.* **sup'pu-ra-tive.**

su-pra-mun-dane (sū"prā-mŭn'dān), *adj.* **1**, superior to the world or worldly things; **2**, supernatural.

su-prem-a-cy (sū-prĕm'ā-sĭ), *n.* **1**, the state of being supreme, or in the highest position of power; **2**, the supreme or highest authority.

su-preme (sū-prēm'), *adj.* **1**, highest in power or authority; as, a *supreme* ruler or court; **2**, highest in degree; greatest possible; utmost.—*adv.* **su-preme'ly.**—*n.* **su-preme'ness.**

su-rah (sōō'rä; sū'rä), *n.* a soft, twilled silk material: also called *surah silk*.

sur-base (sûr'bās"), *n.* the molding around the top of a pedestal or along the top of a wainscot or a baseboard.

sur-cease (sûr-sēs'), *n.* final end; stop; discontinuance.

sur-charge (sûr-chärj'), *n.* **1**, an excessive charge, load, or burden; a charge beyond what is just and right; **2**, an additional or secondary printing on a stamp or document:—*v.t.* to charge more than is due; overburden.—*n.* **sur-charg'er.**

sur-cin-gle (sûr'sĭng"gl), *n.* a belt passed round the body of a horse or other animal to secure a saddle, blanket, etc.

surd (sûrd), *adj.* uttered without the sound of the voice, as the consonants *f*, *p*, *s*, etc.:—*n.* a surd sound in speech.

sure (shōōr), *adj.* **1**, knowing and believing; confident; **2**, destined; certain; **3**, fit to be depended upon; reliable, as an investment; **4**, firmly fixed; not likely to change or fail:—*adv. Colloq.*, certainly.—*n.* **sure'ness.**—*adv.* **sure'ly.**

sure-foot-ed (shōōr'-fōōt"ĕd), *adj.* not likely to fall or stumble.—*adv.* **sure"-foot'ed-ly.**—*n.* **sure"-foot'ed-ness.**

sure-ty (shōōr'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sureties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being certain; certainty; **2**, that which makes sure; esp., security or guaranty against loss or damage; **3**, one who agrees to be responsible for certain specified acts of another, as for payment of a debt.—*n.* **sure'ty-ship.**

surf (sûrf), *n.* the waves of the sea as they break and foam upon the shore.

sur-face (sûr'fās), *n.* the outside part of a solid body, or the upper face of a body of liquid.

sur-feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* **1**, indulgence to excess, esp. in eating or drinking; **2**, fulness or sickness caused by such excess:—*v.t.* to feed to excess; cloy:—*v.i.* to indulge in anything to excess, esp. in eating.—*n.* **sur'feit-er.**

surge (sûrj), *n.* **1**, a large wave or billow; a great roll of water; swell; **2**, a great rolling motion; sweep; rush; as, the *surge* of a mob:—*v.i.* to rise high and roll; swell.

sur-geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* **1**, one who treats injuries, deformities, or diseases by manual operation, or the use of the knife; **2**, a staff officer of the Medical Department of the army or navy.

sur-ger-y (sûr'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* surgeries (-ĭz)], that branch of medical science dealing with the treatment of injuries, deformities, or diseases by manual operations, or, esp., by the use of the knife.

sur-gi-cal (sûr'jĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to surgery or to surgeons.—*adv.* **sur'gi-cal-ly.**

sur-ly (sûr'lĭ), *adj.* **1**, gloomily ill-humored; morose; **2**, uncivil; rudely abrupt.—*adv.* **sur'li-ly.**—*n.* **sur'li-ness.**

sur-mise (sûr-mīz'), *n.* a thought or supposition based upon little evidence; a guess:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to imagine without certain knowledge; suppose; guess.

sur-mount (sûr-mount'), *v.t.* **1**, to rise above; **2**, to overcome; conquer; vanquish; as, to *surmount* one's difficulties.—*adj.* **sur-mount'a-ble.**—*n.* **sur-mount'er.**

sur-name (sûr'nām"), *n.* orig., a name, often descriptive, added to the Christian name, as in Charles *the Bold*; now, the last, or family name, shared by all the members of the same family:—*v.t.* (sûr'nām"; sûr-nām'), to give a family name to; call or designate by a family name.

sur-pass (sûr-pās'), *v.t.* **1**, to exceed; **2**, to excel; go beyond in excellence.—*adj.* **sur-pass'a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **sur-pass'ing.**

sur-plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* an outer linen garment, with wide sleeves, worn esp. by certain of the clergy.

ONE STYLE OF SURPLICE

sur-plus (sûr'plŭs), *n.* that which remains over and above what is required; excess:—*adj.* exceeding what is used or needed; as, *surplus* supplies.—*n.* **sur'plus-age.**

sur-prise (sûr-prīz'), *n.* **1**, the act of coming upon or attacking unexpectedly; **2**, the feeling excited by what is sudden and strange; wonder; astonishment; **3**, a sudden or unexpected event or fact:—*v.t.* **1**, to take unawares; attack without notice; **2**, to strike with wonder by something sudden or unexpected; **3**, to lead to do something suddenly and unexpectedly: with *into*; as, to *surprise* a thief into confessing.—*n.* **sur-pris'al.**

sur-ren-der (sŭ-rĕn'dĕr), *n.* the act of yielding, or giving up, oneself or a thing:—*v.t.* **1**, to yield, under pressure, to the power of another; give up possession of on compulsion or demand; **2**, to resign possession of; give up; **3**, to yield to any influence, emotion, or power; as, to *surrender* oneself to grief:—*v.i.* to yield; give up to another; as, he *surrendered* without a struggle.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE DELAWARE RIVER

sur-rep-ti-tious (sŭr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* done by stealth or fraud.—*adv.* **sur'rep-ti'tious-ly.**

sur-rey (sŭr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* surreys (-ĭz)], a light, four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two seats, both facing forward.

sur-ro-gate (sŭr'ō-gāt), *n.* a court officer who deals with the probating, or proving, of wills, and the settlement of estates.

sur-round (sŭ-round'), *v.t.* **1,** to inclose on all sides; **2,** to besiege.

sur-round-ings (sŭ-round'ĭngz), *n. pl.* the things or conditions that make up an environment.

sur-tout (sûr-tōō'; sûr-tōō'), *n.* a man's wide-skirted overcoat with tight-fitting waist, reaching below the knees.

sur-veil-lance (sûr-vāl'yăns; sûr-vāl'ăns), *n.* close watch; oversight; inspection; as, police *surveillance.*

sur-vey (sûr'vā; sûr-vā'), *n.* **1,** the act of looking over, or examining carefully; **2,** a measured plan and description of any portion of country, made by means of such an examination:—*v.t.* (sûr-vā'), **1,** to inspect, or take a view of; **2,** to measure and determine the boundaries or other features of, as a portion of land. —*n.* **sur-vey'or.**

sur-vey-ing (sûr-vā'ĭng), *n.* the science, art, or business, of measuring and determining the various features of land.

sur-vive (sŭr-vīv'), *v.t.* to live longer than (another); to outlive; outlast; live beyond or through (an event, state, etc.):—*v.i.* to remain alive or in existence.—*n.* **sur-viv'al.**—*n.* **sur-viv'or.**

sus-cep-ti-ble (sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being changed, influenced, or easily affected: with *of* or *to;* **2,** tender; sensitive to emotional impressions; easily acted upon.—*n.* **sus-cep'ti-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **sus-cep'ti-bly.**—*adj.* **sus-cep'tive.**—*n.* **sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty.**

sus-pect (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v.t.* **1,** to imagine to exist; surmise; **2,** to believe in the possible guilt of, without having proof; **3,** to doubt: mistrust:—*v.t.* to imagine something as possible, esp. evil: be suspicious:—*n.* a person believed, but not proved, to be guilty of some crime.

sus-pend (sŭs-pĕnd'), *v.t.* **1,** to fasten to something above so as to hang down; **2,** to hang, or to hold as if by hanging, as particles of dust in the air; **3,** to delay; hold undecided; as, to *suspend* judgment; **4,** to cause to cease for a time; as, to *suspend* a rule; **5,** to debar, or keep out, for a time; as, to *suspend* a pupil from school.

sus-pend-ers (sŭs-pĕn'dĕrz), *n.pl.* two bands, often elastic, over the shoulders, worn to support the trousers.

sus-pense (sŭs-pĕns'), *n.* **1,** a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; indecision; **2,** in law, temporary interruption or delay of a man's right, privilege, etc.

sus-pen-sion (sŭs-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of hanging, from a support; **2,** the act of stopping, delaying, or interrupting for a time; esp., a brief stop, delay, or interruption; **3,** a stopping, as of payments or business; **4,** a floating, as of particles, in a fluid; also, the mixture of the fluid and the suspended particles: **suspension bridge,** a bridge having a roadway hung, without support from below, from cables stretched across the interval to be bridged.

sus-pen-so-ry (sŭs-pĕn'sŏ-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** fitting or serving to sustain or suspend; as, a *suspensory* muscle; **2,** serving to delay:—*n.* [*pl.* suspensories (-rĭz)], that which supports, as a truss.

sus-pi-cion (sŭs-pish'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of feeling, or of imagining on slight evidence, that something is wrong; mistrust; doubt; **2,** a trace; small quantity.

sus-pi-cious (sŭs-pish'ŭs), *adj.* **1,** inclined to imagine without proof; doubtful; distrustful; **2,** showing, or suggesting, doubt; **3,** open to, or exciting, mistrust; questionable.—*adv.* **sus-pi'cious-ly.**—*n.* **sus-pi'cious-ness.**

sus-tain (sŭs-tān'), *v.t.* **1,** to hold up or support; **2,** to maintain or keep up; **3,** to undergo, as a loss; **4,** to bear up under, as a blow; **5,** to prove; **6,** to confirm, as an accusation with proof.—*adj.* **sus-tain'a-ble.**—*n.* **sus-tain'er.**

sus-te-nance (sŭs'tē-năns), *n.* **1,** the act of maintaining; support; **2,** that which supports life; food.

sut-ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* a person who follows an army and sells food, liquor, etc.

sut-tee (sŭ-tē'), *n.* formerly, a Hindu widow burned to death on the funeral pyre of her husband; also, such cremation.

su-ture (sū'tūr), *n.* **1,** the act of sewing; **2,** a seam, or that which resembles a seam; **3,** the drawing together of the edges of a wound by stitches; **4,** the lines or seams where bones, as those of the skull, are united.

su-ze-rain (sū'zē-rān), *n.* **1,** formerly, a feudal lord with authority over vassals who owed him loyalty and service in return for the use of land; **2,** a person or state holding sovereign power over a semi-independent state.—*n.* **su'ze-rain-ty.**

swab (swŏb), *n.* **1,** a mop for cleaning decks, floors, etc.; **2,** a sponge attached to a handle, as for cleaning the barrel of a gun; **3,** a bit of sponge or cotton fastened to a handle to clean, or apply medicine to, the mouth, throat, etc.:—*v.t.* to clean, or apply medicine to, with a swab.—*n.* **swab'ber.**

swad-dle (swŏd'l), *v.t.* to swathe or wrap closely with cloths or bandages; as, to *swaddle* a baby: **swaddling band** or **swaddling cloth**, a bandage, or long strip of linen or cotton, wrapped around an infant, esp. one newly born.

swag (swăg), *n. Slang*, property obtained by theft; booty; plunder.

swage (swāj), *n.* a metal-shaping tool having a groove or perforation into which the metal to be shaped is pressed or hammered:—*v.t.* to shape with a swage.

swag-ger (swăg'ĕr), *v.i.* **1**, to boast noisily; bluster; bully; **2**, to strut or walk with affected superiority:—*n.* **1**, noisy boastfulness; **2**, an affected or insolent manner of walking.—*n.* **swag'ger-er.**

swain (swān), *n.* **1**, a young man living in the country; **2**, hence, a country gallant or lover.—*adj.* **swain'ish.**

[1]swal-low (swŏl'ō), *n.* **1**, any of a widely distributed family of small perching birds, with forked tail, long, pointed wings, and weak legs, noted for their graceful, swift flight; **2**, any of a class of swifts resembling the swallow, as the chimney swift.

[2]swal-low (swŏl'ō), *v.t.* **1**, to transfer, by a specific muscular act, from the mouth to the stomach through the esophagus, or gullet; **2**, to absorb or take in, in any manner; **3**, to cause to disappear; make away with: usually with *up*; as, the crowd *swallowed* him up:—*v.i.* to perform the muscular act of taking food, drink, etc., through the gullet:—*n.* **1**, the act of swallowing; **2**, as much as is swallowed at once.—*n.* **swal'low-er.**

swal-low–tailed (swŏl'ō-tāld"), *adj.* **1**, forked, like a swallow's tail; **2**, having tapering or forked skirts; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.

swam (swăm), the past tense of the irregular verb *swim*.

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* wet, spongy land; land soaked with water:—*v.t.* **1**, to sink in spongy or marshy land; **2**, to sink by filling with water; **3**, to overwhelm; ruin, as with difficulties or numbers:—*v.i.* to sink; stick in marshy land; be overwhelmed by difficulties.—*adj.* **swamp'y.**

swan (swŏn), *n.* **1**, any of several large, web-footed, aquatic, gooselike birds, with very long necks, noted for their grace on the water; **2**, a poet or singer noted for beauty of song or voice: **swan song**, **1**, the beautiful song which the swan is fabled to sing just before death; **2**, hence, a last beautiful utterance or writing; as, a poet's *swan song*.

swan's–down (swŏnz'-doun"), *n.* **1**, the soft, fine feathers of the swan, often used as trimming, as on a baby's hood; **2**, a very soft, thick cloth of fine wool; **3**, cotton flannel. Also, **swans'down".**

swap (swŏp), *v.t.* and *v.i. Colloq.*, to exchange or barter:—*n. Colloq.*, an exchange.

sward (swôrd), *n.* a stretch of land covered thickly with short grass; turf.—*adj.* **sward'ed.**

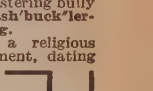
swarm (swôrm), *n.* **1**, a large number of moving birds, animals, insects, etc.; **2**, a large number of honeybees, accompanied by a queen, leaving one hive to establish a new home in another; **3**, a great number; a crowd:—*v.i.* **1**, to move about in great numbers; **2**, to be crowded; **3**, to leave a hive in a body and make a new colony: said of bees:—*v.t.* to throng or crowd; as, people *swarmed* the streets.

swarth-y (swôr'thĭ, swôr'*th*ĭ), *adj.* of a dark or dusky color; dark-skinned. Also, **swart.**—*adv.* **swarth'i-ly.**—*n.* **swarth'i-ness.**

swash (swŏsh), *n.* **1**, a dashing or splashing, as of water; also, the water so dashing; **2**, a narrow channel between sand banks:—*v.i.* **1**, to dash or wash with a splashing sound, as water against rocks; **2**, to bluster or brag:—*v.t.* to dash or splash about, as water.

swash-buck-ler (swŏsh'bŭk"lĕr), *n.* a noisy, blustering bully or ruffian; swaggerer.—*adj.* **swash'buck"ler-ing.**—*adj.* and *n.* **swash'buck"ling.**

swas-ti-ka (swăs'tĭ-kă), *n.* a religious symbol or ornament, dating from ancient times, shaped like four capital L's joined. Also, **swas'ti-ca.**


SWASTIKA

swath (swŏth, swŏth), *n.* **1**, a line or row of grass or grain as cut down by the mower; **2**, the whole reach of a mowing machine or scythe; **3**, the space cut in one course.

swathe (swāth), *v.t.* **1**, to bind with a band or bandage; **2**, to bind about or inclose; as, to *swathe* oneself in furs:—*n.* a band or bandage.—*n.* **swath'er.**

sway (swā), *v.t.* **1**, to cause to bend or to move backward and forward, or from side to side; **2**, to influence by power or moral force; direct:—*v.i.* **1**, to incline to one side; **2**, to move or swing from side to side:—*n.* **1**, the act of leaning or of swinging back and forth; **2**, controlling influence; as, under the *sway* of anger; **3**, hence, rule or control.

swear (swâr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swore (swōr) or, *Archaic*, sware (swâr), *p.p.* sworn (swōrn), *p.pr.* swear'ing], **1**, to make a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God or the Bible, as to the truth of what is affirmed; **2**, to make a solemn vow or promise; **3**, to give evidence on oath; **4**, to use profane language:—*v.t.* **1**, to declare solemnly, with an appeal to God or some sacred object; **2**, to vow or promise solemnly; **3**, in law, to cause to take, or bind by, an oath; as, to *swear* witnesses.—*n.* **swear'er.**

sweat (swĕt), *n.* **1**, the moisture which is given off through the pores of the skin; perspiration; **2**, moisture given off by any substance; **3**, the act of perspiring; **4**, the state of one who gives off perspiration; **5**, *Colloq.*, toil; drudgery:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sweat or sweat'ed, *p.pr.* sweat'ing], **1**, to give off moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire; **2**, to give off moisture, as plants; **3**, to form moisture in drops on the outside, as a glass of water; **4**, *Colloq.*, to labor hard; drudge:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to perspire freely; **2**, to send forth (moisture) through the pores; **3**, to wet with perspiration; **4**, to force the moisture out of by heat; **5**, to force moisture out of by fermentation, as tobacco; **6**, *Colloq.*, to employ at hard work for very low and unfair wages.—*adj.* **sweat'y.**

sweat-er (swĕt'ĕr), *n.* an outside knitted coat or jersey, with or without sleeves, made of silk or wool.

sweat-shop (swĕt′shŏp″), *n.* a shop where persons work very hard for very low wages.

Swede (swēd), *n.* a native of Sweden: **swede,** a rutabaga, or kind of large turnip with yellow flesh: also called *Swedish turnip.*—*adj.* **Swed′ish.**

sweep (swēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swept (swĕpt), *p.pr.* sweep′ing], **1,** to brush, pass over, or clean, as with a broom; as, to *sweep* a carpet; **2,** to remove or clear away, as dirt, with a broom, brush, or the like; **3,** to drive, flow over, or carry along or off with force; as, waves *swept* the deck; **4,** to carry away, as with enthusiasm:—*v.i.* **1,** to clean or clear away dirt with a brush, broom, etc.; **2,** to pass with speed or force; **3,** to move with stateliness or dignity; **4,** to lie or extend for a long distance; as, the lawn *sweeps* away to the right:—*n.* **1,** the act of sweeping; a clearing out or away; **2,** a sweeping motion, as of the arm; **3,** the compass or range of such a motion; hence, range; extent; **4,** a bend or curve; as, the *sweep* of a drive; **5,** one who makes a business of cleaning chimneys; as, a chimney *sweep;* **6,** a long pole, attached to a post, used in drawing a bucket from a well: also called *well sweep;* **7,** a long or heavy oar.—*n.* **sweep′er.**

sweep-ing (swēp′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** carrying off, or clearing away, as with a broom or by force; as, a *sweeping* wind; **2,** inclusive; comprehensive; as, a *sweeping* assertion:—*n.,* in *pl.,* a collection of dirt and particles swept up; refuse.—*adv.* **sweep′ing-ly.**

sweep-stakes (swēp′stāks″), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* or *pl.* a form of gambling, as on a horse race, in which the entire stakes are divided in a fixed proportion among those who draw first, second, etc.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* **1,** tasting like sugar; not stale or sour; **3,** fresh; not salt; **4,** fragrant; **5,** pleasing in sound; soft; **6,** charming or attractive in manner or appearance; **7,** gentle; mild; **8,** beloved; **9,** containing sugar: **sweet fern,** a low shrub with long, fragrant, fernlike leaves: **sweet potato,** a tropical American vine with a sweet, starchy root; also, the edible root: **sweet William,** a flowering plant of the pink family:—*n.* **1,** the quality of being sweet; **2,** one dearly loved; a darling; **3,** a tart, pudding, or the like; dessert; **4,** in *pl.,* confectionery or candy.—*adj.* **sweet′ish.**—*n.* **sweet′ish-ness.**—*adv.* **sweet′ly.**—*n.* **sweet′ness.**

sweet a-lys-sum a low-growing plant of the mustard family, with small, white, fragrant flowers.

sweet-bread (swēt′brĕd″), *n.,* often in *pl.,* the pancreas, or gland lying behind the stomach of an animal, esp. that of a calf or a lamb, when used as food.

sweet-bri-er (swēt′brī″ẽr), *n.* a thorny shrub of the rose family, bearing single pink flowers.

sweet-en (swēt′n), *v.t.* **1,** to make sweet or pleasant; **2,** to make mild or kind; **3,** to make grateful to the mind or feeling; **4,** to render less painful, difficult, or laborious; **5,** to make pure; as, to *sweeten* the air of a room:—*v.i.* to become sweet.—*n.* **sweet′en-er.**—*n.* **sweet′en-ing.**

sweet-heart (swēt′härt″), *n.* **1,** a lover; **2,** one who is beloved.

sweet-meat (swēt′mēt″), *n.,* usually in *pl.,* fruit or nuts preserved with sugar; candy, preserve, or the like.

swell (swĕl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swelled (swĕld), *p.p.* swelled or swoll′en (swō′l'n), *p.pr.* swell′ing], **1,** to expand or enlarge; increase in size, volume, force, importance, value, or the like; **2,** to be inflated, or bulge out, as sail in the wind; **3,** to be puffed up; as, to *swell* with importance; **4,** to rise above a given level; as, the ground *swells:*—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to rise or increase; inflate or fill; puff up; **2,** to inflate with pride; **3,** in music, to play or sing, as a note, with gradual increase and decrease of volume:—*n.* **1,** the act or state of swelling; increase in volume, force, or value; **2,** in music, gradual increase and decrease of sound; **3,** a long, continuous wave or billow; **4,** a gradual elevation of land; **5,** *Slang,* a very fashionable person; one in high society.

swell-ing (swĕl′ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of expanding, or increasing in size or bulk; also, the state of being so increased; **2,** a prominence; **3,** an abnormally enlarged part of the body, as from inflammation.

swel-ter (swĕl′tẽr), *v.i.* to perspire, or sweat, very freely; be faint from heat.—*p.adj.* **swel′ter-ing.**—*adj.* **swel′try.**

swept (swĕpt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sweep.*

swerve (swûrv), *v.i.* to turn aside from any certain line, or any course or rule of duty:—*v.t.* to turn aside:—*n.* a sudden turning aside.

swift (swĭft), *adj.* **1,** moving far in a short time; rapid; speedy; fleet; **2,** passing quickly; **3,** acting quickly; prompt:—*n.* **1,** a bird resembling the swallow; **2,** a kind of moth; **3,** any of several swift-running lizards.—*adv.* **swift′ly.**—*n.* **swift′ness.**

swig (swĭg), *v.t.* and *v.i. Colloq.,* to drink in deep drafts; gulp:—*n. Colloq.,* a deep drink, as of liquor.

swill (swĭl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to drink or swallow greedily in large quantity; guzzle; also, to fill with drink:—*n.* **1,** drink taken in large quantities; **2,** liquid food for animals, particularly kitchen refuse given to swine.

swim (swĭm), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swam (swăm) or swum (swŭm), *p.p.* swum, *p.pr.* swim′ming], **1,** to float, as on water or other liquid; **2,** to propel or push oneself forward in the water with the hands and feet, or fins and tail; **3,** to be carried along by, or as by, a current; glide smoothly; **4,** to overflow; as, the eyes *swim* in tears; **5,** to have great abundance; as, to *swim* in luxury; **6,** to be dizzy; as, the head *swims:*—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to swim or float; **2,** to pass over or through by swimming; as, to *swim* a river:—*n.* **1,** the act of swimming; **2,** the process of swimming as a sport; as, he went for a *swim;* **3,** dizziness; faintness.—*n.* **swim′mer.**—*n.* and *p.adj.* **swim′ming.**—*adv.* **swim′ming-ly.**

swin-dle (swĭn′dl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cheat deliberately; defraud:—*n.* the act of cheating or defrauding; also, a fraudulent scheme.—*n.* **swin′dler.**

swine (swīn), *n.* [*pl.* swine], any animal of the hog family, with bristly skin and long snout; usually used collectively.—*adj.* **swin′ish.**—*adv.* **swin′ish-ly.**—*n.* **swin′ish-ness.**

swine-herd (swīn′hûrd″), *n.* a tender or keeper of swine, or hogs

swing (swĭng), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swung (swŭng), *p.pr.* swing'ing], **1**, to move to and fro regularly, as the pendulum of a clock; **2**, to turn on, or as on, a hinge, or axis; as, the gate *swings* open; **3**, to go along with a loose, free, swaying gait; **4**, to use a swing; **5**, to turn or wheel round, as a ship:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to move to and fro; as, to *swing* a pendulum; **2**, to wave to and fro; brandish; as, to *swing* a cane; **3**, to cause to turn or wheel about; as, to *swing* a ship about; **4**, to put up so as to hang freely; as, to *swing* a hammock; hang on hinges; as, to *swing* a gate:—*n.* **1**, the act of swinging; a swaying motion from side to side; also, the distance through which an object swings; **2**, a loose, free gait; **3**, an apparatus, usually a rope bearing a seat, for swinging to and fro; **4**, full course or freedom; as, to give full *swing* to imagination; **5**, the rhythmic movement of a passage in prose or poetry.—*n.* **swing'er.**

swipe (swīp), *n.* a vigorous blow, as with a club:—*v.t.* **1**, to hit with force; **2**, *Slang*, to steal.

swirl (swûrl), *v.i.* to rush along with a circular or whirling motion: *v.t.* to cause to eddy or whirl:—*n.* **1**, a whirling or eddying motion; **2**, a curve or twist.

swish (swish), *n.* a rustling or whistling sound, or the movement that makes it;—*v.t.* to brandish or flourish:—*v.i.* to move with a rustling sound.

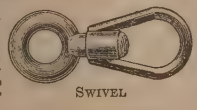
Swiss (swis), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland, its language, or its people:—*n.* [*pl.* Swiss], a native or inhabitant of Switzerland.

switch (swĭch), *n.* **1**, a small, thin, flexible rod, esp. one suitable for whipping; **2**, a movable section of rail for shifting cars from one track to another; **3**, a device for making, breaking, or shifting electric circuits; **4**, a tress of false hair, used by women in hairdressing:—*v.t.* **1**, to whip or lash with a switch; **2**, to swing or jerk; **3**, to shift to another track; as, to *switch* a train; **4**, in electricity, to shift to another circuit, or on or off a circuit; as, to *switch* off the electric light.—*n.* **switch'er.**—*n.* **switch'man.**

switch-back (swĭch'băk"), *n.* a railway for going up and down a steep incline on zigzag tracks.

switch-board (swĭch'bōrd"), *n.* **1**, a board for controlling electric circuits; **2**, such a board for connecting telephone lines, as at an exchange.

swiv-el (swĭv'l), *n.* **1**, anything that turns on a headed bolt or pin; as, the *swivel* of a watch chain; **2**, a link in two parts, connected by such a bolt or pin, so that each part can rotate independently:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn on a swivel, or pivots.



SWIVEL

swoll-en (swōl'n), the past participle of the irregular verb *swell*.

swoon (swōon), *v.i.* to faint:—*n.* the act of fainting; also, a faint.

swoop (swōōp), *v.t.* to fall upon and seize; as, the eagle *swoops* up its prey:—*v.i.* to sweep down swiftly and suddenly:—*n.* a sudden sweeping down and seizing.

sword (sōrd), *n.* **1**, a weapon consisting of a long, pointed blade, with one or two sharp edges, set in a handle, or hilt; a rapier; saber; scimitar; **2**, hence, symbolically, military power, justice, or vengeance.

sword-fish (sōrd'fĭsh"), *n.* a large, edible sea fish, having the upper jaw formed into a swordlike beak.

sword-play (sōrd'plā"), *n.* fencing; the act or art of fighting with the sword or foil; swordsmanship.

swords-man (sōrdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* swordsmen (-mĕn)], one skilled in the use of the sword; a fencer.

swore (swōr), past tense of *swear:* **sworn,** past participle of *swear.*

swum (swŭm), past participle and one of the past tenses of *swim.*

swung (swŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *swing.*

syc-a-more (sĭk'ă-mōr), *n.* **1**, a fig tree of Syria; **2**, in England, a kind of maple; **3**, the American buttonwood.

syc-o-phant (sĭk'ō-fănt), *n.* a servile flatterer; toady; parasite.—*adj.* **syc"o-phan'tic.**—*n.* **syc'o-phan-cy.**

sy-e-nite (sī'ĕ-nīt), *n.* a granular, gray rock, consisting of feldspar with very little quartz.—*adj.* **sy"e-nit'ic.**

syl-lab-ic (sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables. Also, **syl-lab'i-cal.**—*adv.* **syl-lab'i-cal-ly.**

syl-lab-i-fy (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to divide into syllables.—*n.* **syl-lab"i-fi-ca'tion; syl-lab"i-ca'tion.**

syl-la-ble (sĭl'ă-bl), *n.* **1**, that part of a word which can be clearly spoken by a single effort of the voice; **2**, such a part separated from the rest of the word.

syl-la-bus (sĭl'ă-bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* syllabuses (-ĕz); syllabi (-bī)], a brief statement of the main points of a subject, book, course of study, or the like.

syl-lo-gism (sĭl'ō-jĭzm), *n.* an argument stated in a logical form, consisting of three propositions, the first two being called the premises, and the last the conclusion, containing the matter to be proved.—*adj.* **syl"lo-gis'tic; syl"lo-gis'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **syl"lo-gis'ti-cal-ly.**

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* **1**, an imaginary being living in the air; a fairy; **2**, a slender, graceful young woman.—*adj.* **sylph'like".**

syl-va (sĭl'vă), *n.* [*pl.* sylvas (-văz); sylvæ (-vē)], the forest trees of a region, considered collectively. Also, **sil'va.** *Pfd.* S.

syl-van (sĭl'văn), *adj.* pertaining to woods; rustic. See **sil'van.** *Pfd.* S.

sym-bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* **1**, something, not a likeness, that stands for something else, and in some way brings it to mind, as by resemblance; esp., an emblem, or object that represents an idea, quality, or another thing; as, the cross is the *symbol* of Christianity; **2**, a mark, character, or letter representing something; as, a *symbol* in mathematics.

sym-bol-ic (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a symbol, or sign, or to symbols; **2**, serving as a sign; expressing by signs. Also, **sym-bol'i-cal.**—*adv.* **sym-bol'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **sym-bol'i-cal-ness.**

sym-bol-ize (sĭm'bŏl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to represent or show by symbols, or signs; as, a white lily *symbolizes* purity; **2**, to

be representative of:—*v.i.* to use symbols, or signs, as in decoration.—*n.* **sym″bol-i-za′tion.**—*n.* **sym′bol-ism.**—*n.* **sym′bol-ist.**

sym-met-ri-cal (sĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *adj.* regular or even; having harmonious parts; well-balanced; as, a *symmetrical* design. Also, **sym-met′ric.**—*adv.* **sym-met′ri-cal-ly.**—*n.* **sym-met′ri-cal-ness.**

sym-me-try (sĭm′ĕ-trĭ), *n* [*pl.* symmetries (-trĭz)], **1,** harmony, balance, or right proportion of the several parts of a body; **2,** similarity of parts on opposite sides of a dividing line.

sym-pa-thet-ic (sĭm″pă-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** sharing, or affected by, the feelings of another; as, a *sympathetic* friend; **2,** hence, compassionate; **3,** congenial; harmonious. Also, **sym″pa-thet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **sym″pa-thet′i-cal-ly.**

sym-pa-thize (sĭm′pă-thīz), *v.i.* **1,** to understand and share the sentiments, emotions, etc., of another; **2,** to feel compassion; **3,** to agree; harmonize, as colors.—*n.* **sym′pa-thiz″er.**

sym-pa-thy (sĭm′pă-thĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sympathies (-thĭz)], **1,** the quality of sharing another's emotions; as, in *sympathy* with her anger; **2,** compassion for another's trouble: with *for*; **3,** harmony or agreement of affections or tastes; congeniality.

sym-pho-ny (sĭm′fō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* symphonies (-nĭz)], **1,** harmony of sound; **2,** an agreeable blending of any kind; **3,** an elaborate musical composition, consisting of three or four movements, for a full orchestra; **4,** an instrumental interlude, introduction, or ending in a vocal composition.—*adj.* **sym-phon′ic; sym-pho′ni-ous.**—*adv.* **sym-pho′ni-ous-ly.**

sym-po-si-um (sĭm-pō′zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* symposia (-ă)], **1,** a drinking together, or a banquet at which there is brilliant and entertaining conversation; **2,** a collection of essays in which various writers express their views on some given topic.

symp-tom (sĭmp′tŭm), *n.* **1,** that which shows the existence of something else of which it is the effect; a token or sign; as, *symptoms* of unrest in a country; **2,** any noticeable change in the body or its functions, as indicating disease.

symp-tom-at-ic (sĭmp″tŭm-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** according to symptoms, or noticeable changes in the body; **2,** indicative; pointing out. Also, **symp″tom-at′i-cal.**—*adv.* **symp″tom-at′i-cal-ly.**

syn-a-gogue (sĭn′ă-gŏg), *n.* **1,** an assembly or gathering of Jews for worship; **2,** the place used for such worship.

syn-chro-nism (sĭng′krō-nĭzm), *n.* **1,** sameness in time of two or more events; **2,** arrangement of events and personages, according to dates, in a table.

syn-chro-nous (sĭng′krō-nŭs), *adj.* **1,** happening at the same time rate; having the same rate of vibration; **2,** happening at the same time; simultaneous.—*adj.* **syn′chro-nal.**—*adj.* **syn-chron′ic.**—*adv.* **syn′chro-nous-ly.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **syn′chro-nize.**—*n.* **syn′chro-niz″er.**

syn-co-pate (sĭng′kō-pāt), *v.t.* **1,** to contract by omitting a letter or letters from the middle of (a word); **2,** in music, to begin (a tone) on an unaccented beat of a measure and end on an accented beat.—*n.* **syn″co-pa′tion.**

syn-co-pe (sĭng′kō-pē), *n.* **1,** the cutting out of a letter or letters from the middle of a word, as in *e'er* for *ever*; **2,** fainting, or a fainting fit.

syn-dic (sĭn′dĭk), *n.* **1,** a government officer having varying powers in different countries; **2,** a business agent of a corporation, university, or body of men.

syn-di-cal-ism (sĭn′dĭ-kăl-ĭzm), *n.* a plan or theory in accordance with which workers in all trades, combined in one big labor union, should attempt to gain control of production by a general strike.—*n.* **syn′di-cal-ist.**

syn-di-cate (sĭn′dĭ-kāt), *n.* **1,** an association or company of persons who combine to carry out some special business project or plan, often requiring large capital; as, a newspaper or motion-picture *syndicate*; **2,** the office of a syndic:—*v.t.* (sĭn′dĭ-kāt), **1,** to form into a syndicate; **2,** to manage, control, or issue, by a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* cartoons.

syn-od (sĭn′ŭd), *n.* **1,** a church council, or meeting, to consult on religious matters; **2,** any assembly or council.—*adj.* **syn-od′ic; syn-od′i-cal.**

syn-o-nym (sĭn′ō-nĭm), *n.* a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another, as *sharp* and *keen*, *pretty* and *beautiful*: opp. of *antonym*.

syn-on-y-my (sĭ-nŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* synonymies (-mĭz)], **1,** identity of meaning; **2,** the study of the use and nice discrimination of synonymous words; **3,** a collection or list of synonyms.—*adj.* **syn-on′y-mous.**—*adv.* **syn-on′y-mous-ly.**

syn-op-sis (sĭ-nŏp′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* synopses (-sēz)], a general view, as of any subject; a summary or abstract; as, the *synopsis* of a book or play.

syn-op-tic (sĭ-nŏp′tĭk), *adj.* giving a general view of a whole, or a view of its principal parts. Also, **syn-op′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **syn-op′ti-cal-ly.**

syn-tax (sĭn′tăks), *n.* that part of grammar which treats of the proper construction of sentences; sentence structure.—*adj.* **syn-tac′tic; syn-tac′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **syn-tac′ti-cal-ly.**

syn-the-sis (sĭn′thĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* syntheses (-sēz)], **1,** the putting of things together to form a whole; **2,** in chemistry, the building up of substances into a compound; **3,** a process of reasoning from the whole to its parts; deduction.

syn-thet-ic (sĭn-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or based on, synthesis, or the putting of elements together in a new form; as, *synthetic* indigo. Also, **syn-thet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **syn-thet′i-cal-ly.**

sy-rin-ga (sĭ-rĭng′gă), *n.* any of a genus of garden shrubs with white or cream-colored flowers; esp., the mock orange.

syr-inge (sĭr′ĭnj), *n.* **1,** an instrument for injecting a liquid in a jet or stream into the body; **2,** any of various devices for this purpose, as a bulb or a bag fitted with a tube and nozzle:—*v.t.* to inject or cleanse by the use of a syringe.

syr-up (sĭr′ŭp), *n.* **1,** a thick, sticky liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs,

etc., boiled with sugar; **2**, any concentrated solution of sugar. Also, **sir'up**. *Pfd. S.*

sys-tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* **1**, the orderly combination of parts into a whole; **2**, a group or assemblage of objects forming a natural whole and arranged or acting according to some common law; as, the solar *system:* a school *system;* **3**, an orderly collection of rules and principles; as, a *system* of laws; **4**, an orderly grouping of facts and objects; as, a *system* of classification or of filing; **5**, any specified method of procedure; as, a shorthand *system;* **6**, regular method of transacting business; orderliness.—*adj.* **sys-tem'ic.**

sys-tem-at-ic (sĭs"tĕm-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a system, or orderly whole; acting according to a regular method or plan; **2**, methodical; as, *systematic* study. Also, **sys"tem-at'i-cal.**—*adv.* **sys"tem-at'i-cal-ly.**

sys-tem-a-tize (sĭs'tĕm-ă-tīz), *v.t.* to reduce to, or organize according to, a system, or regular method.—*n.* **sys"tem-a-ti-za'tion.**

T

tab (tăb), *n.* **1**, a small flap or tag attached to the edge of something, as a garment; **2**, *Colloq.*, account; as, to keep *tab.*

tab-ard (tăb'ărd), *n.* **1**, formerly, a short, coarse, outer coat worn by the poorer classes; **2**, a loose garment worn over armor, esp. such a coat worn by a herald and blazoned with the arms of his sovereign. Also, **tab'erd.**

ta-bas-co (tă-băs'kō), *n.* a very peppery Mexican sauce.

tab-by (tăb'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tabbies (-ĭz)], **1**, a taffeta silk or moreen, with a wavy marking: often called *watered silk;* **2**, a very hard substance, made by mixing lime, water, and stone or shell; **3**, a striped or brindled cat; also, any domestic cat, esp. a female cat; **4**, *Colloq.*, an old maid or a gossip:—*v.t.* to put a wavy marking into:—*adj.* **1**, having a wavy marking; **2**, brindled.

tab-er-na-cle (tăb'ĕr-nă-kl), *n.* **1**, a temporary dwelling; a movable residence, or tent; **2**, the movable tent used as a place of worship by the Israelites in the wilderness; later, the Jewish temple; **3**, a place of worship, esp. one erected temporarily for special services.

ta-ble (tā'bl), *n.* **1**, a thin piece of wood, stone, metal, etc., with a flat surface, esp. one on which an inscription may be written or carved; **2**, a piece of furniture consisting of a flat, smooth top supported by legs; **3**, the persons sitting around a table, as to eat, play games, etc.; **4**, food; fare in general; **5**, an arrangement of words, facts, figures, etc., in systematic order for reference; as, a *table* of statistics:—*v.t.* **1**, to lay aside so as to postpone consideration of, as a report; **2**, to lay on a table, as a card or money.

tab-leau (tăb'lō; *Fr.* tȧ"blō'), *n.* [*pl.* tableaux (tăb'lōz; *Fr.* tȧ"blō'); tableaus (tăb'lōz)], a striking and lifelike representation; esp., a scene representing a picture, showing persons appropriately dressed and posed, silent and motionless, in picturesque attitudes.

***ta-ble d'hôte** (tăbl" dōt'), [Fr.], [*pl.* tables d'hôte (tăbl"), **1**, a term used to designate a complete meal served at a fixed price: opp. of *à la carte;* **2**, formerly, a common table for guests at a hotel, café, or restaurant.

ta-ble-land (tā'bl-lănd"), *n.* a plateau, or broad, elevated piece of land.

ta-ble-spoon (tā'bl-spōōn"), *n.* a large spoon for use in preparing and serving meals, holding four times as much as a teaspoon.—*n.* **ta'ble-spoon"ful.**

tab-let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* **1**, a small flat surface, esp. one used for drawing or writing; **2**, a set of blank sheets of paper fastened together at one end and used for writing upon; a writing pad; **3**, in classic antiquity, one of a number of thin, flat pieces of wax-coated wood, ivory, etc., fastened together and used for memoranda; **4**, a flat panel, often of stone, brass, or bronze, fastened in a wall and containing an inscription; **5**, medicine in the form of a small, flat disk; **6**, a small, flat cake, as of soap, candy, or the like.

ta-boo (tȧ-bōō'), *n.* **1**, a religious system and practice, among the Polynesians and other savage races, in which certain things are made sacred and contact with them forbidden; **2**, ban; prohibition:—*v.t.* to place under a ban; forbid; prohibit:—*adj.* **1**, set apart; made untouchable or sacred by religious custom; **2**, prohibited by social custom, law, or prejudice. Also, **ta-bu'.**

ta-bor (tā'bĕr), *n.* a small drum, shaped like a tambourine, but without jingles. Also, **ta'ber; ta'bour.**

tab-o-ret (tăb'ō-rĕt), *n.* **1**, a small tabor, or drum; **2**, a small stand or stool. Also, **tab'ou-ret.**

tab-u-lar (tăb'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or arranged in, the form of a table; set down or arranged in columns.

tab-u-late (tăb'ū-lāt), *v.t.* **1**, to reduce to, or arrange in, a systematic outline, usually in columns; as, to *tabulate* election returns; **2**, to give a flat surface to.—*n.* **tab'u-la'tor.**—*n.* **tab'u-la'tion.**

tac-it (tăs'ĭt), *adj.* given or existing in silence; implied, but not stated outright; as, *tacit* consent.—*adv.* **tac'it-ly.**

tac-i-turn (tăs'ĭ-tûrn), *adj.* not apt to speak; disinclined to talk.—*adv.* **tac'i-turn-ly.**—*n.* **tac'i-tur'ni-ty.**

tack (tăk), *n.* **1**, a small, broad-headed nail; **2**, the direction of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; **3**, a change in a ship's direction; **4**, hence, any course or policy of action:—*v.t.* **1**, to fasten with small nails; as, to *tack* down matting; **2**, to fasten slightly; attach; as, to *tack* a bow on a dress; **3**, to change the course of (a vessel) by using the helm and shifting the sails:—*v.i.* to change the course of a vessel by shifting her helm and the position of her sails.—*n.* **tack'er.**

tack-le (tăk'l), *n.* **1**, the ropes, pulleys, etc., of a vessel; **2**, equipment; gear;

as, hunting and fishing *tackle;* **3**, the act of seizing or grappling; **4**, in football: **a**, the act of seizing and holding an opponent who is running with the ball, or an attempt to do so; **b**, a player in the line next to either end player, or the position next to either end position:—*v.t.* **1**, to grapple with; endeavor to overcome, as a problem; **2**, to fasten with ropes and pulleys; **3**, in football, to seize and hold, or attempt to seize and hold, by a tackle.—*n.* **tack'ling.**

tact (takt), *n.* sympathetic understanding; delicate skill in saying and doing the appropriate thing.—*adj.* **tact'ful.**—*adv.* **tact'-ful-ly.**—*n.* **tact'ful-ness.**—*adj.* **tact'less.**—*adv.* **tact'less-ly.** *-n.* **tact'less-ness.**

tac-ti-cal (tak'ti-kăl), *adj.* **1**, having to do with military or naval science; **2**, marked by adroitness or clever management.

tac-ti-cian (tăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1**, one skilled in military tactics; **2**, a skilful manager or organizer.

tac-tics (tak'tiks), *n. pl.* **1**, used as *sing.*, the science or practice of disposing and handling military or naval forces in the presence of an enemy; **2**, any procedure requiring skilful maneuvering to gain an end.

tac-tile (tak'til), *Br.* (tak'tīl), **1**, pertaining to the sense of touch; **2**, capable of being touched.—*n.* **tac-til'i-ty.**

tac-tu-al (tak'tū-ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to touch or the organs of touch; **2**, giving the sensation of, or caused by, touch.

tad-pole (tad'pōl'), *n.* the larva of certain animals, as the frog, which has gills and a long tail.

tael (tāl), *n.* **1**, a Chinese monetary unit; **2**, a Chinese weight of from one to two and a half ounces.

taf-fe-ta (taf'ē-tă), *n.* a lustrous silk of a fine, plain texture. Also, **taf'fe-ty.**

taff-rail (taf'rāl), *n.* the rail round a ship's stern. Also, **taf'fa-rel.**

taf-fy (taf'ĭ), *n.* **1**, candy made of brown sugar or molasses and butter, often with nuts added; **2**, *Colloq.*, flattery.

tag (tăg), *n.* **1**, a card or label to be attached to a box, package, etc.; **2**, a loose end or rag, as of clothing; **3**, a metal binding at the end of a string or lace to give stiffness; **4**, a children's game in which one chases the others in order to touch, or "tag," them:—*v.t.* **1**, to fix a tag to; append or tack on; **2**, in the game of tag, to catch by touching; **3**, *Colloq.*, to follow closely and persistently:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to follow another closely. with *after*.

[1]tail (tāl), *n.* **1**, the hindmost part of an animal's body; esp., the appendage formed by the prolongation of the end of the backbone, hanging loose; hence, any of various things resembling this; **2**, usually in *pl.*, the reverse of a coin; **3**, a plane or planes at the rear of an airplane to give it balance; **4**, a long train; a retinue:—*v.t.* to furnish with a tail:—*v.i.* to follow close behind; tag: with *after*.—*adj.* **tail'less.**

[2]tail (tāl), *n.* in law, limitation of ownership; entailment:—*adj.* restricted in ownership and succession; entailed.

tail-ings (tāl'ĭngz), *n.pl.* refuse or residue left over after various processes, as threshing.

tai-lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* one whose business it is to make, and sometimes to repair, outer garments for men and women:—*v.i.* to follow the trade of a tailor.—*n.fem.* **tai'lor-ess.**

taint (tānt), *n.* a spot; tinge; trace, as of decay or corruption:—*v.t.* **1**, to fill with something unpleasant or poisonous, as a disease; infect; poison; **2**, to defile; corrupt:—*v.i.* to become spoiled, as meat.

take (tāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* took (tōōk), *p.p.* tak'en (tāk'n), *p.pr.* tak'ing], **1**, to lay hold of, as with the hands; **2**, to seize; capture; **3**, to seize the interest of; captivate; **4**, to assume possession of; receive voluntarily; acquire; **5**, to engage, as seats in a theater; also, to buy regularly; subscribe to, as periodicals; **6**, to conduct or carry; convey; also, to escort; as, to *take* a guest home; **7**, to abstract; filch; steal; **8**, to submit to; endure; as, to *take* punishment; **9**, to retract or recant: used with *back;* **10**, to be infected with; catch, as a contagious disease; **11**, to require: often impersonal; as, it *takes* two to do this; **12**, to conceive; experience; feel; as, to *take* offense, pride, joy, or the like; **13**, to treat or regard in a specific manner; as, I *took* him for a fool; **14**, to remove by death; **15**, to choose; select; as, *take* the left-hand trail:—*v.i.* **1**, to have the intended effect; operate; act; as, the inoculation *took;* **2**, to proceed; go; as, to *take* to the boats; **3**, to prove attractive; be acceptable; **4**, in law, to become possessed of property:—*n.* the amount or quantity received or caught: said esp. of fish.—*n.* **tak'er.**

take-off (tāk'-ôf'), *n.* **1**, a caricature; **2**, a place from which one makes a start in running, jumping, or the like.

tak-ing (tāk'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, attractive; alluring; pleasing; as, *taking* manners; **2**, infectious; contagious:—*n.* **1**, the act of gaining possession; seizure; **2**, in *pl.*, that which is accepted or received; receipts.—*adv.* **tak'ing-ly.**—*n.* **tak'ing-ness.**

talc (tălk), *n.* a silicate of magnesium, very soft and slippery, used in rubber manufacture, toilet powders, etc.: also called *soapstone* and *steatite.*—*adj.* **talc'ose;** **talc'ous.**

tale (tāl), *n.* **1**, that which is told; a narrative or story; fable; anecdote; **2**, a false report or piece of gossip; **3**, a count; reckoning; as, the *tale* of bricks made in a day.

tale-bear-er (tāl'bâr'ẽr), *n.* one who maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc.; a gossip.—*n.* **tale'bear'ing.**

tal-ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* **1**, among the ancients, a weight or a coin of varying value, the Hebrew *talent* of gold being valued at $32,640; **2**, mental capacity or ability; skill; cleverness; **3**, a special gift, fitting one for a particular business, art, or profession; as, he has a *talent* for painting.—*adj.* **tal'ent-ed.**

ta-ler (tä'lẽr), *n.* an old German silver coin. See **tha'ler,** *Pfd. S.*

tales-man (tālz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* talesmen (-mĕn)], a person summoned to fill a jury when the regular panel, or group of persons from which the jury is chosen, is used up before the jury is complete.

tale-tell-er (tāl'tĕl'ẽr), *n.* one who tells stories or tales; esp., one who maliciously spreads gossip; a talebearer; telltale.—*n.* **tale'tell'ing.**

tal-is-man (tăl'ĭs-măn; tăl'ĭz-măn), *n.* [*pl.* talismans (-mănz)], a figure cut in metal or stone, supposed to possess magical powers in averting evil or bringing

good luck; a charm; an amulet; hence, something that produces an extraordinary effect.—*adj.* **tal'is-man'ic; tal'is-man'i-cal.**

talk (tôk), *v.i.* **1,** to utter words; express and try to communicate thoughts in speech; **2,** to speak familiarly; converse; **3,** to confer; consult; **4,** to prattle:—*v.t.* **1,** to utter; make a subject of conversation; **2,** to speak (a language) freely; as, to *talk* French: —*n.* **1,** the act of expressing thoughts in words; speech; familiar conversation; as, an evening of friendly *talk*; **2,** a subject of discourse; as, the *talk* of the town; **3,** rumor; as, there is *talk* of a strike; **4,** meaningless speech; as, idle *talk*; **5,** a conference; as, *talk* about future plans; **6,** an informal address.—*p.adj.* **talk'ing.**—*n.* **talk'er.**

talk-a-tive (tôk'ə-tĭv), *adj.* given to much speaking; loquacious.—*adv.* **talk'a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **talk'a-tive-ness.**

tall (tôl), *adj.* **1,** high in stature; **2,** of a certain specified height.—*n.* **tall'ness.**

tal-low (tăl'ō), *n.* the harder fat of animals, as beef or mutton suet, separated from membranous tissues by melting, and used for making candles, soap, or the like:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with tallow; **2,** to fatten, as sheep.—*adj.* **tal'low-y.**

tal-ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tallies (-ĭz)], **1,** orig., a stick on which scores were recorded by notches; **2,** anything on which a reckoning is kept; **3,** an account or score; **4,** one of a series of marks for recording a number of objects; also, the number of objects so recorded; **5,** any thing corresponding to another, as a duplicate:—*v.t.* to keep score of with marks, notches, etc.—*v.i.* to match; correspond; as, make your account *tally* with mine.

tal-ly-ho (tăl'ĭ-hō"), *interj.* the huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds:—*n.* [*pl.* tallyhos (-hōz")], a four-in-hand coach.

tal-on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* the claw of a bird of prey; as, the *talon* of an eagle.

ta-lus (tā'lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* tali (-lī)], **1,** the ankle or ankle bone; **2,** a sloping heap of broken rocks at the foot of a cliff; **3,** the front slope of a fortification.

tam-a-rack (tăm'ə-răk), *n.* any of several American larches; esp., a species, also called *hackmatack*, of the eastern U. S.

tam-a-rin (tăm'ə-rĭn), *n.* any of several South American marmosets.

tam-a-rind (tăm'ə-rĭnd), *n.* a tall tropical tree having yellow flowers striped with red; also, its podlike fruit.

tam-a-risk (tăm'ə-rĭsk), *n.* any of a genus of Old World tropical shrubs or small trees; esp., a species having scalelike leaves of feathery appearance.

tam-bour (tăm'bo͝or; tăm'bĕr), *n.* **1,** a drumlike embroidery frame, usually consisting of two closely fitting hoops, between which the material is stretched; **3,** embroidery made on such a frame:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to embroider on a frame, or tambour.

tam-bou-rine (tăm"bo͝o-rēn'), *n.* **1,** a small hand drum, having little metallic disks or jingles fastened in the hoop or rim, and played by striking, as with the knuckles (see *musical instrument*, illus.); **2,** an old French dance.

tame (tām), *adj.* **1,** altered from native wildness; made useful to man; **2,** subdued; harmless; gentle; **3,** lacking in spirit; dull:—*v.t.* **1,** to bring from a wild to a gentle state; subdue; as, to *tame* a wild animal; **2,** to remove spirit or courage from; make quiet.—*adv.* **tame'ly.**—*n.* **tame'ness.**—*adj.* **tam'a-ble; tame'a-ble.**

tam–o'–shan-ter (tăm"-ō-shăn'tĕr), *n.* a Scotch cap with a tight band, and a loose, round top: popularly called *tam.*

tamp (tămp), *v.t.* **1,** to block up (the blast hole in a rock) with clay or similar material, in order to direct the force of the explosion; **2,** to drive in or down by repeated gentle strokes.—*n.* **1tamp'er.**

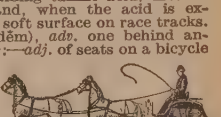
2tam-per (tăm'pĕr), *v.i.* **1,** to make meddlesome alterations in anything; experiment foolishly: followed by *with*; as, to *tamper* with a lock; **2,** to use unfair influence; esp., to bribe; as, to *tamper* with a jury.

tan (tăn), *n.* **1,** oak bark, or other bark containing tannic acid, broken into small bits and used in making leather; **2,** a yellowish brown color, like that of such bark; **3,** a brown color given to the skin by exposure to the sun: —*v.t.* **1,** to prepare, as skins of animals, by treating with tannic acid; convert into leather by the use of mineral salts; **2,** to make brown by exposure to the sun:—*v.i.* **1,** to be converted into leather; **2,** to become brown in the sun: —*adj.* yellowish brown.

tan-a-ger (tăn'ə-jĕr), *n.* any of a family of American song birds closely related to the finches, usually of brilliant plumage, as the scarlet tanager.

tan-bark (tăn'bärk"), *n.* oak or other bark containing tannic acid, used in making leather, and, when the acid is exhausted, used as a soft surface on race tracks.

tan-dem (tăn'dĕm), *adv.* one behind another;—*adj.* of seats on a bicycle or of horses, arranged one behind another:—*n.* **1,** a pair of horses harnessed one before the other; **2,** a bicycle for two or more, with seats placed one before the other.



TANDEM

1tang (tăng), *n.* **1,** of a knife, fork, or similar tool, the part which goes into the handle; **2,** a strong, sharp taste or flavor.

2tang (tăng), *n.* a sharp, twanging sound; twang:—*v.t.* to cause to sound with a vibrant, twanging noise; twang.

tan-gent (tăn'jĕnt), *adj.* **1,** touching, **2,** in geometry, meeting a line or surface only at one point, but not cutting it:—*n.* **1,** a tangent line or surface; **2,** any line or course leading abruptly away from the usual course; **3,** in a right-angled triangle, the ratio between the side opposite and the side adjacent to an acute angle: one of the trigonometric functions.—*n.* **tan'gen-cy.**

tan-gen-tial (tăn-jĕn'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.—*adv.* **tan-gen'tial-ly.**

tan-ger-ine (tăn"jĕr-ēn'), *n.* a small orange with a sweet, spicy flavor and a thin, deep-colored skin.

tan-gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being touched; perceptible to

the touch; **2**, capable of being demonstrated; evident; real; as, *tangible* proof.—*n.* **tan′gi-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **tan′gi-bly.**—*n.* **tan″gi-bil′i-ty.**

tan-gle (tăng′gl), *v.t.* **1**, to knot or snarl so as to make difficult to unravel; **2**, to involve or implicate; as, to *tangle* oneself in excuses:—*v.i.* to be or become entangled or involved:—*n.* **1**, a snarl; a confused mass, as of string; **2**, a puzzling situation; as, his affairs were in a *tangle*.—*adj.* **tan′gly.**

tan-go (tăng′gō), *n.* [*pl.* tangos (-gōz)], a dance in two-four time with a great variety of steps.

tank (tăngk), *n.* **1**, a large cistern or basin built to hold water or other liquid; as, a swimming *tank*; **2**, a large, often circular, receptacle or building for storing a fluid, as gas, gasoline, etc.; **3**, a kind of armored motor car, adapted from the caterpillar tractor and equipped with guns: used in modern warfare.

TANK (def. 3)

tank-ard (tăngk′ărd), *n.* a large drinking vessel, usually with a lid.

tan-ner (tăn′ẽr), *n.* one who tans hides into leather.

tan-ner-y (tăn′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tanneries (-ĭz)], a place where hides are tanned.

tan-nic (tăn′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, any bark, as oak or hemlock, which produces tan: **tannic acid**, a strong acid obtained from tea, sumac, gallnuts, etc., and used in tanning, dyeing, medicine, etc.: also called *tannin*.

tan-ning (tăn′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the process of converting hides into leather; **2**, a browning of the skin by exposure to the sun or weather; **3**, *Slang*, a flogging.

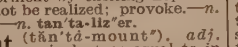
tan-sy (tăn′zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tansies (-zĭz)], any of a genus of herbs of the composite family, with small heads of yellow flowers.

tan-ta-lize (tăn′tȧ-līz), *v.t.* to tease or torment by exciting hopes or fears which will not be realized; provoke.—*n.* **tan″ta-li-za′tion.**—*n.* **tan′ta-liz″er.**

tan-ta-mount (tăn′tȧ-mount″), *adj.* equivalent or equal to in effect, value, or importance; as, your wish is *tantamount* to a command.

tan-trum (tăn′trŭm), *n.* *Colloq.*, a sudden outburst of temper or passion.

¹tap (tăp), *n.* **1**, a pipe or cock through which liquor is drawn from a cask; also, a faucet or spigot for drawing water; **2**, a place where liquor is drawn and retailed: **3**, liquor of a particular brewing or quality; **4**, a tool for cutting screw threads on an inner surface, as in a nut; **5**, in electricity, a device for making connection with a wire:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish, as a cask, with a cock or spigot; pierce, as the side of a cask or the bark of a tree, in order to draw out liquid; **2**, to draw or let out liquid from; **3**, to make connections so as to draw from or extract from; as, to *tap* secret sources of information:—*v.i.* to act as a tapster.—*n.* **¹tap′per.**


TAP (def. 4)

²tap (tăp), *v.t.* **1**, to strike or touch lightly; **2**, to cause to strike or touch lightly; **3**, to apply a new piece of leather to (the sole or heel of a shoe) for the purpose of mending:—*v.i.* to strike light blows:—*n.* **1**, a gentle blow or touch; pat; rap; **2**, a piece of leather nailed or sewed on the sole of a boot or shoe to repair it; **3**, in *pl.*, in the U. S. army and navy, the last signal of the day, ordering lights out.—*n.* **²tap′per.**

tape (tāp), *n.* **1**, a narrow woven band of linen or cotton; **2**, the narrow strip of paper used on a printing telegraph or stock ticker; **3**, the line held to mark the finish of a race; **4**, a narrow strip of cloth, paper, or steel, marked for measuring length.

tape-line (tāp′līn″), *n.* a strip of fabric or of metal, marked with inches, feet, etc., used for measuring.

ta-per (tā′pẽr), *n.* **1**, a small wax candle; **2**, a gradual lessening of thickness toward a point; as, the *taper* of a cone:—*adj.* growing smaller toward the point, or toward one end:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to narrow to a point.

tap-es-try (tăp′ĕs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tapestries (-trĭz)], a picture made of hand-woven fabric, used as a wall hanging; also, a similar fabric, often machine-made, with simpler or similar designs, used for upholstered furniture:—*v.t.* to hang, or adorn, with tapestry.

tape-worm (tāp′wûrm″), *n.* any of several worms often found in the intestines of man and other animals.

tap-i-o-ca (tăp″ĭ-ō′kȧ), *n.* the starch prepared from the fleshy roots of a South American plant called the bitter cassava, and used in cookery.

ta-pir (tā′pẽr), *n.* any of a family of hoofed animals having short, stout legs and a long, flexible snout: found chiefly in South and Central America.

SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR (1/70)

ta-pis (tă′pĭs; *Fr.* tȧ′pē′), *n.* tapestry, or similar material, used for wall hangings or floor covering.

tap-pet (tăp′ĕt), *n.* in a machine, a small lever or projection, as a cam, touching, or touched by, some other part of the machine, and used to regulate motion.

tap-root (tăp′rōōt″), *n.* the main root of certain plants, growing nearly straight downward, as in the dandelion.

tap-ster (tăp′stẽr), *n.* one whose business it is to draw liquor at a bar.

¹tar (tär), *n.* a thick, brownish black, oily substance obtained by the distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc.:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, tar.—*adj.* **¹tar′ry.**

²tar (tär), *n.* *Colloq.*, a sailor; seaman; as, Jack's a jolly *tar*.

ta-ran-tu-la (tȧ-răn′tū-lȧ), *n.* **1**, a large, hairy spider of southern Europe; **2**, any of several similar spiders of

the warmer regions of America, whose bite is painful, but not fatal.

tar-dy (tär'dĭ), *adj.* **1,** moving with a slow pace or motion; **2,** not swift; not prompt; late.—*adv.* **tar'di-ly.**—*n.* **tar'di-ness.**

[1]tare (târ), *n.* an allowance of weight made to a purchaser by deducting the weight of the container:—*v.t.* to weigh (a container) in order to ascertain the allowance of weight to be deducted.

[2]tare (târ), *n.* **1,** any of a genus of herbs of the pea family, mostly climbing; **2,** in the Bible, an unidentified weed, generally understood to be darnel (Matthew 13:25, 36).

tar-get (tär'gĕt), *n.* **1,** formerly, a small shield or buckler; **2,** a mark set up for archery, rifle, or artillery practice; **3,** one who or that which is an object of remark.

tar-iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* **1,** a schedule or table of duties or taxes placed by a government on goods coming into, or going out of, the country; **2,** such duties collectively; also, the principle of levying such duties; **3,** a tax or duty levied according to such a schedule; **4,** any schedule of rates, charges, etc.

tar-la-tan (tär'lȧ-tăn), *n.* a thin, stiff muslin with open mesh.

tarn (tärn), *n.* a small lake or pool in the mountains.

tar-nish (tär'nĭsh), *v.t.* to dull the brightness of; sully or stain:—*v.i.* to lose luster or brightness; become dull:—*n.* dulness; lack of polish; stain.

tar-pau-lin (tär-pô'lĭn), *n.* **1,** stout waterproof canvas used for covering a ship's hatches, boats, etc.; **2,** a hat or coat of waterproof canvas.

tar-pon (tär'pŏn), *n.* a large sea fish found in West Indian waters and along the coasts of Georgia and Florida.

[2]tar-ry (tăr'ĭ), *v.i.* **1,** to live in a place for a time; stay; **2,** to stay behind; delay; linger.—*n.* **tar'ri-er.**

tar-sal (tär'sȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the ankle:—*n.* an ankle bone.

tar-sus (tär'sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* tarsi (-sī)], the bones that form the ankle.

[1]tart (tärt), *adj.* sharp to the taste; acid; hence, severe; cutting; as, a *tart* rejoinder.—*adv.* **tart'ly.**—*n.* **tart'ness.**

[2]tart (tärt), *n.* a small piece of pastry filled with fruit or jam and without a top crust; sometimes, any fruit pie.

tar-tan (tär'tăn), *n.* **1,** woolen cloth, woven with a checkered or crossbarred pattern of narrow bands of various colors; **2,** any material, as gingham, of such a pattern: —*adj.* made from, or in the pattern of, tartan.

tar-tar (tär'tȧr), *n.* **1,** a white substance often found incrusting the teeth; **2,** the salt of tartaric acid, esp. when crude and forming a crust on the inside of wine casks.—*adj.* **tar'tar-ous.**—*v.t.* **tar'tar-ize.**

Tar-tar (tär'tȧr), *n.* a Tatar (which see): tartar, an overbearing, irritable, or violent person.

tar-tar-ic (tär'tăr'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the crystallized sediment of grape juice, or tartar: **tartaric acid,** an acid found in the juice of grapes, oranges, etc.: used in dyeing, medicine, etc.

task (tăsk), *n.* **1,** labor, work, or study imposed by another: a lesson to be learned; **2,** duty; undertaking:—*v.t.* **1,** to impose a certain amount of work upon; **2,** to burden with work.—*n.* **task'work'.**

task-mas-ter (tăsk'mȧs"tẽr), *n.* one who sets work for another and oversees it; hence, an exacting employer.

tas-sel (tăs'l), *n.* **1,** a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of threads or cords of silk, wool, or the like; **2,** the hanging flower or head of certain plants; as, corn *tassels:*—*v.t.* to put forth hanging flowery heads:—*v.t.* to trim with, or make into, tassels.

taste (tāst), *v.t.* **1,** to perceive or know by the tongue and palate; **2,** to test the flavor of by eating or drinking a little; **3,** to eat or drink a small portion of; **4,** to participate in or experience:—*v.i.* **1,** to try food by the tongue or palate; **2,** to have a certain flavor; **3,** to eat or drink sparingly; partake; **4,** to have experience or enjoyment: with *of:* —*n.* **1,** the flavor of a substance as perceived by the tongue and palate; **2,** the act of taking into the mouth to find out the quality or flavor; **3,** a little bit or piece; esp., a small quantity tasted; **4,** the one of the five senses which perceives the flavor of substances by the tongue and palate; **5,** liking or inclination: with *for;* **6,** ability to see and admire what is beautiful; critical judgment; **7,** habit or manner in relation to that which is refined or elegant.—*adj.* **taste'ful.**—*adv.* **taste'ful-ly.**—*n.* **taste'ful-ness.**—*adj.* **taste'less.**—*n.* **taste'-less-ness.**—*n.* **tast'er.**

tast-y (tās't), *adj.* **1,** having a fine flavor; savory; as, a *tasty* dish of food; **2,** *Colloq.,* showing artistic refinement.—*adv.* **tast'i-ly.**—*n.* **tast'i-ness.**

tat (tăt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make (trimming or lace) by looping and knotting thread wound on a shuttle. Also, **tatt.**

Ta-tar (tä'tȧr), *n.* a member of one of the nomadic Mongol races inhabiting central Asia. Also, **Tar'tar.**—*adj.* **Ta-ta'ri-an.** —*adj.* **Ta-tar'ic.**

tat-ter (tăt'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a loose-hanging rag; **2,** in *pl.,* rags.—*adj.* **tat'tered.**

tat-ter-de-mal-ion (tăt"ẽr-dē-măl'yŭn), *n.* a ragged fellow; ragamuffin.

tat-ting (tăt'ĭng), *n.* a kind of narrow lace for edging, made with a small hand shuttle; also, the art of making such lace.

tat-tle (tăt'l), *v.i.* to chatter; talk idly or triflingly; tell tales or secrets:—*n.* trifling or idle talk; gossip.—*n.* **tat'tler.**—*n.* **tat'tling.**—*adv.* **tat'tling-ly.**

[1]tat-too (tă-tōō'), *n.* a drum or other signal to call soldiers to quarters; also, a continuous beating of, or as of, a drum.

[2]tat-too (tă-tōō'), *n.* a mark or figure made by puncturing the skin and rubbing indelible stain or dye into the punctures.—*v.t.* to mark with tattoos.—*n.* **tat-too'ing.** —*n.* **tat-too'er.**

taught (tôt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *teach.*

taunt (tânt; tônt), *n.* a bitter or sarcastic reproach:—*v.t.* to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, or insulting language; revile or jeer at.—*n.* **taunt'er.**—*adv.* **taunt'ing-ly.**

tau-rine (tô'rĭn; tô'rīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a bull.

taut (tôt), *adj.* **1,** tight; stretched; as, a *taut* rope; **2,** snug; secure, as a ship.

tau-tog (tô-tŏg′), *n.* a medium-sized food fish found off the Atlantic coast of North America, particularly of New England: often called *blackfish*.

tau-tol-o-gy (tô-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tautologies (-jĭz)], a useless repeating of the same idea in different words; repetition which adds nothing to the sense, as "a panacea for all ills."—*n.* **tau-tol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **tau″to-log′i-cal.**—*adv.* **tau″to-log′i-cal-ly.**

tav-ern (tăv′ĕrn), *n.* an inn or public house; a hotel; esp., a house licensed to sell liquor in small quantities.

[1]taw (tô), *v.t.* to convert (hides or skins) into leather by treating with metallic salts.—*n.* **taw′er.**—*n.* **taw′ing.**

[2]taw (tô), *n.* **1,** a marble or line from which players shoot in playing marbles; **2,** a type of game played with marbles; **3,** a marble, esp. one with which a player shoots.

taw-dry (tô-drĭ), *adj.* showy without elegance; cheap; gaudy.—*adv.* **taw′dri-ly.**—*n.* **taw′dri-ness.**

taw-ny (tô′nĭ), *adj.* of a yellowish brown color.—*n.* **taw′ni-ness.**

tax (tăks), *n.* **1,** a charge or duty on income or property, imposed by a government for its support; **2,** a heavy or oppressive burden:—*v.t.* **1,** to impose a rate or duty upon for the support of a government; **2,** to burden or oppress; **3,** to accuse.—*n.* **tax′er.**—*adj.* **tax′a-ble.**—*adv.* **tax′a-bly.**—*n.* **tax″a-bil′i-ty.**

tax-a-tion (tăk-sā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of imposing a charge or duty on persons or property; **2,** a system of raising money for public use by means of taxes.

tax-i (tăk′sĭ), *n. Collog.*, a taxicab:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tax′ied (-sĭd), *p.pr.* tax′i-ing or tax′y-ing], **1,** of an airplane, to skim along on water or land, as when preparing to rise or after landing; **2,** *Colloq.*, to ride in a taxicab.

tax-i-cab (tăk′sĭ-kăb″), *n.* a motor cab provided with a taximeter; hence, any motor cab: generally shortened to *taxi*.

tax-i-der-my (tăk′sĭ-dûr″mĭ), *n.* the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals so as to keep a lifelike appearance.—*n.* **tax′i-der″mist.**

tax-im-e-ter (tăk-sĭm′ē-tĕr), *n.* **1,** an automatic device for measuring the distance traveled by a cab and recording the fare; **2,** a taxicab.

tax-on-o-my (tăk-sŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* the science of classification, esp. of animals and plants.—*adj.* **tax″o-nom′ic.**

tea (tē), *n.* **1,** a shrub of eastern Asia, cultivated for its leaves; **2,** the dried leaves of the tea plant; **3,** the drink obtained by pouring boiling water on these leaves; **4,** any of various mild beverages resembling tea; **5,** a light afternoon meal at which tea is served; **6,** hence, an evening meal, when dinner has been eaten in the middle of the day; **7,** a social affair at which tea is served.

teach (tēch), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* taught (tôt), *p.pr.* teach′ing], **1,** to show or instruct; educate, as a pupil; **2,** to give lessons in, as a subject of study:—*v.i.* to give instruction; engage in teaching.—*n.* **teach′er.**—*adj.* **teach′a-ble.**—*n.* **teach′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **teach′a-bly.**—*n.* **teach′a-bil′i-ty.**

teach-ing (tēch′ĭng), *n.* **1,** the profession of instructing or educating; **2,** usually in *pl.*, that which is taught.

tea-cup (tē′kŭp″), *n.* **1,** a cup in which tea is served; also, any cup of this size; **2,** a teacupful.—*n.* **tea′cup″ful.**

teak (tēk), *n.* **1,** a tall East Indian tree whose leaves yield a red dye; **2,** the hard, durable timber of this tree.

tea-ket-tle (tē′kĕt″l), *n.* a covered kettle with a spout and handle, in which water is heated.

teal (tēl), *n.* any of certain small, short-necked, fresh-water ducks.

team (tēm), *n.* **1,** two or more horses or other beasts in one harness; also, the animals with their harness and the vehicle that they draw; often, a single animal in harness and the vehicle; **2,** a group or brood of young, esp. of ducks; **3,** a number of persons working or playing together, as to form a side in a game, to raise a sum of money, etc.

team-ster (tēm′stĕr), *n.* **1,** the driver of a team of horses or other animals; **2,** one whose business is hauling.

team-work (tēm′wûrk″), *n.* **1,** work done by several persons together, as distinguished from work done by a single person; **2,** efficient work done in harmony by a group of persons for a common cause.

tea-pot (tē′pŏt″), *n.* a vessel with a spout, handle, and cover, in which tea is made and from which it is served.

[1]tear (târ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* tore (tôr), *p.p.* torn (tôrn), *p.pr.* tear′ing], **1,** to pull apart; rend; **2,** to lacerate; scratch, as the skin or flesh; **3,** to produce or cause by the action of rending; **4,** to wrench or sever with force:—*v.i.* **1,** to part on being pulled or roughly handled; **2,** to move or act with force or agitated haste:—*n.* **1,** a rent; a hole made by pulling apart; **2,** *Slang*, a carouse; spree.—*n.* **tear′er.**

[2]tear (tēr), *n.* **1,** a small drop of salty liquid secreted by a gland of the eye; **2,** any similar drop, as of resin; **3,** in *pl.*, figuratively, sorrow.—*adj.* **tear′y.**—*n.* **tear′drop″.**—*adj.* **tear′ful.**—*adv.* **tear′ful-ly.**—*n.* **tear′ful-ness.**

tease (tēz), *v.t.* **1,** to comb or unravel, as wool or flax; separate the fibers of; **2,** to roughen, as cloth, with a teasel; **3,** to annoy by petty requests or by good-natured ridicule:—*n. Colloq.*, one who teases.—*n.* **teas′er.**

tea-sel (tē′zl), *n.* **1,** any of a large family of herbs with oblong flower heads bearing stiff, hooked spines; **2,** the dried flower heads of one species, used to raise the nap on woolen cloth; **3,** any mechanical device substituted for the flower heads of this plant. Also, **tea′zel.**—*n.* **tea′sel-er; tea′sel-ler.**

tea-spoon (tē′spōōn″), *n.* **a** small spoon, the ordinary size for table use.—*n.* **tea′spoon″ful.**

teat (tēt), *n.* the nipple on the breast or udder, through which milk passes.

tech-nic (tĕk′nĭk), *adj. Rare*, pertaining to the mechanical arts; relating to art, science, or to a profession.—*n.* (usually, *technique*), manner of performance in an art.

tech-ni-cal (tĕk′nĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** relating to the mechanical arts, or to any art or science; **2,** having to do with the exact or mechanical part of any art or science; as, a *technical* term.—*adv.* **tech′ni-cal-ly.**

tech-ni-cal-i-ty (tĕk″nĭ-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* technicalities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being technical: **2,** a

small point, formally exact but often of a trifling or quibbling nature; as, acquitted on a *technicality*.

tech-nics (tĕk′nĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* those branches of learning which relate to the arts; also, the doctrine of arts in general.

tech-nique (tĕk″nēk′), *n.* the method of performance in any fine art; also, skill in executing the details in any performance. Also, **tech′nic.**—*n.* **tech′ni-cian.**

tech-nol-o-gy (tĕk-nŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* the science of industrial arts and manufactures.—*adj.* **tech″no-log′ic; tech″no-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **tech-nol′o-gist.**

tech-y (tĕch′ĭ), *adj.* fretful; peevish; irritable; easily offended. Also, **tetch′y.**

tec-ton-ic (tĕk-tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to construction or building:—**tectonics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science or art of producing beautiful buildings, furniture, etc.

ted (tĕd), *v.t.* to turn or spread for drying, as new-mown hay.—*n.* **ted′der.**

te-di-ous (tē′dĭ-ŭs; tēd′yŭs), *adj.* wearisome; tiresome; as, *tedious* work.—*adv.* **te′di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **te′di-ous-ness.**

te-di-um (tē′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* tediousness; tiresomeness; monotony.

tee (tē), *n.* **1,** in golf, a small cone, as of sand, from which the ball may first be driven; also, the area of turf at the beginning of each hole within which such mounds must be placed; **2,** the mark aimed at in certain games, as quoits;—*v.t.* in golf, to place on a tee.

teem (tēm), *v.i.* to be very productive; be full; be stocked to overflowing; as, the river *teems* with fish.

teens (tēnz), *n.pl.* the years of one's age marked by numbers ending in *-teen;* as, a girl in her *teens*.

tee-ter (tē′tĕr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to seesaw:—*n.* a seesaw.

teethe (tēth), *v.i.* to cut teeth; also, to grow or develop teeth.

teeth-ing (tēth′ĭng), *n.* the process of cutting teeth, esp. milk teeth.

tee-to-tal (tē-tō′tăl), *adj.* **1,** *Colloq.,* entire or total; **2,** pertaining to, or advocating, total abstinence from intoxicating liquors.—*n.* **tee-to′tal-er.**—*n.* **tee-to′tal-ism.**—*adv.* **tee-to′tal-ly.**

tee-to-tum (tē-tō′tŭm), *n.* a kind of top used for gaming; also, any of various children's tops spun with the fingers.

tel-e-gram (tĕl′ē-grăm), *n.* a written message sent by telegraph.

tel-e-graph (tĕl′ē-grăf), *n.* an instrument or system for sending and receiving written messages at a distance by means of electricity:—*v.t.* **1,** to send, as a message, by means of electricity passing through wires; **2,** to send such a message to, as a person or place:—*v.i.* to send a message by means of electric current passing through wires.—*n.* **te-leg′ra-pher; te-leg′ra-phist.**—*adj.* **tel″e-graph′ic.**—*adv.* **tel″e-graph′i-cal-ly.**

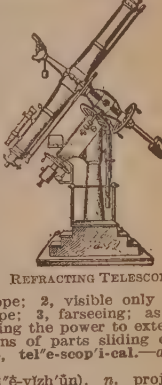
te-leg-ra-phy (tē-lĕg′ra-fĭ), *n.* the science, art, or process of transmitting messages by electricity.

te-lep-a-thy (tē-lĕp′a-thĭ), *n.* the transference of thought from one person to another, without conscious communication through the senses; thought transference.—*adj.* **tel″e-path′ic.**

tel-e-phone (tĕl′ē-fōn), *n.* an instrument for transmitting speech over a distance by means of electricity:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate or talk by such an instrument.—*n.* **tel′e-phon″er.**—*adj.* **tel″e-phon′ic.**—*adv.* **tel″e-phon′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **tel′e-phon″ist.**

te-leph-o-ny (tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ; tĕl′ē-fō″nĭ), *n.* the science, art, or process of sending sounds to a distance by telephone.

tel-e-scope (tĕl′ē-skōp), *n.* **1,** an optical instrument used for viewing objects at a distance, esp. the moon, stars, etc.; **2,** any of several articles, as a certain type of valise, made of parts sliding within one another as do the sections of small telescopes:—*v.t.* to drive together so that one part slides into another, like a section of a collapsible telescope, as a valise:—*v.i.* to slide together like a telescope, as sections of a valise, or railway cars in collision.


REFRACTING TELESCOPE

tel-e-scop-ic (tĕl″ē-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or made by, the telescope; **2,** visible only by means of the telescope; **3,** farseeing; as, a *telescopic* eye; **4,** having the power to extend or close up, by means of parts sliding one into another. Also, **tel″e-scop′i-cal.**—*adv.* **tel″e-scop′i-cal-ly.**

tel-e-vi-sion (tĕl″ē-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* projection to a far distant point, and reproduction on a screen, esp. by electricity, of images of a motion picture or of actual objects; also, the act of seeing such reproduction.

tell (tĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* told (tōld), *p.pr.* tell′ing], **1,** to count; mention one by one, as beads; **2,** to relate in words; narrate; **3,** to express or make known by words; disclose; confess; **4,** to explain; communicate to; **5,** to decide; as, I cannot *tell* what is best to do:—*v.i.* **1,** to give an account; report; **2,** to play the informer; **3,** to have a marked effect; as, hardship *tells* on him.

tell-er (tĕl′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who discloses, narrates, communicates, etc.; **2,** a bank clerk who receives and pays money over the counter; **3,** one who counts the votes in a legislative body, meeting, etc.

tell-ing (tĕl′ĭng), *p.adj.* effective; striking; impressive; as, his words had a *telling* effect.

tell-tale (tĕl′tāl″), *n.* **1,** a talebearer; an informer; esp., one who betrays secrets or makes known private affairs, **2,** a device that gives information or warning:—*adj.* betraying; giving information of what should be kept secret; as, a *telltale* blush.

tel-lu-ri-um (tĕ-lū′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* a white metallic element resembling sulphur and selenium.

te-mer-i-ty (tē-mĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* foolhardiness; rashness.

tem-per (tĕm′pĕr), *v.t.* **1**, to change or regulate; soften; as, to *temper* a rebuke with a smile; **2**, to mix to the proper degree of firmness or softness, as clay; **3**, to bring to a proper degree of toughness or hardness; as, to *temper* steel:—*n.* **1**, the state of a metal as to its hardness or toughness; **2**, the degree of firmness or softness in a properly proportioned mixture, as of clay or mortar; **3**, mental disposition; **4**, a state of irritation or anger, or readiness to anger.—*p.adj.* **tem′pered.**

tem-per-a-ment (tĕm′pĕr-*ȧ*-mĕnt), *n.* disposition; the mental and physical make-up of a person.

tem-per-a-men-tal (tĕm″pĕr-*ȧ*-mĕn′tăl), *adj.* **1**, arising from, or pertaining to, a person's mental or physical make-up; as, a *temperamental* peculiarity; **2**, sensitive; easily irritated.—*adv.* **tem″per-a-men′tal-ly.**

tem-per-ance (tĕm′pĕr-ăns), *n.* **1**, moderation; avoidance of extremes; **2**, moderation in, or abstinence from, the use of alcoholic liquors.

tem-per-ate (tĕm′pĕr-ăt), *adj.* **1**, not inclined to eat or drink to excess; moderate; **2**, calm; **3**, not liable to excess of heat or cold; as, *temperate* weather.—*adv.* **tem′per-ate-ly.**—*n.* **tem′per-ate-ness.**

tem-per-a-ture (tĕm′pĕr-*ȧ*-tûr), *n.* the degree or amount of heat or cold as measured by the thermometer.

tem-pest (tĕm′pĕst), *n.* **1**, a violent storm, characterized by strong wind and usually accompanied by rain, hail, etc.; a hurricane; **2**, any violent tumult.

tem-pes-tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs′tū-ŭs), *adj.* stormy; agitated; turbulent.—*adv.* **tem-pes′tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **tem-pes′tu-ous-ness.**

tem-plate (tĕm′plāt), *n.* a flat pattern made of wood or metal, used as a guide in drilling or cutting metal, stone, wood, etc. Also, **tem′plet.**

[1]tem-ple (tĕm′pl), *n.* **1**, an edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity; **2**, a building for Christian public worship.

[2]tem-ple (tĕm′pl), *n.* the flat part of the head at each side, between the eye and the ear.

tem-po (tĕm′pō), *n.* [*pl.* tempi (-pē)], in music, the rate of speed at which a composition is rendered; time.

[1]tem-po-ral (tĕm′pō-răl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to time; not eternal or everlasting; transitory; **2**, pertaining to civil matters, or to the present life; secular; of the world; **3**, in grammar, expressing time; as, *temporal* clauses.—*adv.* **tem′po-ral-ly.**—*n.* **tem′po-ral-ness.**—*n.* **tem′po-ral′i-ty.**

[2]tem-po-ral (tĕm′pō-răl), *adj.* pertaining to the temples.

tem-po-ra-ry (tĕm′pō-rā-rĭ), *adj.* transient; passing; not permanent; as, *temporary* relief.—*adv.* **tem′po-ra-ri-ly.**—*n.* **tem′po-ra-ri-ness.**

tem-po-rize (tĕm′pō-rīz), *v.i.* **1**, to yield temporarily to current opinion or circumstances; delay; **2**, to avoid committing oneself; try to please both sides.—*n.* **tem′po-riz′er.**

tempt (tĕmpt), *v.t.* **1**, to try to persuade; lead, or try to lead, into evil ways; entice; allure; **2**, to defy; as, to *tempt* fate or fortune.—*adj.* **tempt′a-ble.**

temp-ta-tion (tĕmp-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of leading, or the state of being led, into evil; persuasion, esp. to evil; **2**, an enticement; that which allures.

tempt-er (tĕmp′tĕr), *n.* one who seeks to lead others into evil: **the Tempter**, Satan; the Devil.—*n.fem.* **tempt′ress.**

ten (tĕn), *adj.* composed of one more than nine, or twice five:—*n.* the number consisting of five and five.—*adj.* and *n.* **tenth.**

ten-a-ble (tĕn′*ȧ*-bl), *adj.* capable of being held, maintained, or defended; as, a *tenable* argument or position.—*n.* **ten′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ten′a-bly.**—*n.* **ten′a-bil′i-ty.**

te-na-cious (tē-nā′shŭs), *adj.* **1**, holding fast or firmly; as, the *tenacious* grip of a bulldog; **2**, sticky, as glue; **3**, tough, as steel; **4**, capable of holding or retaining; as, a *tenacious* memory.—*adv.* **te-na′cious-ly.**—*n.* **te-na′cious-ness.**—*n.* **te-nac′i-ty.**

ten-an-cy (tĕn′ăn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tenancies (-sĭz)], **1**, the temporary holding of land or houses; **2**, the period of possession of one who rents property; **3**, in law, a holding of lands and houses by any title; occupancy; tenure.

ten-ant (tĕn′ănt), *n.* one who holds possession of real estate by any sort of title or right; esp., one who holds lands or houses from another; an occupant:—*v.t.* to hold by rent from another.—*adj.* **ten′ant-a-ble.**—*adj.* **ten′ant-less.**

ten-ant-ry (tĕn′ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tenantries (-rĭz)], **1**, the entire group of tenants occupying land and houses on one estate; **2**, tenancy.

[1]tend (tĕnd), *v.i.* **1**, to move or go in a certain direction: usually with *to* or *toward*; **2**, to be likely to have a certain result; serve as a means; as, cleanliness *tends* to godliness.

[2]tend (tĕnd), *v.t.* to care for; attend to; watch over or protect:—*v.i.* **1**, to attend or serve; **2**, to pay attention.

tend-ance (tĕn′dăns), *n.* the act of caring for; attention.

tend-en-cy (tĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tendencies (-sĭz)], **1**, inclination; as, no *tendency* to study; **2**, aim; direction or course.

[1]tend-er (tĕn′dĕr), *n.* **1**, one who takes care of or guards a person or thing; **2**, a small car containing coal and water, attached behind a locomotive; **3**, a small vessel attending and supplying a larger one, as with fuel, provisions, etc.; **4**, a rowboat or launch used to land passengers from a ship.

[2]ten-der (tĕn′dĕr), *v.t.* to offer for acceptance; make an offer of; present:—*v.i.* to make an offer:—*n.* **1**, an offer, bid, or proposal for acceptance; **2**, the thing offered.—*n.* **ten′der-er.**

[3]ten-der (tĕn′dĕr), *adj.* **1**, easily cut or chewed, as meat; **2**, soft; not hardy or tough; weak in body; **3**, easily hurt or injured; sensitive physically; as, a *tender* skin; **4**, easily touched by pain, grief, love, or kindness; sympathetic; **5**, gentle; kind; loving; **6**, immature; youthful; **7**, delicate; said of colors or sounds; **8**, requiring careful handling; **9**, considerate; careful: with *of*.—*adv.* **ten′der-ly.**—*n.* **ten′der-ness.**

ten-der-foot (tĕn′dĕr-fo͝ot″), *n.* [*pl.* tenderfeet (-fēt″)], *Colloq.*, new

to the life in a mining camp, the plains, etc.; a newcomer; a greenhorn, as on a ranch.

ten-der–heart-ed (tĕn'dẽr=härt'ĕd), *adj.* readily touched by the pain or grief of others; sympathetic.

ten-der-loin (tĕn'dẽr-loin"), *n.* the tenderest part of the loin of beef or other meat; a strip of tender meat under the short ribs, in beef, pork, etc.

ten-don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* a tough cord or band of inelastic fibrous tissue attaching a muscle to a bone, another muscle, or an organ of the body.—*adj.* **ten'di-nous.**

ten-dril (tĕn'drĭl), *n.* a slender, twining, modified leaf of a plant, which attaches itself to a support, thus enabling the plant to climb or to hold itself up.

ten-e-ment (tĕn'ẽ-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** in law, any kind of permanent property held by one person of another; **2,** a dwelling house; **3,** an apartment, or suite of rooms, usually of inferior grade: **tenement house,** a large building containing suites of rooms, each occupied by a family; used commonly of buildings occupied by families of small means.

ten-et (tĕn'ĕt), *n.* a doctrine, dogma, opinion, or belief, maintained as true.

ten-nis (tĕn'ĭs), *n.* either of two games played by batting a ball with rackets, back and forth over a net across a specially marked floor called a court.

ten-on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* a projection at the end of a timber cut so as to fit into a hole in another timber (see *mortise,* illus.):—*v.t.* **1,** to cut a projection at the end of (a timber); **2,** to fit such a projection into.

ten-or (tĕn'ẽr), *n.* **1,** settled tendency, direction, or course; **2,** general character; nature; **3,** general tendency or drift; purport; as, the *tenor* of his conversation; **4,** the highest of adult male voices; also, a part written for this voice:—*adj.* pertaining to the tenor.

ten-pins (tĕn'pinz), *n.* a bowling game played with ten pins set up at the farther end of a bowling alley.

¹tense (tĕns), *adj.* stretched tight; rigid; not lax; hence, severely strained, as nerves.—*adv.* **tense'ly.**—*n.* **tense'ness.**

²tense (tĕns), *n.* **1,** the form a verb takes to indicate the time of an action or state of being; as, *went* serves as the past *tense* of *go;* **2,** the time thus indicated.

ten-sile (tĕn'sĭl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to tension or the act of stretching; as, the *tensile* strength of wire; **2,** capable of being stretched or strained.—*n.* **ten-sil'i-ty.**

ten-sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of stretching or straining; **2,** the state of being stretched or strained; **3,** mental strain; intensity of feeling; **4,** strained relations, as between nations.

ten-sor (tĕn'sôr), *n.* a muscle that stretches or tightens some part of the body.

tent (tĕnt), *n.* a portable shelter, as made of canvas, supported by poles and ropes:—*v.t.* **1,** to camp out; **2,** to pitch a tent: —*v.t.* to cover with a tent.—*p.adj.* **tent'ed.**

ten-ta-cle (tĕn'tȧ-kl), *n.* **1,** a feeding, motor, or sense organ of certain insects, fish, etc.; a feeler: usually attached to the mouth parts or to the head; **2,** a feeler on the leaf of a plant.—*adj.* **ten-tac'u-lar.**

ten-ta-tive (tĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to an experiment or trial; used in experimenting; provisional; as, a *tentative* offer.—*adv.* **ten'ta-tive-ly.**

ten-ter (tĕn'tẽr), *n.* a frame on which to stretch cloth by hooks to prevent shrinking in drying:—*v.t.* to hang or stretch on such a frame, as cloth.

ten-ter-hook (tĕn'tẽr-hŏŏk"), *n.* one of the sharp, hooked nails set on a tenter.

ten-u-ous (tĕn'ū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** slender; thin; as, *tenuous* wire; **2,** rare; not dense or heavy; as, *tenuous* air; **3,** simple; unpretentious; plain.—*adv.* **ten'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ten'u-ous-ness.**—*n.* **te-nu'i-ty.**

ten-ure (tĕn'ûr), *n.* **1,** the conditions under which a house or real estate is held; **2,** the right or manner of holding real estate; **3,** the period during which anything is held and enjoyed.—*adj.* **te-nu'ri-al.**

te-pee (tē'pē; tĕp'ē), *n.* the cone-shaped tent, or wigwam, of the North American Indians. Also, **tee'pee.**

tep-id (tĕp'ĭd), *adj.* moderately warm; lukewarm.—*n.* **tep'id-ness.**—*n.* **te-pid'i-ty.**

ter-cen-te-na-ry (tûr-sĕn'tē-nȧ-rĭ), *adj.* comprising or including 300 years:—*n.* [*pl.* tercentenaries (-rĭz)], the 300th anniversary of an event. Also, **tri-cen'te-na-ry.**

ter-gi-ver-sate (tûr'jĭ-vẽr-sāt"), *v.i.* to evade; shift; change sides.—*n.* **ter'gi-ver-sa"tor.**—*n.* **ter"gi-ver-sa'tion.**

term (tûrm), *n.* **1,** a limit or boundary; **2,** a limited time; **3,** a division of a school year; **4,** the time of a court's session; **5,** a word or expression, esp. one belonging to an art, business, etc.; **6,** in *pl.:* **a,** conditions or arrangements; as, *terms* of a sale; **b,** relationship; footing; as, to be on good *terms* with a person; **7,** in mathematics: **a,** any of the members in a proportion or ratio; **b,** in algebra, any of the members connected by plus or minus signs in a quantity:—*v.t.* to name, point out, or call; denominate.

ter-ma-gant (tûr'mȧ-gănt), *n.* a noisy, violent, quarrelsome woman:—*adj.* noisy and quarrelsome; as, a *termagant* wife.—*n.* **ter'ma-gan-cy.**

ter-mi-na-ble (tûr'mĭ-nȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being limited or ended; ending at a given time.

ter-mi-nal (tûr'mĭ-năl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the end or boundary; **2,** pertaining to a fixed length of time:—*n.* **1,** a limit or boundary; an end; **2,** the end of a railroad line, including the station, switches, etc.; **3,** one end of an electrical circuit; **4,** usually in *pl.,* charges for handling freight at terminals.

ter-mi-nate (tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v.t.* **1,** to limit or bound; **2,** to bring to an end; finish:—*v.i.* **1,** to be limited or bounded; **2,** to come to an end.—*adj.* **ter'mi-na-tive.**—*n.* **ter"mi-na'tion.**

ter-mi-nol-o-gy (tûr"mĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* terminologies (-jĭz)], the special or technical expressions used in a science, art, or business.—*adj.* **ter"mi-no-log'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ter"mi-no-log'i-cal-ly.**

ter-mi-nus (tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* termini (-nī)], **1,** a limit or boundary; **2,** an end of a railway line.

ter-mite (tûr'mīt), *n.* any of numerous species of destructive, pale-

colored, social insects found especially in the tropics; the white ant.

tern (tûrn), *n* any of a family of swimming sea birds resembling gulls, having long wings and a slim, straight bill.

ter-na-ry (tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** proceeding by, or consisting of, threes; **2,** in chemistry, consisting of three elements, atoms, etc.:—*n.* [*pl.* ternaries (-rĭz)], **1,** the number three; **2,** three things together.

ter-nate (tûr'nāt), *adj.* arranged in threes, or consisting of threes, as leaves.

ter-race (tĕr'ăs), *n.* **1,** a raised level space or platform of earth with sloping sides; **2,** one of the sides of such a space and the raised space collectively; **3,** the flat roof of an Oriental or Spanish house; **4,** a row of houses set along the top of a bank or slope: often used in naming a short street or row of houses:—*v.t.* to form into, or supply with, a terrace or terraces, as a lawn.

ter-ra cot-ta (tĕr'ȧ kŏt'ȧ), **1,** pottery of baked clay or earth, esp. that of a reddish or yellowish brown; **2,** hence, a reddish or yellowish brown color.

ter-ra-pin (tĕr'ȧ-pĭn), *n.* any of several North American fresh-water turtles used as food; also, the flesh of these turtles as a table dish.

ter-rene (tĕ-rēn'), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to the earth; earthy; **2,** mundane.

ter-res-tri-al (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or consisting of, earth or land, in distinction to water; **2,** belonging to the earth; not celestial; **3,** existing on land.—*adv.* **ter-res'tri-al-ly.**

ter-ret (tĕr'ĕt), *n.* one of the rings on a harness pad, through which the driving reins pass (see *harness*, illus.).

ter-ri-ble (tĕr'ĭ-bl), *adj.* exciting or causing fear or awe; dreadful; appalling.—*n.* **ter'ri-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ter'ri-bly.**

ter-ri-er (tĕr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* any of several breeds of small, intelligent dogs, used as pets, for killing rats, etc.

ter-rif-ic (tĕ-rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* such as to cause fear or terror; alarming; dreadful; as, a *terrific* explosion.—*adv.* **ter-rif'i-cal-ly.**

ter-ri-fy (tĕr'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to fill with terror; frighten thoroughly.

ter-ri-to-ri-al (tĕr"ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a given region of land, esp. to a division of a national domain; as, *territorial* disputes; **2,** limited to a particular district; as, *territorial* laws: **Territorial,** pertaining to the Territories of the U. S.:—*n.* a soldier enrolled in the territorial defense, or home reserves.—*adv.* **ter"ri-to'ri-al-ly.**—*n.* **ter'ri-to"ri-al'i-ty.**

ter-ri-to-ry (tĕr'ĭ tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* territories (-rĭz)], **1,** a large tract of land; region; district; **2,** the entire extent of land and water under the control of one ruler or government; as, British *territory:* **Territory,** in the U. S., a region or portion of the country not yet admitted into the Union as a State, but having a temporary government.

ter-ror (tĕr'ẽr), *n.* **1,** extreme fear; fright; **2,** a cause of extreme fear.

ter-ror-ist (tĕr'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* one who governs by violent methods which arouse fear; esp., one of the revolutionary party during the Reign of Terror in France.—*adj.* **ter"ror-is'tic.**—*n.* **ter'ror-ism.**

ter-ror-ize (tĕr'ẽr-īz), *v.t.* **1,** to make timid by fear; put into a state of extreme fear; **2,** to force by intimidation.—*n.* **ter'ror-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **ter'ror-iz"er.**

terse (tûrs), *adj.* concise or brief; short; exactly to the point; as, a *terse* style of writing.—*adv.* **terse'ly.**—*n.* **terse'ness.**

ter-tian (tûr'shăn), *adj.* occurring every other day, as certain fevers:—*n.* fever returning every other day.

ter-ti-a-ry (tûr'shĭ-ă-rĭ; tûr'shȧ-rĭ), *adj.* third in order of time or rank.

tes-sel-late (tĕs'ĕ-lāt), *v.t.* to lay off in, or inlay with, squares or checkers, as a tiled floor.—*n.* **tes"sel-la'tion.**

test (tĕst), *n.* **1,** a close examination or a decisive trial; **2,** a touchstone or standard; **3,** in chemistry, an experiment for discovering the presence of any particular substance in a compound:—*v.t.* **1,** to put to the proof; **2,** in chemistry, to try to find a particular substance in; as, to *test* rice for starch; **3,** to refine, as minerals.—*n.* **test'er.**

tes-ta-ment (tĕs'tȧ-mĕnt), *n.* a written document in which a person provides for the disposing of his property after his death: usually in the phrase *last will and testament:* **Testament, 1,** either of the two main parts of the Bible; as, the Old *Testament;* **2,** a book containing the New Testament.

tes-ta-men-ta-ry (tĕs"tȧ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to a will, or the administration or settlement of a will; as, letters *testamentary.*

tes-tate (tĕs'tāt), *adj.* having left a will; as, he died *testate.*

tes-ta-tor (tĕs-tā'tẽr), *n.* a man who leaves a valid will at his death.—*n. fem.* **tes-ta'trix.**

²tes-ter (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* a flat canopy or covering, as over a pulpit or tomb; esp., a canopy on a bed.

tes-ti-fy (tĕs'tĭ-fī), *v.i.* **1,** to bear witness; **2,** to declare under oath before a court of law; **3,** to make a charge or a protest: with *against;* **4,** to serve as evidence; as, his works *testify* to his industry:—*v.t.* to declare solemnly on oath; bear witness to.—*n.* **tes'ti-fi"er.**

tes-ti-mo-ni-al (tĕs"tĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *n.* **1,** a writing or certificate regarding one's character, ability, etc.; **2,** a token of respect, of acknowledgment of services, or the like, presented to, or established in memory of, a person.

tes-ti-mo-ny (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* testimonies (-nĭz)], **1,** a statement made to establish or prove some fact; **2,** in law, a spoken or written declaration furnished by a witness under oath; **3,** often in *pl.,* the Scriptures.

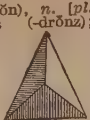
tes-ty (tĕs'tĭ), *adj.* peevish; easily angered.—*adv.* **tes'ti-ly.**—*n.* **tes'ti-ness.**

tet-a-nus (tĕt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* an acute and usually fatal disease causing muscular spasms: called *lockjaw* when confined to the muscles of the lower jaw.

tête-à-tête (tāt"ȧ-tāt'; tĕ"tȧ-tât'), *n.* [*pl.* tête-à-têtes (-tāts')], **1,** a private conversation between two persons; **2,** a short sofa or couch with an S-shaped back, on which two persons can sit facing each other:—*adj.* face to face; confidential: **tête à tête, 1,** face to face; **2,** privately; confidentially.

teth-er (tĕth'ĕr), *n.* **1,** a rope to fasten an animal; **2,** hence, scope; authority: —*v.t.* to tie with a rope or chain.

tet-ra-he-dron (tĕt'rə-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* tetrahedrons (-drŏnz); tetrahedra (-drə)], a solid figure bounded by four triangular plane surfaces, as a three-sided pyramid.—*adj.* **tet'ra-he'dral.**


TETRAHEDRON

tet-ram-e-ter (tĕt-răm'ə-tĕr), *n.* a verse consisting of four measures.

te-trarch (tē'trärk; tĕt'rärk), *n.* **1,** a Roman governor whose authority extended over the fourth part of a province; **2,** an inferior prince or king; **3,** in ancient Greece, an inferior officer in the army.—*n.* **tet'rarch-y.**

tet-ter (tĕt'ĕr), *n.* a skin disease marked by itching and redness; eczema.

Teu-ton (tū'tŏn), *n.* **1,** a member of any Teutonic nation, ancient or modern; **2,** loosely, a German.

Teu-ton-ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** designating, or pertaining to, a group of peoples including the ancient Goths, Scandinavians, Anglo-Saxons, Germans, etc., inhabiting central and northern Europe, or the modern descendants of these peoples; **2,** designating, or pertaining to, the group of languages spoken by these peoples, as German, Dutch, English, etc.—*n.* the group of languages spoken by these peoples.

text (tĕkst), *n.* **1,** the printed or written words of a book, treatise, poem, play, etc.; the original words of an author; **2,** a verse of Scripture forming the subject of a sermon; **3,** the main body of any piece of written or printed matter; the printed part of a book in distinction from the illustrations, notes, etc.

text-book (tĕkst'bo͝ok"), *n.* a standard book of instruction.

tex-tile (tĕks'tĭl), *adj.* pertaining to weaving:—*n.* woven goods, such as cotton and wool.

tex-tu-al (tĕks'tū-ăl), *adj.* **1,** serving for a text, or topic; **2,** pertaining to, or contained in, the printed or written words of a book or manuscript; as, *textual* criticism; a *textual* inaccuracy.—*adv.* **tex'tu-al-ly.**

tex-ture (tĕks'tŭr), *n.* **1,** any woven fabric; hence, the structure of a woven fabric; the arrangement of threads making up a fabric; as, a cloth of close *texture;* **2,** the way in which the small particles of a substance are united; as, the granular *texture* of granite.

tha-ler (tä'lĕr), *n.* [*pl.* thaler], a German silver coin equal to three marks, formerly worth about 72 cents. Also, **ta'ler.**

than (thăn), *conj.* a particle used in comparing; as, you are taller *than* I.

thane (thān), *n.* **1,** orig., a servant; **2,** hence, among the Anglo-Saxons, a freeman attached to the service of a lord: corresponding to a knight or baron in later times. Also, **thegn.**—*n.* **thane'ship.**

thank (thăngk), *v.t.* to express gratitude or obligation to.

thank-ful (thăngk'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** feeling gratitude; esp., feeling conscious of blessings received from God; **2,** expressing gratitude; grateful; as, *thankful* hearts.—*adv.* **thank'ful-ly.**—*n.* **thank'ful-ness.**

thank-less (thăngk'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** ungrateful; not appreciative of favors; as, a *thankless* child; **2,** not gaining gratitude; unprofitable; as, a *thankless* task.—*adv.* **thank'less-ly.**—*n.* **thank'less-ness.**

thanks (thăngks), *n.pl.* an expression of gratitude or obligation.

thanks-giv-ing (thăngks'gĭv'ĭng; thăngks'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of expressing gratitude for favors and mercies; **2,** a public celebration of divine goodness; **3,** a day set apart for such a celebration; **4,** a form of worship acknowledging the blessings received from God.

Thanks-giv-ing Day in the U. S., a day set apart each year, usually the last Thursday in November, for gratitude and praise to God for his blessings: also called *Thanksgiving.*

that (thăt), *adj.* [*pl.* those (thōz)], **1,** designating something more or less distant; as, *that* house across the street; **2,** indicating something already spoken of or considered as known; as, with *that* deep voice of his; **3,** the other, or second, of two: correlative of *this;* as, on this side and on *that* side:—*pron.* **1,** something more or less distant; as, do you see *that* over there? **2,** something already spoken of or considered as known; as, so *that* is what he said; **3,** the thing, the one, etc., characterized in a specified way by a modifier; as, hold fast to *that* which is good:—*relative pron.* **1,** who; which: used of persons or things, usually in restrictive clauses only; **2,** *Colloq.,* in, for, on, or at, which; as, the time *that* he arrived:—*conj.* **1,** introducing a noun clause serving as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb; as, he said *that* he would come; **2,** introducing a clause of purpose or result; as, work *that* you may succeed; a sound so loud *that* he was deafened; **3,** introducing an exclamation; as, oh, *that* you were here; **4,** *Colloq.,* introducing a reason: equivalent to *because;* as, I am surprised *that* he did it:—*adv. Colloq.,* to such a degree; so; as, he is about *that* high.

thatch (thăch), *n.* a roof or covering made of straw, reeds, or the like:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a roof of straw, reeds, or the like.—*n.* **thatch'er.**—*adj.* **thatch'y.**

thaw (thô), *v.i.* **1,** to melt or become liquid, as ice or snow; **2,** impersonally, of weather, to become warm enough to melt ice and snow; **3,** to become milder or more genial:—*v.t.* to cause to melt or dissolve:—*n.* **1,** the melting of ice or snow by temperature above the freezing point; **2,** a state of weather when ice and snow melt.

1the (*thē* when unaccented before a consonant, as in *the cat; thē* or *thĭ* before a vowel, as in *the ear; thē* when emphatic or alone), *definite article,* used before a common noun which names a specific or known object, or to limit the application of a noun to one certain object.

2the (*thē*), *adv.* by however much; also, by so much: the two meanings often being used correlatively before comparatives; as, *the* sooner, *the* better.

the-a-ter (thē'ə-tĕr), *n.* **1,** a public building where plays or dramatic performances are given; **2,** a place resembling a theater, as a music hall; **3,** the field of dramatic art. Also, **the'a-tre.**

the-at-ri-cal (thē-ăt′rĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to a theater, a dramatic performance, or actors; **2,** suitable in style or manner for the stage; **3,** resembling the manner of actors; **4,** hence, affectedly emotional:—*n.*, in *pl.*, a dramatic performance, esp. by amateurs. Also, *adj.* **the-at′ric.**—*adv.* **the-at′ri-cal-ly.**—*n.* **the-at′ri-cal-ness.**

thee (*thē*), *pron. Archaic,* **1,** the objective singular of the personal pronoun of the second person, used mainly in prayer, poetry, or in poetic prose; **2,** in some Quaker usage and in some English dialects, the nominative or the objective singular of the personal pronoun of the second person.

theft (thĕft), *n.* **1,** the act of stealing; robbery; **2,** the property stolen.

the-ine (thē′ĭn; thē′ēn), *n.* a bitter alkaloid, identical with caffeine: found in tea, coffee, and other plants. Also, **the′in; the-i′na** (thē-ī′nə).

their (*thâr*), the possessive case of the personal pronoun *they:* used as a possessive adjective.

theirs (*thârz*), a possessive form of the personal pronoun *they*, used alone: **1,** as *adj.*, in the predicate; as, whose book is it? it is *theirs;* **2,** as *pron.;* as, whose book have you? I have *theirs.*

the-ism (thē′ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the belief in the existence of a god or gods; **2,** belief in the personal nature and immanence of one righteous god.—*n.* **the′ist.**—*adj.* **the-is′tic; the-is′ti-cal.**

them (*thĕm*), *pron.* the objective case of *they*, the plural form of the third person *he, she,* and *it.*

the-mat-ic (thē-măt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the melodic subject of a composition or movement; **2,** in grammar, pertaining to a stem or root.

theme (thēm), *n.* **1,** the subject or topic of a conversation, speech, essay, etc.; **2,** a short essay or composition on a given subject; **3,** in music, a series of notes forming the subject of a composition or movement.

them-selves (*thĕm-sĕlvz′*), *pron.* the plural form of *himself, herself,* and *itself;* the emphatic or reflexive form of *they* or *them.*

then (*thĕn*), *conj.* in consequence; therefore; in that case:—*adv.* **1,** next; immediately after; **2,** at that time; **3,** later; at another time:—*adj.* existing at the time mentioned:—*n.* a time specifically mentioned; as, by *then* he was ready.

thence (*thĕns*), *adj.* **1,** from that place; as, he departed *thence;* **2,** from or after that time; as, a week *thence;* **3,** from that cause, fact, or source; therefore.

thence-forth (*thĕns″fôrth′; thĕns′fôrth*), from that time on.

thence-for-ward (*thĕns″fôr′wĕrd*), *adv.* **1,** forward from that time; thenceforth; **2,** forward from that place.

the-oc-ra-cy (thē-ŏk′rə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* theocracies (-sĭz)], **1,** the government of a state by the immediate direction of God; **2,** hence, government by an organized church; **3,** the state thus governed.—*adj.* **the″o-crat′ic; the″o-crat′i-cal.**

the-od-o-lite (thē-ŏd′ō-līt), *n.* a surveying instrument used for measuring angles and heights.

the-o-lo-gi-an (thē″ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* one skilled in theology, or the science of religion; a professor of theology.

the-ol-o-gy (thē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* theologies (-jĭz)], the study of the existence, nature, and powers of God, esp. as affecting man; divinity; the science of religion.—*adj.* **the″o-log′i-cal.**—*adv.* **the″o-log′i-cal-ly.**

the-o-rem (thē′ō-rĕm), *n.* **1,** that which can be shown to be true, and has been established as a principle or law; **2,** in mathematics, a proposition to be proved.

the-o-ret-i-cal (thē″ō-rĕt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or depending on, an abstract principle; ideal; **2,** based on ideas rather than on fact or experience; not practical; speculative; uncertain. Also, **the″o-ret′ic.**—*adv.* **the″o-ret′i-cal-ly.**

the-o-rist (thē′ō-rĭst), *n.* one who draws conclusions from abstract principles rather than from facts; a dreamer; an impractical person.

the-o-rize (thē′ō-rīz), *v.i.* to form theories or offer speculative explanations; draw conclusions from abstract principles.—*n.* **the′o-riz″er.**

the-o-ry (thē′ō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* theories (-rĭz)], **1,** a collection of principles giving a more or less complete and rounded view of an art or science; as, the *theory* of architecture; **2,** a statement of a supposed principle intended to explain observed facts; a hypothesis, esp. one that has been verified to some extent; as, the *theory* of the solar system; **3,** the sphere of speculation as opposed to practice; as, it sounds good in *theory,* but how will it work?

the-os-o-phy (thē-ŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* theosophies (-fĭz)], a philosophy which claims to put man into direct touch with God and the spiritual world by physical processes and extreme spiritual inspiration; esp., a modern belief embodying many doctrines found in Brahmanism and Buddhism, including that of reincarnation.—*n.* **the-os′o-phist.**—*adj.* **the″o-soph′ic; the″o-soph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **the″o-soph′i-cal-ly.**

ther-a-peu-tic (thĕr″ə-pū′tĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to healing; **2,** curative; remedial, as certain herbs:—**therapeutics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of treating diseases; therapy.

ther-a-py (thĕr′ə-pĭ), *n.* a division of medical science concerned with the treatment of diseases; therapeutics.

there (*thâr*), *adv.* **1,** in that place: opp. of *here;* as, I went *there;* **2,** in that direction; **3,** at that point or stage; as, he came to decimals and stopped *there;* **4,** in that matter, relation, etc.; as, you're right *there;* **5,** (*thĕr*), used preceding, or, in questions, following, a verb to introduce a sentence; as, *there* is time; is *there* time?

there-a-bout (*thâr′ə-bout″*), *adv.* near that place, time, number, etc.; nearly. Also, **there′a-bouts″.**

there-aft-er (*thâr-ăf′tẽr*), *adv.* **1,** after that; **2,** accordingly.

there-at (*thâr-ăt′*), *adv.* **1,** at that place; **2,** on that account; at that; as, *thereat* he ceased.

there-by (*thâr′bī″*), *adv.* **1,** by that means; **2,** connected with that; **3,** near by.

there-for (*thâr-fôr′*), *adv.* for that or this; as, we give thanks *therefor.*

there-fore (*thâr'fōr*; *thûr'fōr*), *adv.* and *conj.* for that or this reason; for that reason or purpose; as a result of that.

there-from (*thâr-frŏm'*), *adv.* from this or that place, time, cause, etc.

there-in (*thâr-in'*), *adv.* **1**, in or into this or that place, time, etc.; **2**, in this or that respect; as, *therein* you are to blame.

there-of (*thâr-ŏv'*; *thâr-ŏf'*), *adv.* **1**, of or concerning that or this; **2**, from this or that cause.

there-on (*thâr-ŏn'*), *adv.* on that, this, or it; as, rely *thereon*.

there-to (*thâr-tōō'*), *adv.* **1**, to that, this, or it; **2**, in proof of this; also.

there-to-fore (*thâr'tōō-fōr'*), *adv.* up to that time; until then; previously to a given date.

there-un-to (*thâr'ŭn-tōō'*), *adv.* thereto; to that or this.

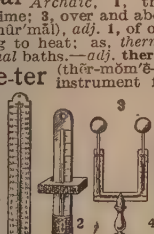
there-up-on (*thâr'ŭ-pŏn'*), *adv.* **1**, thereon; upon that; **2**, therefore; by reason of that; **3**, immediately.

there-with (*thâr-with'*; *thâr-with'*), *adv.* **1**, with that or this; **2**, at the same time; immediately.

there-with-al (*thâr'with-ôl'*), *adv. Archaic*, **1**, therewith; **2**, at the same time; **3**, over and above.

ther-mal (thûr'măl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to heat; as, *thermal* units; **2**, hot; as, *thermal* baths.—*adj.* **ther'mic.**

ther-mom-e-ter (thĕr-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring temperature changes, esp. one consisting of a glass tube of capillary bore partly filled with mercury or colored alcohol, the degree of the expansion or contraction of which, due to heat changes, is read on a graduated scale: **Fahrenheit thermometer**, one in which the freezing point of water is 32 degrees and the boiling point 212 degrees: **centigrade thermometer**, one in which the corresponding points are 0 and 100 degrees.—*adj.* **ther"mo-met'ric; ther"mo-met'ri-cal.**



THERMOMETERS
1, house; 2, bath; 3, air; 4, maximum and minimum; 5, horticultural, for soil.

ther-mo-stat (thûr'mō-stăt), *n.* an automatic apparatus for regulating temperature.

the-sau-rus (thē-sô'rŭs), *n.* [*pl.* thesauri (-rī)], **1**, a place where treasure is kept; **2**, hence, a lexicon or dictionary.

these (*thēz*), plural of the demonstrative adjective and pronoun *this*; as, *these* girls are pretty; give me *these*: opp. of *those*.

the-sis (thē'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* theses (-sēz)], **1**, something laid down or stated; esp., a proposition advanced by a person who undertakes to support it by argument; **2**, a long essay, based on original research work, and offered by a candidate for an advanced degree; **3**, in logic, a statement not proved, but assumed as a premise.

thews (thūz), *n.pl.* muscles; sinews; hence, muscular power or strength.

they (*thā*), *personal pron.* **1**, the nominative plural of the pronouns *he*, *she*, or *it*; **2**, people in general; men; as, *they* say.

thick (thĭk), *adj.* **1**, large in diameter; coarse, as a wire or stem; **2**, relatively deep or extensive from one surface to its opposite; as, a *thick* book; **3**, of compact or dense texture, consistency, or the like; as, *thick* glue; **4**, close together; abundant; as, the weeds are *thick*; also, closely set or occupied; **5**, frequent; **6**, stupid; dull; as, a *thick* mind; **7**, not clear; muddy; foggy; as, the air was *thick* with smoke; **8**, muffled; dull, as sounds: opp. of *thin*; **9**, *Colloq.*, extremely friendly or intimate; as, she's too *thick* with Mary:—*adv.* close together; following closely or quickly; as, the blows came *thick* and fast:—*n.* **1**, the thickest part of anything; as, the *thick* of the thumb; **2**, the most intense moment; the place where action is liveliest; as, the *thick* of the combat.—*adv.* **thick'ly.**—*n.* **thick'ness.**—*adj.* **thick'ish.**

thick-en (thĭk'n), *v.t.* **1**, to make less thin or slender; **2**, to make dense; as, to *thicken* gravy with flour; **3**, to set more closely:—*v.i.* **1**, to become more dense or closer together, as trees; **2**, to become dark; as, night *thickens*; **3**, to lose thinness.

thick-en-ing (thĭk'n-ĭng), *n.* something added to a liquid mass to make it more dense; as, flour or cornstarch is used as *thickening* for soups, sauces, etc.

thick-et (thĭk'ĕt), *n.* a dense growth of tangled underbrush, trees, etc.

thick-set (thĭk'sĕt"), *adj.* **1**, closely planted; **2**, having a short, stout body; as, a *thickset* man:—*n.* **1**, a close, thick hedge; **2**, a dense growth of trees and bushes.

thief (thēf), *n.* [*pl.* thieves (thēvz)], one who steals or robs, esp. by stealth.

thieve (thēv), *v.t.* to steal; rob by stealth:—*v.i.* to practice stealing.—*adj.* **thiev'ish.**—*adv.* **thiev'ish-ly.**—*n.* **thiev'ish-ness.**

thiev-er-y (thēv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* thieveries (-ĭz)], act or habit of stealing.

thigh (thī), *n.* the muscular part of the leg between the knee and the body.

thill (thĭl), *n.* either of the two shafts of a cart or carriage.

thim-ble (thĭm'bl), *n.* **1**, a metal cap to protect the finger in sewing; **2**, anything shaped like a thimble: **3**, an iron ring belonging to a sail, fitted to receive a rope.

thim-ble-ber-ry (thĭm'bl-bĕr"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* thimbleberries (-ĭz)], an American raspberry with thimble-shaped fruit.

thin (thĭn), *adj.* **1**, small in diameter; fine; slim; slender, as a wire or stem; **2**, having little extent between two opposite surfaces; of little thickness; as, a *thin* board; **3**, transparent; sheer; as, *thin* muslin; **4**, hence, easily seen through; slight; shallow; **5**, lacking density; rarefied; as, *thin* air; **6**, high-pitched, shrill; faint; as, a *thin* voice; **7**, lacking roundness or plumpness of figure; gaunt; **8**, scanty; lacking substance or vigor; as, *thin* blood; **9**, clear, as sound: opp. of *thick*:—*v.t.* **1**, to make thin or less dense; **2**, to reduce in numbers:—*v.i.* to become less dense or numerous.—*adv.* **thin'ly.**—*n.* **thin'ness.**

thine (*thīn*), *Archaic* or *Poetic* (except in the speech of Friends), a possessive

form of the personal pronoun *thou*, used: **1**, alone: **a**, as *adj.*, in the predicate; as, whose hat is this? it is *thine*; **b**, as *pron.*; as, whose hat hast thou? I have *thine*; **2**, as attributive *adj.* before an initial vowel or *h*; as, *thine* own self; guard *thine* honor.

thing (thĭng), *n.* **1**, that which is, or may be made, an object of thought; any concrete entity which may be perceived through the senses, as a house, mountain, etc.; **2**, that which exists as an abstract conception, or ideal, or in the imagination, as virtue, a fairy, etc.; **3**, a particular fact, course, or affair; as, this *thing* must not occur again; **4**, a person or animal: often a term of pity, sympathy, affection, or contempt: as, he, poor *thing;* **5**, *Rare*, bit; degree; whit: usually compounded, with an adverbial force, with *any*, *no*, or *some*; as, she was some*thing* better today; **6**, in *pl.*, wraps: personal possessions, as property or baggage.

think (thĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thought (thôt), *p.pr.* think'ing], **1**, to exercise the mind with ideas, conceptions, inferences, judgments, etc.; **2**, to meditate; muse; ponder; **3**, to bring something before the mind: often with *of*; **4**, to have an opinion or judgment; as, he *thinks* well of you; **5**, to purpose, plan, or intend; as, I had not *thought* of going until tomorrow:—*v.t.* **1**, to occupy the mind with: imagine; conceive; **2**, to review or examine mentally; **3**, to hold as an opinion; as, you may *think* what you please.—*adj.* **think'a-ble.**—*n.* **think'er.**

third (thûrd), *adj.* **1**, next in order after the second: the ordinal of *three;* **2**, designating one of the three equal parts of anything:—*n.* **1**, the quotient of one divided by three; **2**, one of the three equal parts of anything; **3**, in music: **a**, the interval between any tone in a diatonic scale and the tone next but one above it; **b**, the second number of a common chord or triad.—*adv.* **third'ly.**

thirst (thûrst), *n.* **1**, the desire for drink; **2**, a great craving, as for liquor; **3**, hence, eager wish; as, a *thirst* for knowledge: —*v.i.* **1**, to desire drink; **2**, hence, to be eager; as, to *thirst* for revenge.

thirst-y (thûrs'tĭ), *adj.* **1**, feeling desire for drink; **2**, eager; **3**, without moisture; parched.—*adv.* **thirst'i-ly.**—*n.* **thirst'i-ness.**

thir-teen (thûr'tēn'; thûr"tēn'), *adj.* composed of ten plus three:—*n.* the number consisting of ten and three.—*adj.* and *n.* **thir'teenth".**

thir-ty (thûr'tĭ), *adj.* composed of three times ten, or of twenty-nine plus one:—*n.* [*pl.* thirties (-tĭz)], the number consisting of three tens.—*adj.* and *n.* **thir'ti-eth.**

this (thĭs), *adj.* [*nl.* these (thēz)], **1**, designating that which is near in space, time, or the like; as, take *this* letter; **2**, indicating something just mentioned or about to be mentioned; as, *this* little problem; **3**, the first of two: correlative of *that;* as, *this* girl and that boy:—*pron.* **1**, the thing present or near; as, *this* is my house; **2**, the thing just mentioned or to be mentioned; as, *this* is what I think: **this and that**, a variety of things.

this-tle (thĭs'l), *n.* any of various plants of the aster family, with a prickly stem and leaves.—*adj.* **this'tly.**

thith-er (thĭth'ẽr), *adv.* **1**, to that place; in that direction; **2**, to that end.

thith-er-ward (thĭth'ẽr-wẽrd), *adv.* in that direction; toward that place. Also, **thith'er-wards.**

thole (thōl), *n.* a pin used in a boat as a rowlock to keep the oar in place: commonly called *tholepin.*

thong (thông), *n.* **1**, a thin leather strap or string for fastening something; **2**, the lash of a whip.

tho-rac-ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the thorax, or part of the body between the neck and the abdomen.

tho-rax (thō'răks), *n.* **1**, in the human body, the chest, containing the heart, lungs, etc.; **2**, in insects, the middle of the three main sections of the body.

tho-ri-um (thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* a rare, grayish, metallic element: **thorium oxide**, a white, earthy compound used in manufacturing gas mantles.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* **1**, a prickle, spine, or sharp point, as on a plant or an animal; **2**, any tree or shrub bearing thorns; **3**, hence, anything that annoys; worry.—*adj.* **thorn'y.**—*n.* **thorn'i-ness.**

thorn ap-ple a poisonous weed belonging to the nightshade family; the Jimson weed.

thor-ough (thûr'ō), *adj.* **1**, going on to the end; finished; complete; **2**, accurate; as, *thorough* scholarship. Also, **thor'o.** —*adv.* **thor'ough-ly.**—*n.* **thor'ough-ness.**

thor-ough bass loosely, the science of harmony; also, a system, formerly used, of writing a bass voice part with one or more numerals under the notes, to show the general nature of the harmony.

thor-ough-bred (thûr'ō-brĕd"), *adj.* **1**, of pure and unmixed breed; as, a *thoroughbred* horse; **2**, well brought up; accomplished; polished; **3**, high-spirited:—*n.* **1**, an animal of pure breed; **2**, *Colloq.*, a person of fine breeding.

thor-ough-fare (thûr'ō-fâr"), *n.* **1**, a street, road, or passage open at both ends; **2**, the right or possibility of using such a route; as, no *thoroughfare.*

thor-ough-go-ing (thûr'ō-gō"ĭng), *adj.* going to all lengths; complete; as, a *thoroughgoing* search.

those (thōz), plural of the demonstrative pronoun and adjective *that;* as, *those* books are hers: opp. of *these.*

thou (thou), *pron.* [*nom.* thou, *poss.* thy (thī) or thine (thīn), *obj.* thee (thē); *pl.* ye (yē) or you (yo͞o)], *Archaic* or *Poetic*, nominative singular of the personal pronoun of the second person; you.

though (thō), *conj.* **1**, granting that; notwithstanding the fact that; as, I shall go, *though* it is late; **2**, even if; as, *though* he go, I will stay; **3**, and yet; still; as, I will go, *though* I am not well:—*adv.* nevertheless; however. Also, **tho.**

thought (thôt), *n.* **1**, the act or process of mental activity; meditation; reflection; **2**, that which the mind conceives, considers, remembers, or imagines; an idea; conception; memory; recollection; intention; **3**, the capacity or function of conceiving and reasoning; intellect; as, man is endowed with the power of *thought;* **4**, concern; care; worry; as, take *thought* for the morrow; **5**, a way of thinking, or group of ideas or beliefs, charac-

teristic of a period, nation, class, society, or the like; as, modern *thought*.—*adj.* **thought'-ful.**—*adv.* **thought'ful-ly.**—*n.* **thought'ful-ness.**—*adj.* **thought'less.**—*adv.* **thought'less-ly.**—*n.* **thought'less-ness.**

²thought (thôt), past tense and past participle of the verb *think*.

thou-sand (thou'zănd), *adj.* **1,** consisting of ten times one hundred; **2,** indefinitely great in number:—*n.* **1,** the number consisting of ten hundreds; **2,** indefinitely, a large number; as, *thousands* of people.—*adj.* and *n.* **thou'sandth.**

thral-dom (thrôl'dŭm), *n.* serfdom or slavery; a condition of bondage. Also, **thrall'dom.**

thrall (thrôl), *n.* **1,** a slave or serf; **2,** thraldom or bondage; as, held in *thrall*.

thrash (thrăsh), *v.t.* **1,** (preferably, *thresh*), to beat out (grain) from the hull or husk; **2,** to arrive at by repeated effort; as, to *thrash* out a problem; **3,** to beat or flog soundly:—*v.i.* **1,** (preferably, *thresh*), to beat out grain; **2,** *Collog.*, to move violently: often with *about*. Also, **thresh.**

thrash-er (thrăsh'ẽr), *n.* **1,** (usually, *thresher*), one who or that which beats out grain; a threshing machine; **2,** (also, *thresher*), a large shark with the upper lobe of the tail as long as the rest of the body.

thread (thrĕd), *n.* **1,** a thin, twisted cord of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance; **2,** a filament, as of glass or metal; a fiber; **3,** something running through and connecting the parts of anything; as, the *thread* of a story; **4,** the spiral ridge of a screw or nut:—*v.t.* **1,** to provide with a thread, or something like a thread; **2,** to put a thread through, as a needle; **3,** to string, as beads; **4,** to pass or pierce through; make (one's way) with difficulty; as, to *thread* a narrow street.—*n.* **thread'er.**—*adj.* **thread'y.**

thread-bare (thrĕd'bâr'), *adj.* **1,** worn to the threads; as, a *threadbare* garment; **2,** poverty-stricken; shabby; as, a *threadbare* appearance; **3,** hackneyed or worn-out; dull; as, a *threadbare* story.

threat (thrĕt), *n.* **1,** a menace; **2,** a warning of coming evil or danger.

threat-en (thrĕt'n), *v.i.* to be a menace; give notice of coming evil or danger:—*v.t.* **1,** to declare evil intentions against; **2,** to give evidence of, as a coming calamity.—*n.* **threat'en-er.**—*p.adj.* **threat'en-ing.**—*adv.* **threat'en-ing-ly.**

three (thrē), *n.* **1,** the number consisting of two plus one; **2,** a sign representing three units, as 3 or iii:—*adj.* consisting of one more than two: **the three R's,** reading, writing, and arithmetic, considered as the basis of education.

three-fold (thrē'fōld'), *adj.* triple; in three layers, forms, etc.; consisting of three; repeated three times:—*adv.* in a threefold manner; triply.

three-ply (thrē'-plī'), *adj.* consisting of three parts combined.

thren-o-dy (thrĕn'ō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* threnodies (-dĭz)], a dirge or funeral song; a lament in verse or music.

thresh (thrĕsh), *v.t.* **1,** to beat out grain from: **2,** (usually, *thrash*), to arrive at by repeated effort; **3,** (usually, *thrash*), to beat soundly:—*v.i.* to beat out grain. Also, **thrash.**

thresh-old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* **1,** the stone, plank, or piece of timber under a door; a door sill; **2,** an entrance; a door; place or point of entrance.

threw (thrōō), the past tense of the irregular verb *throw*.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* **1,** three times; **2,** in a threefold manner; **3,** extremely.

thrift (thrĭft), *n.* **1,** economical or careful management; frugality; economy; **2,** any of certain plants growing on mountains and the seashore, esp. those bearing heads of pink or white flowers.—*adj.* **thrift'less.**—*adv.* **thrift'less-ly.**—*n.* **thrift'less-ness.**

thrift-y (thrĭf'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** economical; frugal; saving; **2,** prosperous; thriving; **3,** growing quickly and vigorously, as plants.—*adj.* **thrift'i-ly.**—*n.* **thrift'i-ness.**

thrill (thrĭl), *v.t.* **1,** to fill with intense emotion; stir deeply; **2,** to cause to have a shivering, tingling sensation:—*v.i.* **1,** to feel deeply; **2,** to experience a sharp tingling or quivering sensation; **3,** to quiver:—*n.* a tingling, vibrating sensation; tremor.

thrips (thrĭps), *n.* **1,** any of several minute winged or wingless insects which feed upon the juices of plants; as, the onion *thrips*; **2,** also, popularly, any of various other small insects injurious to grapevines.

thrive (thrīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* throve (thrōv) or thrived (thrīvd), *p.p.* thrived or thriv'en (thrĭv'n), *p.pr.* thriv'ing], **1,** to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; **2,** to increase or prosper in any way; succeed; **3,** to grow vigorously; increase or flourish.—*n.* **thriv'er.**—*p.adj.* **thriv'ing.**

throat (thrōt), *n.* **1,** the front part of the neck; also, the passage through it; **2,** hence, a narrow entrance or passage; as, the *throat* of a cannon.

throat-y (thrōt'ĭ), *adj.* guttural, as sounds made by the throat; harsh.

throb (thrŏb), *v.i.* **1,** to beat, as the pulse, with more than usual force; palpitate; **2,** hence, to thrill, as with joy:—*n.* **1,** a strong pulsation or beat; **2,** a thrill; as, a *throb* of joy.

throe (thrō), *n.* agony; extreme pain; the keenest anguish.

throne (thrōn), *n.* **1,** the chair of state of a king, bishop, or other high dignitary; **2,** sovereign or kingly power and dignity; **3,** hence, the one invested with sovereign power:—*v.t.* to place in a position of kingly power; exalt or elevate.

throng (thrông), *n.* a multitude or great number; crowd:—*v.i.* **1,** to crowd or press upon; **2,** to crowd into; fill:—*v.t.* to come in multitudes or great numbers.

throt-tle (thrŏt'l), *v.t.* **1,** to strangle or choke by pressure on the windpipe; **2,** to shut off, as steam from an engine:—*v.i.* to choke; strangle:—*n.* a valve to control the supply, as of steam or gas, to an engine: also called *throttle valve*.—*n.* **throt'tler.**

through (thrōō), *prep.* **1,** in general, from end to end of; used of time, space, or degree; as, *through* life; *through* a tunnel; *through* thick and thin; **2,** into at one place and out of at another; as, to bore *through* a plank; **3,** in the midst of; as, to walk *through* the woods; **4,** by means of; as, *through* the influence of a friend; **5,** on account of; by reason of; as, he departed *through* fear

of being discovered:—*adv.* **1**, from end to end, or from side to side; as, to drive a nail *through;* **2**, from the beginning to the end; as, he played the music *through;* **3**, at an end; to the end or to a conclusion; as, we will put the job *through;* **4**, *Colloq.*, finished; as, I'm *through:*—*adj.* **1**, extending from one place or surface to another; as, a *through* passage; a *through* bolt; **2**, specif., transporting passengers or freight from one place to another without change of cars; as, a *through* train. Also, **thru; thro'.**

through-out (thro͞o-out'), *adv.* everywhere; in every part; as, the jewelry is gold *throughout:*—*prep.* during; in every part of; as, *throughout* the year.

throve (thrōv), past tense of the irregular intransitive verb *thrive.*

throw (thrō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* threw (thro͞o), *p.p.* thrown (thrōn), *p.pr.* throw'ing], **1**, to fling or hurl to a considerable distance; pitch; toss; as, to *throw* a ball; **2**, to put in place or over violently; upset; **3**, to put in place or spread with a quick, casting motion; **4**, to bear (young); produce: usually of animals; **5**, to direct; cast, as a glance; **6**, to cast, as dice; also, to make (a specified cast) with the dice; as, to *throw* sixes; **7**, in mechanics, to move (a pivoted bar) into a new position; also, to connect or disconnect (a gear, electric switch, etc.) by such a motion: with *in, out, over,* etc.:—*v.i.* to cast an object through the air to a distance; fling; hurl:—*n.* **1**, the act of twirling, casting, or flinging; **2**, a cast of dice; **3**, hence, a venture; risk; **4**, the distance something may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw;* **5**, the extent of movement made by a movable part of a machine, as by one connecting with a crank; length of stroke; **6**, the motion or path of a lever, switch, etc.—*n.* **throw'er.**

[1]thrum (thrŭm), *n.* **1**, in weaving, the end or fringe of warp threads left on the loom after the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads; **2**, hence, any short, loose thread, fringe, or tassel; **3**, in *pl.*, coarse, loose yarn waste.

[2]thrum (thrŭm), *v.t.* to play on or tap idly, monotonously, or listlessly; strum:—*v.i.* **1**, to play idly on a stringed instrument; strum; **2**, to drum or tap on a table, board, or the like:—*n.* a monotonous tapping or drumming.

[1]thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* any of a large family of small and medium-sized birds, often brown with light-colored, spotted throat and breast; noted for their song.

[2]thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* **1**, an inflammatory infection of the feet in certain animals, esp. the horse; **2**, a mouth disease of infants, marked by small, pearl-colored spots.

thrust (thrŭst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thrust, *p.pr.* thrust'ing], **1**, to push or shove with force; drive or impel; **2**, to pierce; as, their swords *thrust* him through:—*v.i.* to attack someone or something with a pointed weapon:—*n.* **1**, a violent or sudden push; **2**, a stab; as, the *thrust* of a sword; **3**, hence, a verbal attack; **4**, a strain tending to push a part of a structure outward or out of position; as, the sideways *thrust* of a roof on the walls.

thud (thŭd), *n.* a dull sound produced by a body falling; a thump.

thug (thu͞g; t'hu͞g), *n.* **1**, formerly, one of a band of religious robbers and assassins in India; **2**, hence, any assassin or ruffian.—*n.* **thug'ger-y.**—*n.* **thug'gism.**

thumb (thŭm), *n.* **1**, the shortest and thickest digit of the human hand; **2**, the part of a glove which covers this digit:—*v.t.* **1**, to play, as a musical instrument, awkwardly; **2**, to rub, press, soil, or wear, with the thumb; as, to *thumb* the leaves of a book; —*v.i.* to play a musical instrument awkwardly.

thumb-screw (thŭm'skrō͞o"), *n.* **1**, a screw made to turn by means of the forefinger and thumb; **2**, an old instrument of torture for squeezing the thumb.

thump (thŭmp), *n.* **1**, a hard, heavy blow; **2**, a heavy fall, or the sound of it:—*v.t.* to pound; strike or beat with dull, heavy blows:—*v.i.* to pound or throb, as the heart.—*n.* **thump'er.**

thun-der (thŭn'dĕr), *n.* **1**, the noise following a flash of lightning; **2**, any similar loud noise; as, the *thunder* of the guns; **3**, any impressive utterance:—*v.i.* **1**, to produce thunder; **2**, to send forth a similar sound; **3**, to utter violent threats:—*v.t.* to utter in a loud and threatening voice.—*n.* **thun'der-er.** —*adj.* **thun'der-ous.**—*adv.* **thun'der-ous-ly.**

thun-der-bolt (thŭn'dĕr-bōlt"), *n.* **1**, a shaft of lightning and the thunder accompanying it; **2**, something swift and terrible, like lightning and thunder.

thun-der-clap (thŭn'dĕr-klăp"), *n.* the quick, sharp, crashing noise accompanying a flash of lightning.

thun-der-cloud (thŭn'dĕr-kloud"), *n.* a dark, heavy, storm cloud which accompanies a thunderstorm.

thun-der-struck (thŭn'dĕr-strŭk"), *adj.* astonished or struck dumb, as by sudden amazement.

Thurs-day (thûrz'dā), *n.* the fifth day of the week.

thus (thŭs), *adv.* **1**, in this or that manner; as, write it *thus;* **2**, to this degree or extent; **3**, so; therefore.

thwack (thwăk), *v.t.* to strike with something flat and heavy; thump:—*n.* a heavy blow with something flat; thump.

thwart (thwôrt), *adj.* situated or placed across something:—*adv.* from side to side; obliquely:—*n.* a rower's seat in a boat, extending from side to side:—*v.t.* **1**, to oppose or baffle; run counter to; **2**, hence, to outwit or defeat; as, to *thwart* an enemy.

thy (thī), *Archaic* or *Poetic*, the singular possessive case of the personal pronoun *thou.*

thyme (tīm), *n.* any of a genus of herbs of the mint family, esp. the common species used for seasoning.—*adj.* **thym'ic.**

thy-self (thī-sĕlf'), *pron.* an emphatic or reflexive form of *thee* and *thou.*

ti-a-ra (tī-ā'ra; tē-ā'ra), *n.* **1**, the triple crown worn by the Pope; **2**, a form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians; **3**, a crownlike ornament for the head; diadem or coronet; as, a *tiara* of diamonds.

tib-i-a (tĭb'ĭ-a), *n.* [*pl.* tibiæ (-ē); tibias (-az)], the inner and larger of the two bones of the leg or hind limb, extending from knee to ankle; the shin bone (see illus. next page).—*adj.* **tib'i-al.**

tic (tĭk), *n.* a recurring, involuntary, convulsive twitching of the muscles.

[1]tick (tĭk), *v.i.* to make a slight, quick, repeated sound, like that of a clock;

—*v.t.* **1,** to mark or check off with dots or other small marks, as those used to check items or numbers on a list; score; **2,** to mark off (time) by repeated clicking sounds, as does a clock:—*n.* **1,** a light, recurring sound, as that made by a watch or clock; **2,** a tiny mark like a dot, a ✓, etc., used in checking off, or in marking something for attention.

HUMAN TIBIA AND FIBULA
1, spine of tibia
2, external tuberosity
3, inner tuberosity
4, tubercle
5, shaft
6, inner malleolus
7, fibula

²tick (tĭk), *n.* any of numerous tiny, parasitic, blood-sucking animals, some insects and some arachnids, which attach themselves to the skin of various animals; as, the horse *tick;* cattle *tick* (see illus. page 134).

³tick (tĭk), *n.* **1,** the cloth case or cover which contains the feathers or other filling of a mattress; **2,** the material of which the case is made; ticking.

tick-er (tĭk'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which makes a slight, quick, clicking sound; specif., a telegraphic instrument used to receive and print stock quotations or general news on a paper strip, or tape.

tick-et (tĭk'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a certificate which entitles the holder to certain specified privileges, such as admission, a reserved seat, transportation by rail or boat, etc.; as, a theater *ticket;* **2,** a card or label stating price, size, etc., of goods; **3,** a printed list of candidates to be voted for; as, an election *ticket:*—*v.t.* to mark by a label.

tick-le (tĭk'l), *v.t.* **1,** to touch lightly so as to produce a peculiar thrill or tingle; **2,** to please or amuse:—*v.i.* **1,** to produce a peculiar thrill or tingle by a light touch; **2,** to feel this sensation:—*n.* a peculiar thrill or tingle, or the touch causing this sensation.—*n.* **tick'ler.**

tick-lish (tĭk'lĭsh), *adj.* **1,** easily tickled; **2,** delicate to handle or achieve; as, a *ticklish* question.—*adv.* **tick'lish-ly.**—*n.* **tick'lish-ness.**

tid-al (tīd'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, having, or affected by, the tide; as, a *tidal* river; *tidal* flats: **tidal wave,** popularly, an extraordinarily large ocean wave or swell, attributed to an earthquake or other unusual natural cause.

tide (tīd), *n.* **1,** time or season: rare except in combination; as, Eastertide; springtide; **2,** the regular rise and fall twice every day of the oceans and the bodies of water connected with them; **3,** anything which increases and decreases, like the tide; **4,** a stream or flood; **5,** the natural tendency of events:—*v.i.* **1,** to carry along with the current or tide; **2,** to help (another) along; assist when needed: with *over.*

tide-wa-ter (tīd'wô'tẽr), *n.* **1,** water affected by the rise and fall of the tide; **2,** land bordered by such water.

ti-dings (tī'dĭngz), *n.pl.* news; information; a message; as, glad *tidings.*

ti-dy (tī'dĭ), *adj.* **1,** trim; neat; orderly; **2,** *Colloq.,* considerable; as, a *tidy* sum of money:—*v.t.* to make neat; put in proper order; as, to *tidy* a room:—*v.i.* to put things in order:—*n.* an ornamental cover for the back of a chair.—*adv.* **ti'di-ly.**—*n.* **ti'di-ness.**

tie (tī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tied (tīd), *p.pr.* ty'ĭng], **1,** to draw together, fasten, bind, or attach, by a cord or other bond; as, to *tie* two pieces of rope together; **2,** to fasten by means of a loop or knot; **3,** to make (a loop, knot, or bow) by fastening the ends or parts of a string together; **4,** to restrict or limit; as, his business *ties* him down; **5,** to equal in score; make the same score as; **6,** in music, to unite, as two notes, with a tie or bind, indicating that they are to be sung or played as one continuous note:—*v.i.* **1,** to form a bow or knot; **2,** to equal a score, as in a contest:—*n.* **1,** something, as a band, rope, or ribbon, used to bind, draw, or fasten together; **2,** a plank or rod used to hold parts together and to receive tensile stress; as, a railroad *tie;* **3,** something tied, as a ribbon, and used as a fastening or ornament; esp., a necktie; **4,** a restriction or limitation; as, business *ties;* **5,** a common interest which unites; as, a strong family *tie;* **6,** equality of numbers, as of votes; equality in a contest, as in a race; **7,** in music, a curved line [⁀] connecting two notes of the same pitch, indicating that they are to be sung or played as one.

tier (tēr), *n.* a row or rank, as of seats; esp., one of a set of such rows in an ascending arrangement, as in a theater.

tiff (tĭf), *n.* **1,** a fit of anger; **2,** a slight quarrel; disagreement.

ti-ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* **1,** a large, fierce beast of prey of the cat family, having tawny yellow fur with black stripes; **2,** an added and louder cheer after three cheers.—*n.fem.* **ti'gress.**—*adj.* **ti'ger-ish; ti'grish.**

ti-ger cat any of various wild cats, similar to the tiger, but smaller.

tight (tīt), *adj.* **1,** not loose; fastened firmly together; close; as, a *tight* knot; **2,** closely built; as, a *tight* barrel; **3,** fitting close to the body; as, a *tight* shoe; **4,** taut or stretched; as, a *tight* rope; **5,** not easily obtained: said of money; **6,** *Colloq.,* stingy:—*n.,* in *pl.,* closely fitting garments for the lower limbs, worn by actors, acrobats, dancers, etc.—*adv.* **tight'ly.**—*n.* **tight'ness.**

tight-en (tīt'n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become close or firm.

til-de (tĭl'dĕ; *Span.* tēl'dā), *n.* the diacritical mark [~] used in *señor, cañon,* etc.

tile (tīl), *n.* **1,** a thin slab of baked clay, stone, etc., used for roofing, floors, wall decoration, etc.; **2,** tiles collectively; **3,** *Colloq.,* a stiff hat:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with tiles; **2,** to drain by means of tiles; **3,** to guard (the door of a Masonic lodge).

¹till (tĭl), *n.* **1,** a money drawer in a desk or counter; **2,** the tray of a trunk.

²till (tĭl), *prep.* to the time of; as far as: used only of time; as, wait *till* one o'clock:—*conj.* until; as, wait *till* I return.

³till (tĭl), *v.t.* to prepare for seed, as by plowing; cultivate, as the soil:—*v.i.* to cultivate the soil.—*n.* **¹till'er.**—*adj.* **till'a-ble.**

till-age (tĭl'ăj), *n.* **1,** the act or art of tilling land; **2,** land under cultivation.

²till-er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* a lever for turning the rudder of a vessel (see *rudder* illus.); hence, any means of guidance.

³till-er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* the shoot of a plant; esp., a sucker.

[1]tilt (tĭlt), *n.* the cloth covering of a cart, wagon, boat, or the like; a canopy; awning; tent:—*v.t.* to cover, or provide, with an awning or canopy.

[2]tilt (tĭlt), *v.i.* **1,** to lean or tip; fall partly to one side; keel over; **2,** to contend on horseback, armed with a lance; **3,** hence, to argue; **4,** *Colloq.,* to rush pell-mell, as into a place:—*v.t.* **1,** to raise at one end; tip; as, to *tilt* a stone; lean; incline; as, to *tilt* a ladder; **2,** to forge or work (metal) with a heavy, pivoted tilt hammer; **3,** to point or thrust, as a lance:—*n.* **1,** an incline; **2,** an ancient mock military contest with lances or spears; a tournament; **3,** hence, any contest, as of wits.

tilth (tĭlth), *n.* **1,** cultivated land or land upon which good crops can be raised; **2,** the act or science of preparing land for crops.

tim-ber (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* **1,** the body or stem of a tree; **2,** wood suitable for carpentry, buildings, shipbuilding, etc.; **3,** a large piece of wood prepared for use in building or already in place; **4,** wooded land, as forests:—*v.t.* to furnish or construct with wood.

tim-bre (tĭm'bẽr; *Fr.,* tăⁿbr''), *n.* the quality, or tone character, of musical sound; as, the *timbre* of a violin.

time (tīm), *n.* **1,** measured or measurable duration; present life as contrasted with immortality; finite duration as distinguished from infinite duration; **2,** a definite portion of duration, whether past, present, or future; the period, or amount, of duration, required or consumed in performing an action; as, the winner's *time* was 3.01; also, a period; season; as, summer *time;* **3,** often in *pl.,* an era; epoch; age; as, in the *time* of Julius Cæsar; in ancient *times;* **4,** a definite period for some specific purpose, event, or the like; an allotted period, as the duration of human life; **5,** a definite or precise moment; as, the *time* was set as twelve o'clock noon; **6,** a portion of duration characterized by some special qualities or experiences of its own; as, to have a good *time;* also, often in *pl.,* prevailing state of circumstances; as, hard *times;* **7,** a portion of duration available for some special purpose; leisure; as, *time* for golf; *time* for reading; **8,** a system of reckoning or measuring duration; as, solar *time;* also, a system of specifying an exact moment; as, standard *time;* **9,** often in *pl.,* a case of recurrence or repetition; renewal of an action, or addition of a number to itself; as, ten is five *times* two; **10,** indefinite duration; lapse of time; as, such building will not stand the test of *time;* **11,** in music: **a,** the arrangement of the rhythmic beats of a composition into equal measures included between successive bars; as, two-four *time:* preferably called *meter* or *rhythm;* **b,** the rate of speed at which a passage or composition is rendered: preferably called *tempo:*—*interj.* in sports, a command to suspend play temporarily or to indicate that the time of play is finished:—*v.t.* **1,** to adapt to the occasion; as, I will *time* my visit to suit your convenience; begin or do at a particular season; **2,** to regulate or measure; as, to *time* the speed of a machine; **3,** to measure, as in music or harmony; **4,** to find out or record the speed of, as a sprinter.

time–hon-ored (tīm'-ŏn''ẽrd), *adj.* respected or reverenced because of age or long usage.

time-keep-er (tīm'kēp''ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which keeps time, as a watch; **2,** one who records the working time of employees; **3,** one who notes and gives the time in any sport or game.

time-ly (tīm'lĭ), *adj.* seasonable; opportune; suitable to the moment or occasion.—*n.* **time'li-ness.**

time-piece (tīm'pēs''), *n.* any instrument that measures or records the time; esp., a clock or watch.

time-serv-er (tīm'sûr''vẽr), *n.* one who basely suits his action to a special occasion.—*adj.* and *n.* **time'serv''ing.**

time–ta-ble (tīm'-tā''bl), *n.* a systematically arranged list of the dates and hours for events; esp., a list of trains with their times of arriving at and leaving various stations.

tim-id (tĭm'ĭd), *adj.* shy; wanting in courage; faint-hearted; fearful.—*adv.* **tim'id-ly.**—*n.* **tim'id-ness.**

ti-mid-i-ty (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* want of courage; shyness.

tim-or-ous (tĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** fearful of danger; lacking in courage; timid; **2,** indicating alarm; as, a *timorous* look.—*adv.* **tim'or-ous-ly.**—*n.* **tim'or-ous-ness.**

tim-o-thy (tĭm'ō-thĭ), *n.* a valuable grass with long, round flower spikes, used for hay: also called *timothy grass.*

tin (tĭn), *n.* **1,** a silvery white, soft metal from which many useful articles are made, as boxes, cans, pans, etc.; **2,** thin plates of iron covered with this metal; **3,** wares made of tin plate:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with tin, or with tinned iron; **2,** in Great Britain, to put into tins, as food.—*n.* **tin'ner.**

tinc-ture (tĭngk'tûr), *n.* **1,** a tinge of color; **2,** an alcoholic solution of a drug:—*v.t.* **1,** to color; tinge; **2,** to imbue.

tin-der (tĭn'dẽr), *n.* any inflammable material, as rotten wood or scorched linen, used to kindle a fire from a spark.

tine (tīn), *n.* a tooth or spike; prong; as, the *tine* of a fork.

tinge (tĭnj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tinged (tĭnjd), *p.pr.* tinge'ing or ting'ing], **1,** to stain; dye faintly; **2,** to give a slight flavor or touch of something else to:—*n.* **1,** a slight degree of some color; tint; **2,** a touch; trace.

tin-gle (tĭng'gl), *v.i.* to feel or have a stinging sensation or pricking pain; as, his fingers *tingled* with the cold:—*n.* a stinging sensation or pain, as from cold or a slap.

tink-er (tĭngk'ẽr), *n.* a mender of metal pots, kettles, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to mend in a bungling way; **2,** to patch:—*v.i.* **1,** to mend metal ware; **2,** to work at anything in a bungling or careless manner.

tin-kle (tĭng'kl), *n.* a small, quick, sharp, ringing sound; as, the *tinkle* of a small bell:—*v.i.* to make such a sound:—*v.t.* to cause to give out a sharp, ringing sound.

tin-ny (tĭn'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or containing, tin; **2,** having a flat taste, as of tin; **3,** sounding like tin; as, a *tinny* piano.

tin plate thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

tin-sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* **1,** a kind of gauzy cloth covered or woven with gold and silver threads; **2,** thin, glittering, metallic material in strips or sheets, used for inexpensive but showy decoration, as of a Christmas

tree; **3**, something showy but of little value; **4**, hence, exterior show; pretense:—*adj.* **1**, made of, or like, tinsel; **2**, superficial; cheap: —*v.t.* to decorate with, or as with, cheap imitation gold or silver trimming; make gaudy.

tin-smith (tĭn′smĭth″), *n.* one who works with tin or tin plate; a tinman.

tint (tĭnt), *n.* **1**, a slight coloring; tinge; **2**, a delicate hue of a color; as, a *tint* of green:—*v.t.* to give a slight coloring to.

tin-tin-nab-u-la-tion (tĭn″tĭ-năb″ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* a tinkling sound, as of bells.

tin-type (tĭn′tīp″), *n.* a photograph taken on a thin iron plate.

tin-ware (tĭn′wâr″), *n.* household articles made of tin or tinned iron.

ti-ny (tī′nĭ), *adj.* very small; puny; wee; as, a *tiny* child.

¹tip (tĭp), *n.* **1**, the point or end of anything small or tapering; as, the *tip* of a finger; **2**, a small piece or part attached to the end of a thing; cap: ferrule:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tipped (tĭpt) or, *Rare*, tipt (tĭpt), *p.pr.* tip′ping], **1**, to form a point on; **2**, to cover the end of.

²tip (tĭp), *v.t.* **1**, to slant or tilt; raise at one end or side; as, to *tip* a chair; **2**, to overturn; cause to lose balance; as, to *tip* a person into a lake; **3**, to strike lightly; tap; **4**, *Colloq.*: **a**, to give a private hint or information to; as, to *tip* one off on the race; **b**, to give a small fee or present to; as, to *tip* a waiter:—*v.i.* **1**, to lean, slant, or fall over; as, the boat *tipped* dangerously; **2**, *Colloq.*, to give a fee or present, as to a servant:—*n.* **1**, a light tap or blow; **2**, a fee or present, as to a servant; **3**, *Colloq.*, a friendly hint; secret or advance information, as in speculation.

tip-pet (tĭp′ĕt), *n.* a neck scarf or small shoulder cape made of fur or other warm material; a muffler of wool or silk.

tip-ple (tĭp′l), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to drink (alcoholic liquors) habitually but in small amounts:—*n.* liquor.—*n.* **tip′pler.**

tip-ster (tĭp′stẽr), *n.* *Colloq.*, one who supplies private information about race horses, stock markets, etc.

tip-sy (tĭp′sĭ), *adj.* intoxicated or drunk; weak or foolish from the effect of liquor.—*adv.* **tip′si-ly.**—*n.* **tip′si-ness.**

tip-toe (tĭp′tō″), *n.* the end or point of a toe or the toes:—*adj.* **1**, being on the ends of the toes; hence, stretched to full height; **2**, stepping softly; hence, cautious:—*adv.* on the ends of the toes; hence, cautiously; eagerly:—*v.i.* **1**, to walk or stand on the ends of the toes; **2**, to step softly; **3**, to strain upward; hence, to be on the alert.

tip-top (tĭp′tŏp″), *n.* the highest point or degree; the best of anything:—*adj.* (tĭp′tŏp″), *Colloq.*, fine; without equal.

ti-rade (tī-rād′; tĭ′rād), *n.* a long, violent speech, esp. of blame or abuse.

¹tire (tīr), *n.* (also, *Br.*, *tyre*), a band or hoop of iron or rubber, on the rim of a vehicle wheel, used to strengthen it; also, a flexible tube, as of inflated rubber, fitted into a rim, as on the wheel of a bicycle or automobile, to reduce vibration or shock:—*v.t.* to furnish (a wheel) with a rim of iron or of rubber.—*adj.* **tired.**—*adj.* **¹tire′less.**

²tire (tīr), *v.t.* to exhaust or wear out the strength, interest, or patience of; fatigue:—*v.i.* to become physically weary.

²tire-less (tīr′lĕs), *adj.* unwearying; not to be wearied; as, *tireless* efforts.—*adv.* **tire′less-ly.**—*n.* **tire′less-ness.**

tire-some (tīr′sŭm), *adj.* **1**, wearisome; tedious; fatiguing; as, a *tiresome* journey; **2**, annoying; as, *tiresome* talk.—*adv.* **tire′some-ly.**—*n.* **tire′some-ness.**

tis-sue (tĭsh′ū), *n.* **1**, a woven fabric or cloth, esp. thin, transparent silk used for veiling; **2**, that which forms the structure and substance of any organ or plant; as, muscular *tissue*; **3**, any thin or delicate texture or fabric; **4**, a closely woven network, as of deceit: **tissue paper**, very thin, gauze-like paper used to wrap up delicate articles, protect engravings, etc.

¹tit (tĭt), *n.* any of various small birds, esp. the titmouse.

²tit (tĭt), *n.* a blow; tap: only in the phrase *tit for tat*, a fair return: blow for blow.

ti-tan-ic (tī-tăn′ĭk), *adj.* huge; of enormous strength; superhuman.

tit-bit (tĭt′bĭt″), *n.* **1**, a small bit or choice morsel, as of food; **2**, hence, a choice bit, as of gossip. Also, **tid′bit″.**

tithe (tīth), *n.* **1**, the tenth part of anything; esp., the tenth part of one's income given to the support of the church or to charity; **2**, a small part:—*v.t.* **1**, to grant or pay a tenth of; **2**, to impose tithes upon.

tith-ing (tīth′ĭng), *n.* the levying or taking of a tenth of one's income for the church or charity.

tit-il-late (tĭt′ĭ-lāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to tickle.—*n.* **tit″il-la′tion.**

tit-lark (tĭt′lärk″), *n.* any of several small birds resembling the lark; a pipit.

ti-tle (tī′tl), *n.* **1**, the inscription or name of a book, poem, etc.; also, a title-page; **2**, a name of dignity, rank, or distinction; **3**, a claim or right; as, a *title* to respect; **4**, the legal right to property, esp. real estate; as, a *title* to land; **5**, the paper giving such right:—*v.t.* to entitle; give a name to.—*p.adj.* **ti′tled.**

ti-tle-page (tī′tl-pāj″), *n.* that page at the beginning of a book, giving its name, author, publisher, etc.

tit-mouse (tĭt′mous″), *n.* [*pl.* titmice (-mīs″)], any of a large family of small song birds, including the chickadee, the tufted titmouse, etc.

tit-ter (tĭt′ẽr), *v.i.* to laugh or giggle in a silly, restrained, or hysterical fashion:—*n.* a foolish, hysterical giggle.

tit-tle (tĭt′l), *n.* **1**, a very small particle; an iota or jot; **2**, a mark over a letter to distinguish it in form or pronunciation.

tit-tle-tat-tle (tĭt′l-tăt″l), *n.* trifling talk; senseless chatter; gossip:—*v.i.* to talk foolishly; gossip.

tit-u-lar (tĭt′ū-lẽr), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, having, or resulting from, a title; **2**, existing in name or title only; nominal; as, a *titular* duke:—*n.* one who holds the title of an office, but does not possess the power and authority belonging to it.—*adj.* **tit′u-la-ry.**

T. N. T. *abbr.* trinitrotoluene, or trinitrotoluol: a high explosive.

to (tōō; when unemphatic, tŏŏ), *prep.* expressing: **1**, direction toward; as, the earth turns from west *to* east; **2**, approach and arrival; as, to go *to* town; **3**, progress, development, continuance, or duration as far as a stated limit; as, wet to the skin; from four *to*

six o'clock; **4**, correlation; agreement; as, to set words *to* music; seasoned *to* taste; **5**, comparison; ratio; as, true *to* life; drawn *to* scale; **6**, belonging; as, there is no point *to* that; **7**, relationship, esp. personal relationship; as, kind *to* animals; it seems *to* me; **8**, result; consequence; as, he learned *to* his cost that bees sting; **9**, opposition; antithesis; as, face *to* face; they fought man *to* man; **10**, introducing a person or thing indirectly affected by the action of an intransitive verb; as, apply *to* the cashier; **11**, introducing an indirect object; as, give it *to* me; apply heat *to* the mixture; **12**, introducing an infinitive; as, *to* err is human; we eat *to* live; fit *to* eat; **13**, used as a substitute for an infinitive; as, wait if you want *to*:—*adv.* **1**, into the usual or desired condition or position; as, the wind blows the door *to*; **2**, in a certain direction; as, they stood wrong end *to*.

toad (tōd), *n.* **1**, a tailless, leaping animal resembling the frog, which breeds in water, but in the later stages of its development lives for the most part on land and eats worms, flies, etc.; **2**, a disgusting person: often one despised for currying favor by flattery.

toad-eat-er (tōd'ēt'ẽr), *n.* a mean flatterer; one who curries favor.

toad-stool (tōd'stōōl''), *n.* an umbrella-shaped poisonous mushroom.

toad-y (tōd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* toadies (-ĭz)], a mean flatterer; one who caters to the rich or powerful for the sake of gain or favor; a toadeater:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to flatter for selfish reasons.—*adj.* **toad'y-ish.**—*n.* **toad'y-ism.**

toast (tōst), *n.* **1**, sliced bread browned by the heat of the fire; **2**, the act of drinking the health of some person or thing; **3**, one who or that which is named when a health is drunk:—*v.t.* **1**, to brown or heat at the fire; as, to *toast* bread; **2**, to name when a health is drunk.—*n.* **toast'er.**

toast-mas-ter (tōst'mās''tẽr), *n.* one who presides over the drinking of healths after dinner, or who introduces after-dinner speakers.

to-bac-co (tō-băk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* tobaccos (-ōz)], **1**, an important plant of the nightshade family, native to America; **2**, the dried leaves of this plant prepared for smoking and chewing, or as snuff.

to-bac-co-nist (tō-băk'ō-nĭst), *n.* a dealer in tobacco, cigars, etc.

to-bog-gan (tō-bŏg'ăn), *n.* a kind of long, flat sled, without runners, curving up at the front and holding one or more persons:—*v.i.* **1**, to slide downhill by means of such a sled; **2**, to slide rapidly, as if coasting.

toc-sin (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* **1**, a bell for sounding an alarm; **2**, the sound made by it; **3**, any warning signal.

to-day (tōō-dā'), *adv.* **1**, on the present day; **2**, at the present time:—*n.* **1**, the present day; **2**, this present time or age. Also, **to-day'.**

tod-dle (tŏd'l), *v.i.* to walk with short, uncertain steps, as does a child:—*n.* **1**, a walk marked by short, uncertain steps; **2**, *Slang*, a stroll.—*n.* **tod'dler.**

tod-dy (tŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* toddies (-ĭz)], **1**, a sweet juice obtained from certain palm trees of East India; **2**, a sweetened mixture of liquor and hot water.

to—do (tōō-dōō'), *n.* *Colloq.*, bustle; stir; fuss; as, a great *to-do* about nothing.

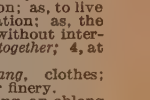
toe (tō), *n.* **1**, one of the digits of the foot of a man, an animal, or a bird; **2**, the front of the foot, or of a stocking or other foot covering; **3**, the fore part of a horse's hoof; **4**, anything resembling a toe:—*v.t.* to touch, reach, or strike with the toe; as, to *toe* the mark.

to-ga (tō-gȧ), *n.* [*pl.* togas (-gȧz); togæ (-jē)], the loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.

to-geth-er (tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* **1**, in company or association; as, to live *together*; **2**, in union or combination; as, the houses were joined *together*; **3**, without interruption; as, we talked for hours *together*; **4**, at the same time.

tog-ger-y (tŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* *Slang*, clothes; articles of dress or finery.

tog-gle (tŏg'l), *n.* **1**, on clothing, an oblong button or frog; **2**, on shipboard, a bolt or pin with a groove around the middle, intended to be inserted between the strands of a rope or through a link of a chain; **3**, in mechanics: **a**, a short bar or pin, attached in the middle, as to a rope, intended to hold by being inserted through a ring and turned crosswise; **b**, a toggle joint: **toggle joint**, a joint like an elbow joint, connecting two rods in such way that force applied at the joint to straighten the rods forces their outer ends apart: used in certain presses, stone crushers, etc.



TOGGLE JOINT

togs (tŏgz), *n.pl.* *Slang*, toggery; clothes, esp. new or showy ones.

[1]toil (toil), *v.i.* **1**, to work or labor with fatigue or distress; **2**, to move with difficulty; trudge; plod:—*n.* work or effort that exhausts the mind or body.—*n.* **toil'er.**

[2]toil (toil), *n.* a trap, as a net or cord, for insnaring game; hence, usually in *pl.*, snares or difficulties.

toi-let (toi'lĕt), *n.* **1**, a dressing table; **2**, the act of dressing, arranging the hair, etc.; **3**, style of dress; also, a particular costume; **4**, a lavatory, esp. one with a water-closet. Also, **toi-lette'** (toi-lĕt'; *Fr.* twȧ'lĕt').

toi-let wa-ter a fragrant liquid, milder than a perfume.

toil-some (toil'sŭm), *adj.* **1**, laborious or tiresome; wearisome; **2**, working hard; as, the *toilsome* oxen.—*adv.* **toil'some-ly.**—*n.* **toil'some-ness.**

to-ken (tō'kn), *n.* **1**, something representing something else; a sign, symbol, or indication; **2**, a memento; keepsake; as, a *token* of affection; **3**, a symbol or sign of authority, right, pledge, etc.; **4**, a piece of money whose face value is more than its real value; hence, any piece of currency, as a bill or note, similarly issued.

told (tōld), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *tell*.

tol-er-a-ble (tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being borne or endured; supportable; as, his conduct was scarcely *tolerable*; **2**, passable; fairly good.—*n.* **tol'er-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **tol'er-a-bly.**

tol-er-ant (tŏl'ẽr-ȧnt), *adj.* **1**, willing or inclined to put up with views different from one's own; forbearing; **2**, able

to take without harm large doses of dangerous drugs.—*adv.* **tol'er-ant-ly.**—*n.* **tol'er-ance.**

tol-er-ate (tŏl'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1,** to suffer; put up with; permit to exist or continue without interference; **2,** in medicine, to withstand the effects or action of, as a drug.—*n.* **tol'er-a'tion.**

[1]toll (tōl), *n.* **1,** a tax or compensation paid for some special use, privilege, or the like, as for using a bridge, highway, or canal; **2,** the right to collect a tax or compensation for such special uses or privileges; **3,** a compensation for services rendered, as a portion of grain retained by a miller in payment for grinding; **4,** in telephoning, the charge made for a long-distance call:—*v.t.* to exact. as a tax or claim.

[2]toll (tōl), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to sound with slow, regular strokes; as, the sexton *tolls* the bell; **2,** to announce, as by tolling a bell; as, "the curfew *tolls* the knell of parting day":—*v.i.* to emit a slow, regular, ringing sound, as a bell in announcing a death:—*n.* a slow ringing of a bell.

toll-gate (tōl'gāt″), *n.* a gate, as on a bridge, where toll is paid.

to-lu (tō-lōō′), *n.* a fragrant, medicinal resin obtained from a South American tree: also called *tolu balsam.*

tom-a-hawk (tŏm'ă-hôk), *n.* a hatchet used by the North American Indians in war and the chase:—*v.t.* to strike, or kill, with such a hatchet.

to-ma-to (tō-mā'tō; tō-mä'tō), *n.* [*pl.* tomatoes (-tōz)], **1,** a garden plant of the nightshade family; **2,** the red or yellow edible fruit of this plant.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* **1,** a grave or vault for the dead; hence, death; **2,** a monument erected to the memory of the dead:—*v.t.* to put in the grave or vault.

tom-boy (tŏm'boi″), *n.* a girl with boyish ways; a hoyden.

tomb-stone (tōōm'stōn″), *n.* a stone marking a grave.

tom-cat (tŏm'kăt″), *n.* a full-grown domestic cat of the male sex.

tom-cod (tŏm'kŏd″), *n.* a small, edible fish of the cod family.

tome (tōm). *n.* **1,** a large, heavy book; **2,** one volume of a work.

tom-fool-er-y (tŏm″fōōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tomfooleries (-ĭz)], nonsense; ridiculous trifling; silliness.

to-mor-row (tŏō-mŏr'ō), *n.* the day after the present day; the next coming day:—*adv.* on or for the day after today; on the morrow. Also, **to-mor'row.**

tom-tom (tŏm'-tŏm″), *n.* a drum used by jugglers or musicians in some Oriental countries. Also, **tam'-tam″.**

[1]ton (tŭn), *n.* any of various relatively large measures of weight; esp., the weight of 2,240 pounds, used in Great Britain, commonly called a *long ton;* the weight of 2,000 pounds, used in America, often called a *short ton;* the weight of 2,204.6 pounds, called a *metric ton.*

[2]*ton (tôN), [Fr.], style; dash; conformity with the fashions.

ton-al (tōn'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the character or quality of sound.

to-nal-i-ty (tō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the quality of sound in a musical composition; **2,** the principle of key relationship in music; **3,** the relation to one another of the shades of color in a picture or design.

tone (tōn), *n.* **1,** a sound or the quality of a sound; **2,** the quality of a voice; **3,** one of the larger intervals in a diatonic scale, as that from *C* to *D*; preferably called *step;* **4,** the normal or healthy condition of the body; **5,** the quality and harmony of the colors of a painting; **6,** a hue, tint, or shade of color; as, a brown *tone;* **7,** the general character or tendency; as, the *tone* of the rebuke made it acceptable; **8,** the sound of the voice as expressive of feeling; as, there was contempt in her *tone;* **9,** a condition of temper, mood, or the like; as, a reflective *tone:*—*v.t.* **1,** to bring to a required shade or color, as a photographic print, a painting, etc.; **2,** to give a particular sound to:—*v.i.* to harmonize in color; as, the wall paper *tones* with the curtains.—*adj.* **tone'less.**

tongs (tôngz), *n.pl.* any of various devices with two legs joined by a hinge, used for grasping anything; as, fire *tongs.*

tongue (tŭng), *n.* **1,** the muscular organ in the mouth of mammals, used in tasting, and also, in man, for speech; **2,** a language; **3,** manner of speaking; discourse; **4,** anything resembling a tongue.—*adj.* **tongued.**—*adj.* **tongue'less.**

tongue–tied (tŭng'-tīd″), *adj.* unable to speak clearly because the connecting membrane beneath the tongue is too short.—*v.t.* and *n.* **tongue'-tie″.**

ton-ic (tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to sounds; **2,** tending to strengthen; bracing:—*n.* **1,** the keynote of a scale or composition in music; **2,** a strengthening medicine.

ton-ic sol–fa in music, a system of notation for the scale, in which the syllables *do, re, mi,* etc., replace the usual staff symbols and the letters *C, D, E,* etc.

to-night (tōō-nīt'), *n.* the coming or present night:—*adv.* on the present or coming night. Also, **to-night'.**

ton-nage (tŭn'ăj), *n.* **1,** the weight of goods carried in a ship; **2,** the carrying capacity of a vessel; **3,** the duty or toll on vessels; **4,** the entire shipping of any port or country. Also, **tun'nage.**

ton-neau (tŏ″nō'; tŭn-ō'), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* tonneaux (-nōz'); tonneaus (-ōz')], the rounded rear section of a passenger automobile, containing the seats and entered by doors on either side; also, the entire body of an automobile of this kind.

ton-sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* one of two almond-shaped masses of tissue on either side of the throat, near the base of the tongue.

ton-sil-li-tis (tŏn″sĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils: a form of sore throat. Also, **ton'sil-i'tis.**

ton-so-ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a barber or his trade.

ton-sure (tŏn'shŭr), *n.* **1,** the act of cutting the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head, as by persons entering the priesthood; **2,** hence, the priesthood; **3,** the part of a priest's head left bare by such shaving.—*adj.* **ton'sured.**

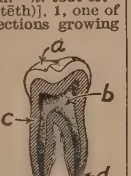
too (tōō), *adv.* **1,** more than enough: as, *too* long; **2,** also; likewise; as, he *too.*

took (tŏŏk), the past tense of the transitive and intransitive irregular verb *take.*

tool (tōōl), *n.* **1,** an instrument used in doing work, esp. one used by the hand, as a chisel, hammer, saw, etc.; **2,** a machine for shaping; **3,** one used as the agent of another: —*v.t.* **1,** to shape with a tool; **2,** to ornament, as leather, by impressing a design with tools.

toot (tōōt), *v.i.* to cause to sound, as a horn or flute:—*v.i.* to sound shortly and rapidly:—*n.* **1,** a blast on a horn; **2,** a short, repeated sound, as from a horn.—*n.* **toot'er.**

tooth (tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* teeth (tēth)], **1,** one of the hard, bony projections growing in the jaws of most vertebrates and used for biting and chewing; **2,** any projection resembling such a bone; as, a gear *tooth*:—*v.t.* to indent or form into jagged points; notch, as a saw.—*adj.* **tooth'less.**—*p.adj.* **toothed.**



TOOTH
a, enamel, covering crown; *b*, pulp; *c*, dentine; *d*, *d*, cement, covering the fangs, or roots.

tooth-ache (tōōth'āk"), *n.* pain in a tooth or in the teeth.

tooth-pick (tōōth'pĭk"), *n.* a pointed piece of wood, a quill, or the like, used to clear the spaces between the teeth.

tooth-some (tōōth'sŭm), *adj.* palatable; pleasant to taste.—*adv.* **tooth'some-ly.**—*n.* **tooth'some-ness.**

¹top (tŏp), *n.* **1,** the highest part; summit; as, the *top* of a mountain; **2,** the upper surface, side, or part, as of a table, a carriage, a shoe, or a page; **3,** the most important person, place, or rank; as, the *top* of his profession; **4,** the crown of the head; **5,** utmost degree; as, the *top* of his ambition; **6,** a small platform at the upper end of the lower mast of a ship:—*v.t.* **1,** to put a cover over; cap; **2,** to surmount; **3,** to excel or surpass; as, that *tops* his other achievements; **4,** to cut off the upper part of, as a plant:—*v.i.* **1,** to rise to a height; tower; **2,** to excel; surpass:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to the highest part; highest; as, the *top* shelf; **2,** highest in degree; greatest; as, at *top* speed; *top* prices.

²top (tŏp), *n.* a child's cone-shaped toy with a point on which it can be made to spin.

to-paz (tō'păz), *n.* **1,** a mineral often used as a gem, varying in color from yellow to blue or green; **2,** the yellow sapphire.

top-boots (tŏp'-bōōts"), *n.pl.* high boots generally having a band of leather of a lighter color around the top.

top-coat (tŏp'kōt"), *n.* a coat for outside wear; an overcoat.

top-er (tō'ẽr), *n.* one who drinks intoxicants to excess; a drunkard.

top-gal-lant (tŏp'găl'ănt; tō-găl'ănt), *adj.* situated next above the topmast of a vessel; as, a *topgallant* sail:—*n.* such a mast or sail.

top—heav-y (tŏp'-hĕv'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** heavier at the top than at the bottom; **2,** hence, unwieldy.—*n.* **top'—heav'i-ness.**

top-ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* the subject of a discourse, argument, literary composition, paragraph, etc.—*adj.* **top'i-cal.**—*adv.* **top'i-cal-ly.**

top-knot (tŏp'nŏt"), *n.* a decorative arrangement of ribbons, flowers, feathers, wool, or hair, on the head.

top-mast (tŏp'măst), *n.* the second mast up above the deck of a ship.

top-most (tŏp'mōst), *adj.* highest; at the very top or summit.

to-pog-ra-phy (tō-pŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* topographies (-fĭz)], **1,** the surface features, or a description of the surface features, of a place; **2,** the science treating of surface features; **3,** the art of making a map which shows the physical characteristics of a place.—*n.* **to-pog'ra-pher.**—*adj.* **top"o-graph'ic; top"o-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **top"o-graph'i-cal-ly.**

top-ple (tŏp'l), *v.t.* to overturn:—*v.i.* **1,** to fall head foremost; **2,** to lean forward, as if about to fall.

top-sail (tŏp'sāl"; tŏp'sl), *n.* the second sail from the deck of a ship; **top-sail schooner,** a two-masted schooner having square-rigged topsails on the foremast.

top-sy—tur-vy (tŏp'sĭ-tûr'vĭ), *adv.* **1,** upside down; **2,** in confusion:—*adj.* **1,** upset; upside down; **2,** confused.

toque (tōk), *n.* **1,** formerly, a small, close-fitting hat, worn by men or women; **2,** a woman's close-fitting hat with no brim.

torch (tôrch), *n.* **1,** a light made by burning wood, flax, or the like, at the end of a pole; **2,** a lamp on the end of a pole, to be carried in a procession.

torch-light (tôrch'līt"), *n.* the illumination given by torches.

tore (tōr), the past tense of the transitive and intransitive irregular verb *tear*.

tor-ment (tôr-mĕnt'), *n.* **1,** extreme pain; agony; **2,** the infliction of torture; **3,** that which causes pain or anguish:—*v.t.* (tôr-mĕnt'), **1,** to put to extreme pain of mind or body; torture; **2,** *Colloq.*, to tease.—*n.* **tor-men'tor; tor-ment'er.**

torn (tôrn), past participle of the transitive and intransitive irregular verb *tear*.

tor-na-do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* tornadoes (-dōz)], a violent and destructive whirlwind, in the form of a funnel-shaped cloud moving on a long and narrow path.

tor-pe-do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* torpedoes (-dōz)], **1,** a cigar-shaped, self-moving, under-water projectile, carrying explosives, which blows up a ship on contact with it; **2,** any shell or case filled with explosives; **3,** a kind of firework which explodes when thrown against a hard surface; **4,** a fish which gives an electric shock:—*v.t.* to destroy or blow up by a torpedo; as, to *torpedo* a ship.

tor-pe-do boat a small, rapid war vessel for firing torpedoes, carrying light guns and torpedo tubes.

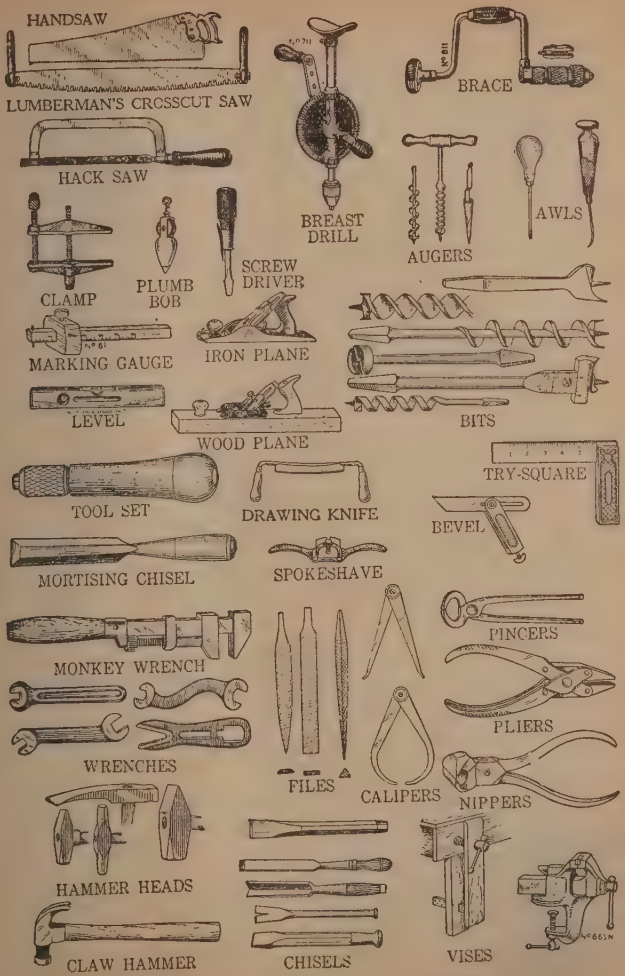
tor-pid (tôr'pĭd), *adj.* **1,** numb; sluggish; as, a *torpid* liver; **2,** dormant; as, a snake is *torpid* in winter; **3,** dull.—*adv.* **tor'pid-ly.**—*n.* **tor'pid-ness.**—*n.* **tor-pid'i-ty.**

tor-por (tôr'pẽr), *n.* **1,** loss of feeling or power of motion; **2,** dulness.

tor-rent (tŏr'ĕnt), *n.* **1,** a violent, turbulent stream; **2,** hence, any similar violent flow, as of words, objects, etc.—*adj.* **tor-ren'tial.**—*adv.* **tor-ren'tial-ly.**

tor-rid (tŏr'ĭd), *adj.* **1,** dried by the sun's heat; extremely hot; as, a *torrid* desert; **2,** burning; parching, as the sun.

tor-sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a twisting, or the state of being twisted; **2,** the force with which a twisted rod, wire, or the



COMMON TOOLS USED BY CARPENTERS

like, tends to return to its previous position. —*adj.* **tor'sion-al.**—*adv.* **tor'sion-al-ly.**

tor-so (tôr'sō), *n.* [*pl.* torsos (-sōz); torsi (-sē), the trunk of a human body; also, the trunk of a statue, esp. one without the head or limbs.

tort (tôrt), *n.* in law, any wrong, injury, or damage for which a civil suit can be brought; any infringement of civil rights.

tor-toise (tôr'tŭs; tôr'tĭs), *n.* a turtle, esp. one that lives on land or in bodies of fresh water.

tor-tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** crooked; twisted; winding; as, a *tortuous* path; **2,** not straightforward; as, *tortuous* business policies.—*adv.* **tor'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **tor'tu-ous-ness.**—*n.* **tor'tu-os'i-ty.**

tor-ture (tôr'tûr), *n.* **1,** agony of mind or body; extreme pain; **2,** the act of inflicting extreme pain or torment:—*v.t.* to inflict extreme agony upon; put to the rack. —*n.* **tor'tur-er.**

To-ry (tō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* Tories (-rĭz)], **1,** formerly, in English politics, one who opposed change in the established order in church and state: distinguished from *Whig;* **2,** in the American Revolution, one who favored continued allegiance to Great Britain; hence, often used to designate those opposed to change:—*adj.* pertaining to Tories; conservative; reactionary.—*n.* **To'ry-ism.**

toss (tôs), *v.t.* **1,** to throw with the palm of the hand up; throw upward; pitch; **2,** to lift or throw up, as the head, quickly; **3,** to put into violent motion; cause to rise and fall; as, the waves *tossed* the vessel; **4,** to disturb; agitate:—*v.i.* **1,** to roll or tumble; **2,** to be made to rise and fall:—*n.* **1,** a throwing upward; **2,** a fling, as of the head.

tot (tŏt), *n.* anything very small, esp. a little child.

to-tal (tō'tăl), *adj.* **1,** whole; not divided; as, the *total* amount; **2,** complete; utter; as, *total* darkness:—*n.* the whole sum or amount:—*v.t.* to find the sum of; add:—*v.i.* to amount to a certain sum, number, etc. —*adv.* **to'tal-ly.**—*n.* **to-tal'i-ty.**

tote (tōt), *v.t. U. S. Dial.,* to carry; transport; esp., to carry on the person; **2,** to haul, as by wagon or sled:—*adj. U. S. Dial.,* pertaining to carrying or transportation; as, a *tote* road.—*n.* **tot'er.**

to-tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* **1,** an animal or object conceived among some peoples, as American Indians, as being closely related to a tribe or clan; **2,** a carved or painted representation of this relationship, as a pole or post. —*adj.* **to-tem'ic.**—*n.* **to'tem-ism.**

tot-ter (tŏt'ĕr), *v.i.* **1,** to be unsteady on one's feet; stagger; **2,** to shake as if about to collapse; lose strength and firmness, as a building.—*adj.* tot'ter-y.

tou-can (tōō-kăn'; tōō'kăn), *n.* any of several noisy, fruit-eating birds with large, pointed beaks and bright plumage: found in Central and South America.

touch (tŭch), *v.i.* **1,** to come into contact with; strike lightly; extend the hand or an object so as to come into contact with; **2,** to perceive or know by feeling; **3,** to bring into contact; as, to *touch* his hand to his hat; **4,** to concern; affect; **5,** to refer to in a light manner; as, in conversation, to *touch* a subject briefly; **6,** to affect the senses or feelings of; melt; soften; also, to hurt or wound in feelings; **7,** to impress; affect; as, water won't *touch* this stain; **8,** *U. S. Slang,* to borrow from:—*v.i.* **1,** to be in contact; as, the two benches *touch;* **2,** to speak of a subject lightly: with *on* or *upon;* **3,** to call at a port: with *at:*—*n.* **1,** the act or state of coming into, or being in, contact; contact; **2,** the sense of feeling; sensation; **3,** the peculiar manner of execution, as in music or painting; as, the *touch* of a master; **4,** a very slight amount; dash; as, a *touch* of pepper; **5,** in football, that part of the field outside the side lines.—*adj.* **touch'a-ble.**—*n.* **touch'er.**

touch-down (tŭch'doun"), *n.* in football, the forcing of the ball through the opponents' goal.

touch-ing (tŭch'ĭng), *p.adj.* affecting; pathetic:—*prep.* with respect to; concerning.—*adv.* **touch'ing-ly.**—*n.* **touch'ing-ness.**

touch-stone (tŭch'stōn"), *n.* **1,** a kind of black stone by means of which gold and silver are tested, the streak left on the stone indicating the purity of the metal; **2,** a standard or test.

touch-wood (tŭch'wŏŏd"), *n.* decayed wood which easily catches fire and burns slowly; tinder.

touch-y (tŭch'ĭ), *adj.* irritable; peevish; easily offended.—*n.* **touch'i-ness.**

tough (tŭf), *adj.* **1,** standing great strain without breaking; not easily broken or separated; as, *tough* wood; *tough* meat; **2,** able to endure hardship or strain; **3,** strong; firm; sticky; as, *tough* pitch; **4,** hard to influence; stubborn; **5,** *Colloq.:* **a,** difficult; as, a *tough* problem; **b,** rough and bad:—*n. U. S. Colloq.,* a rough fellow; a rowdy.—*adv.* **tough'ly.**—*n.* **tough'ness.**

tough-en (tŭf'n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to make or become hard to break or divide; **2,** to make or become strong, stubborn, etc.

tour (tōōr), *n.* **1,** a journey, esp. one that begins and ends in the same place; an excursion or trip; **2,** a long journey; **3,** a circuit, as in inspecting all parts of a building: —*v.i.* to make a journey:—*v.t.* to make a circuit of; as, to *tour* the country.

tour-ing car an open, roomy automobile, usually for five persons.

tour-ist (tōōr'ĭst), *n.* one who makes a journey, usually for sightseeing; an excursionist; a traveler.

tour-ma-line (tōōr'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* a mineral that is usually black, but sometimes red, blue, green, or, rarely, colorless: often used as a gem. Also, **tur'ma-line.**

tour-na-ment (tōōr'nȧ-mĕnt; tûr'-), *n.* **1,** in the Middle Ages, a contest, or series of contests, with blunt lances and swords, by knights on horseback; **2,** in modern times, any trial of skill in sports.

tour-ney (tōōr'nĭ; tûr'nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tourneys (-nĭz)], a tournament or trial of skill:—*v.i.* to take part in a tournament.

tour-ni-quet (tōōr'nĭ-kĕt), *n.* a device for stopping the flow of blood when an artery, as in the arm, is cut.

tou-sle (tou'zl), *v.t.* **1,** *Dial.,* to pull about roughly: **2,** *Colloq.,* to put in disorder; tumble. Also, **tou'zle.**

[1]tow (tō), *v.t.* to pull or drag by a rope or line: used esp. of pulling vessels along

through the water, or of pulling wheeled vehicles or sleds behind other vehicles:—*n.* **1,** the act of pulling or the condition of being pulled; as, a boat in *tow*; **2,** anything pulled along by, or as by, a towline; **3,** a towline.

²tow (tō), *n.* the short, coarse part of flax or hemp.

tow-age (tō′āj), *n.* **1,** the act of pulling through the water by a chain or rope; **2,** the price paid for such towing.

¹to-ward (tō′wĕrd; tôrd), *prep.* **1,** in the direction of; as, to go *toward* the city; **2,** tending to (a condition, situation, result, or the like); **3,** with respect to; regarding; as, his attitude *toward* free trade; **4,** near to; close upon; as, he came *toward* evening; **5,** with a view to; for; contributing to; as, take this *toward* your supper. Also, **to′wards.**

²to-ward (tō′wĕrd; tôrd), *adj.* **1,** ready to do or learn; tractable; promising; **2,** *Archaic:* **a,** at hand; imminent; **b,** accommodating; favorable.—*n.* **to′ward-ness.**

tow-boat (tō′bōt″), *n.* a boat, esp. a powerful steam vessel, used for pulling other vessels; a tug.

tow-el (tou′ĕl), *n.* a cloth for drying anything wet, as the body or dishes.

tow-el-ing (tou′ĕl-ĭng), *n.* material from which drying cloths are made.

tow-er (tou′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a high structure, variously shaped, rising above its surroundings, and either standing alone or attached to a building; as, a church *tower*; **2,** a citadel or fortress:—*v.i.* to rise to a great height; overtop other objects; soar, as do some birds.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA

tow-er-ing (tou′ẽr-ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** very high; lofty; as, a *towering* tree; **2,** extreme; violent; as, a *towering* rage.

town (toun), *n.* **1,** any collection of houses, making a distinct place with a name, larger than a village but not organized as a city; **2,** the citizens or voters of such a place; **3,** in New England, a unit of local government of comparatively simple organization; in other states, a unit of local government more or less similar to the town government in New England; **4,** a collection of buildings, as contrasted with more or less open country.

town hall a public building containing public offices and a hall for public meetings: also called *townhouse*.

town-ship (toun′ship), *n.* **1,** a district, or unit of local government; **2,** a rural community organized as a unit of government; **3,** a land unit six miles square divided into 36 sections, of one square mile each.

towns-man (tounz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* townsmen (-mĕn)], a citizen of a town; a fellow citizen.—*n.pl.* **towns′peo″ple; towns′folk″.**

tow-path (tō′păth″), *n.* a path beside a canal or other stream along which men or animals walk when towing boats.

tox-æ-mi-a (tŏk-sē′mĭ-ă), *n.* a poisoned condition of the blood; blood poisoning. Also, **tox-e′mi-a.**—*adj.* **tox-æ′mic.**

tox-ic (tŏk′sĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or produced by, poison; poisonous.—*adj.* and *n.* **tox′i-cant.**—*n.* **tox-ic′i-ty** (tŏk-sĭs′ĭ-tĭ).

tox-i-col-o-gy (tŏk″sĭ-kŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* the science of poisons, their sources, effects, etc.—*n.* **tox″i-col′o-gist.**—*adj.* **tox″i-co-log′i-cal.**—*adv.* **tox″i-co-log′i-cal-ly.**

tox-in (tŏk′sĭn), *n.* a poison produced by secretion in animal or vegetable tissue. Also, **tox′ine** (tŏk′sĭn; -sēn).

toy (toi), *n.* **1,** a child's plaything; **2,** something of no real value; a bauble:—*v.i.* to trifle; play; handle something lovingly.

¹trace (trās), *n.* either of the side straps connecting the collar of a harness with the vehicle; a tug (see *harness*, illus.).

²trace (trās), *v.t.* **1,** to draw or sketch by means of lines; delineate; specif., to copy by following the lines of, as with a pencil on transparent paper placed over the original; hence, to chart; map out; plan; **2,** to form, as characters in writing, laboriously or with extreme care; **3,** to follow up to origins, developments, or other details; pursue; as, to *trace* a family record; **4,** to follow, as by tracks or vestiges, esp. something lost; as, to *trace* a fox:—*v.i.* to make one's way; follow a trail:—*n.* **1,** a mark, indication, or sign left by something that has passed away, or disappeared; a vestige; footprint; **2,** the mark or record made by a recording instrument; **3,** a small quantity or portion of something; as, a *trace* of poison.—*adj.* **trace′a-ble.**—*n.* **trac′er.**

trac-er-y (trās′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* traceries (-ĭz)], a fine, delicately executed design, as in carved stone.

tra-che-a (trā′kē-ă; trā-kē′ă), *n.* [*pl.* tracheæ (-ē)], the windpipe; the air tube leading to the lungs.

trac-ing (trās′ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of one who follows up or copies; **2,** that which is traced, or copied, as a drawing made by marking on thin paper over the original.

track (trăk), *n.* **1,** a mark or impression left by the foot; trace; **2,** a beaten path; road; **3,** a course or way; as, a race *track*; **4,** a set of metal rails supported by ties, for cars or trains to run upon:—*v.t.* **1,** to seek or follow by means of traces or signs left by someone; **2,** to journey across, as a wilderness; **3,** to make footprints upon or with; as, to *track* dirt; **4,** to wear into a path or beaten road.—*n.* **track′er.**—*adj.* **track′less.**

track-age (trăk′ăj), *n.* **1,** the extent or amount of railroad tracks; **2,** the right to use the tracks of another railroad.

¹tract (trăkt), *n.* a short pamphlet, usually on some moral or religious subject.

²tract (trăkt), *n.* **1,** a region or area of land, large or small; **2,** a period of time; **3,** continuance; duration; **4,** in anatomy, an entire system of related organs, or their location; as, the digestive *tract*.

trac-ta-ble (trăk′tă-bl), *adj.* **1,** docile; easily led or managed; as, a *tractable* child; **2,** easily handled or worked, as some metals.—*adv.* **trac′ta-bly.**—*n.* **trac′ta-ble-ness.**—*n.* **trac″ta-bil′i-ty.**

trac-tile (trăk′tĭl), *adj. Rare*, capable of being drawn out or lengthened; as, *tractile* metal.—*n.* **trac-til′i-ty.**

trac-tion (trăk′shŭn), *n.* the act of drawing or pulling; the amount of force exerted in pulling.—*adj.* **trac′tion-al.**

trac-tor (trăk′tŏr), *n.* **1,** that which draws, or is used in drawing; as, a farm *tractor* is used for drawing farm machinery; **2,** a small motor-driven truck used to draw loads about stores, railway stations, etc.

trade (trād), *n.* **1,** an occupation; business; **2,** a particular means of livelihood learned and engaged in, esp. along mechanical lines; **3,** buying and selling for money; commerce; **4,** persons collectively engaged in a particular business; **5,** the total amount of business transacted at one place; **6,** a deal; bargain; **7,** an exchange; as, a horse *trade*; **8,** *Obs.*, a way or course; **9,** in *pl.*, the trade winds, blowing steadily toward the equator:—*adj.* pertaining to, or carried on by, a special business or firm; commercial:—*v.i.* **1,** to conduct a trading business; buy and sell goods; **2,** to have dealings; carry on commerce:—*v.t.* to exchange.—*n.* **trad′er.**

trade–mark (trād′ẓmärk″), *n.* a mark used by a merchant or manufacturer on his goods to distinguish them from the goods made or sold by other merchants or manufacturers.

trades-man (trādz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* tradesmen (-mĕn)], one who engages in buying and selling; a shopkeeper.

trade–un-ion (trād′ẓūn″yŭn; trăd″ẓūn′-yŭn), *n.* a society of workmen in any particular branch of industry, organized to better the wages, hours, and working conditions of labor. Also, **trades′–un′ion.**—*n.* **trade′–un′ion-ism.**

trade wind a wind in or near the torrid zone, which blows steadily in the same course, or *trade*, toward the equator, from an easterly direction.

tra-di-tion (trȧ-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the oral handing down of information, opinions, doctrines, practices, etc., through successive generations, as from father to son; **2,** that which is so handed down; as, the *tradition* of King Arthur and the Round Table; **3,** an ancient custom so established as to be almost like a law; **4,** a story, often relating to historical characters, but not based on fact; any belief which owes its acceptance to habit rather than to reason.—*adj.* **tra-di′tion-al.**—*adv.* **tra-di′tion-al-ly.**—*adj.* **tra-di′tion-a-ry.**

tra-duce (trȧ-dūs′), *v.t.* to defame or slander; expose unjustly to shame.—*n.* **tra-duc′er.**

traf-fic (trăf′ĭk), *n.* **1,** business or trade; commerce; **2,** the business done by a railway, steamship line, etc., in carrying persons or goods; **3,** the passing of vehicles, persons, or animals, in a city street; as, to drive through *traffic*:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ficked (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* -fick-ing], **1,** to barter; buy or sell goods: with *in*; **2,** to do business in a mean spirit.—*n.* **traf′fick-er.**

tra-ge-di-an (trȧ-jē′dĭ-ăn), *n.* a writer or actor of a tragedy.

***tra-gé-dienne** (trȧ″zhā″dyĕn′; *trȧ-jē′-dĭ-ĕn″*; *trȧ-jē″dĭ-ĕn′*), [Fr.], *n.* [*pl.* tragediennes (-dyĕn′; -dĭ-ĕn″; -dĭ-ĕnz′)], an actress who plays in tragic drama.

trag-e-dy (trăj′ē-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tragedies (-dĭz)], **1,** a drama of which the outcome is bad, often fatal, for the hero or heroine; **2,** any work of literature of a similar character; **3,** a melancholy or fatal event; **4,** that quality of life or art which places catastrophe on a plane commanding deep sympathy and respect.

trag-ic (trăj′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, tragedy; as, a *tragic* play; a *tragic* death; **2,** fatal; terrible. Also, **trag′i-cal.**—*adv.* **trag′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **trag′i-cal-ness.**

trag-i–com-e-dy (trăj″ĭ-kŏm′ē-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tragi-comedies (-dĭz)], a play combining tragic and comic scenes and not having a fatal end.—*adj.* **trag″i–com′ic; trag″i–com′i-cal.**

trail (trāl), *v.t.* **1,** to draw or drag along behind; **2,** to hunt or follow by tracking; as, to *trail* a rabbit; **3,** to trample down into a path, as grass; **4,** in the army, to carry (a rifle) grasped near the middle by the right hand, with the barrel tilted upward and forward:—*v.i.* **1,** to fall or hang down, or extend at length; as, her dress *trails* on the floor; **2,** to follow; esp., to follow in a long and straggling line:—*n.* **1,** a track left by a person or an animal; as, a bear's *trail*; **2,** a footpath or track through a wilderness; as, a blazed *trail*; **3,** figuratively, a trace or clew; **4,** anything drawn out in the wake of something; also, the track left by something that has moved over the ground.

trail-er (trāl′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a light vehicle or sledge, pulled along behind a motor car, wagon, or trolley; **2,** a short, stiff pole attached to the rear axle of a wagon and allowed to drag on the ground, to keep the wagon from sliding back.

train (trān), *n.* **1,** a connected line of railroad cars; **2,** something drawn or dragged behind; as, the *train* of a dress; **3,** a retinue or body of servants; a company or procession; **4,** a series of connected things; as, a *train* of ideas; **5,** in radio, a series of wave disturbances in the ether; as, a wave *train*:—*v.t.* **1,** to instruct by practice; drill; discipline; educate; **2,** to aim or point at an object; **3,** to discipline or tame for use; as, to *train* a wild animal; **4,** to prepare for athletic contests or horse racing; **5,** to direct the growth of, as a plant:—*v.i.* **1,** to prepare oneself for a contest of strength or skill; drill; **2,** to instruct or discipline.—*n.* **train′er.**

train oil oil obtained from the blubber of whales and other sea animals: distinguished from *sperm oil*.

trait (trāt; *Br.* trā), *n.* **1,** a stroke or touch; **2,** a peculiar feature or characteristic; as, a *trait* of character.

trai-tor (trā′tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who is guilty of treason, or the betrayal of his country to an enemy; one who in time of war gives aid and comfort to the enemy; **2,** one who betrays a confidence or is false to a friend.—*n.fem.* **trai′tress.**—*adj.* **trai′tor-ous.**—*adv.* **trai′tor-ous-ly.**—*n.* **trai′tor-ous-ness.**

tra-jec-to-ry (trȧ-jĕk′tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* trajectories (-rĭz)], the curve described by a body moving through space, as the path of a bullet discharged from a gun.

tram (trăm), *n.* **1,** a kind of coal wagon used in mines; **2,** a railway; **3,** in England, a street railway car.

tram-car (trăm'kär"), *n.* **1,** in England, a street car that runs on tracks; **2,** a four-wheeled car on tracks in a mine.

tram-mel (trăm'ĕl), *n.* **1,** a net used for catching birds, fish, etc.; **2,** a kind of shackle for controlling the motions of a horse; **3,** anything that hinders progress, action, or freedom, as a net or shackle;—*v.t.* to hamper or hinder; shackle or bind.—*n.* **tram'mel-er; tram'mel-ler.**

tramp (trămp), *v.t.* **1,** to step upon forcibly and repeatedly; **2,** *Colloq.,* to travel over on foot; as, to *tramp* the highway;—*v.i.* **1,** to wander on foot; **2,** to walk with a heavy step;—*n.* **1,** a penniless foot traveler; vagrant; **2,** a journey on foot; **3,** the sound of heavy footsteps.—*n.* **tramp'er.**

tram-ple (trăm'pl), *v.t.* to tread under the feet; tread down, as dirt into a hole;—*v.i.* to tread heavily; hence, to tread roughly, so as to hurt or crush: with *on* or *upon.*—*n.* **tram'pler.**

tram-way (trăm'wā"), *n.* in England, a street railway; also, a road or track for heavy hauling.

trance (träns), *n.* **1,** a state in which the soul appears to be absent from the body or to be in a state of ecstatic rapture; **2,** a deep abnormal sleep from which the patient cannot readily be aroused, usually due to hysteria or hypnotism; **3,** a state of mental vacancy due to shock; bewilderment.

tran-quil (trăng'kwĭl), *adj.* calm; quiet; serene; as, a *tranquil* mind; a *tranquil* lake.—*adv.* **tran'quil-ly.**

tran-quil-ize (trăng'kwĭl-īz), *v.t.* to make peaceful or calm.

tran-quil-li-ty (trăn-kwĭl'ĭ-tĭ; trăng-), *n.* calmness; quiet; peace.

trans-act (träns-ăkt'; trăn-zăkt'), *v.t.* to conduct or manage; as, to *transact* business; also, to carry through; perform or do.—*n.* **trans-ac'tor.**

trans-ac-tion (träns-ăk'shŭn; trăn-zăk'-), *n.* **1,** the management of any business or affair; **2,** that which is done or performed; a proceeding; affair; as, a dangerous *transaction;* **3,** in *pl.,* the report of the proceedings of a society, etc.

trans-at-lan-tic (träns"ăt-lăn'tĭk), *adj.* beyond, or crossing, the Atlantic; as, a *transatlantic* flight.

tran-scend (trăn-sĕnd'), *v.t.* **1,** to rise above; exceed; as, to *transcend* belief; **2,** to surpass; excel.

tran-scend-ent (trăn-sĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* of surpassing excellence; superior or supreme; as, *transcendent* worth or ability.—*adv.* **tran-scend'ent-ly.**—*n.* **tran-scend'ence; tran-scend'en-cy.**

tran-scen-den-tal (trăn"sĕn-dĕn'tăl), *adj.* **1,** superior; supreme; **2,** in philosophy, pertaining to that which lies beyond the limits of human experience or sense impressions; **3,** vague; unknown; imaginary; fantastic; speculative.—*adv.* **tran"scen-den'tal-ly.**—*n.* **tran"scen-den'tal-ism.**—*n.* **tran"scen-den'tal-ist.**

tran-scribe (trăn-skrīb'), *v.t.* **1,** to make a copy of, as shorthand notes on a typewriter; **2,** in music, to arrange for a voice or instrument other than that originally planned.—*n.* **tran-scrib'er.**—*n.* **tran-scrip'tion.**

tran-script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* **1,** a written copy; **2,** any copy; imitation.

tran-sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* that part of a cruciform church crossing at right angles the main body of the building.

trans-fer (träns-fûr'), *v.t.* **1,** to convey or carry from one person or place to another; **2,** in law, to convey, as a right, title, etc.; as, to *transfer* a piece of land; **3,** to copy from one surface to another;—*v.i.* to proceed on a journey by changing from one conveyance to another;—*n.* (träns'fûr), **1,** the conveyance or making over of a right, title, property, etc., from one person to another; **2,** the writing or deed by which such an exchange is made; **3,** a removal; **4,** the exchange of a soldier from one troop to another; **5,** a ticket allowing a passenger to continue his passage by another route.—*n.* **trans-fer'rer; trans-fer'or.**—*adj.* **trans-fer'a-ble.**

trans-fer-ence (träns'fĕr-ĕns; träns-fûr'ĕns), *n.* **1,** the act of carrying, or state of being carried, from one place to another; **2,** a making over of a right or property to another person.

trans-fig-u-ra-tion (träns-fĭg"ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* a change of form or appearance: **Transfiguration,** **1,** the wonderful change in the personal appearance of Jesus Christ on the mount (Matthew 17:2); **2,** the festival, August 6, celebrating this change.

trans-fig-ure (träns-fĭg'ûr), *v.t.* **1,** to change the outward form or appearance of; **2,** to change or transform to something high and glorious.

trans-fix (träns-fĭks'), *v.t.* to pierce through with a pointed weapon.

trans-form (träns-fôrm'), *v.t.* **1,** to change the shape or appearance of; **2,** to change the character of; as, to *transform* water into wine; **3,** to change the heart or mind of; convert; as, to *transform* the nature of a child by kindness; **4,** to change (a mathematical expression) into another of different form without altering its value; **5,** to change (a current) from higher to lower voltage, or vice versa; also, to change (one form of energy) into another of a different type;—*v.i.* to be or become changed.—*n.* **trans"for-ma'tion.**—*n.* **trans-form'er.**

trans-fuse (träns-fūz'), *v.t.* **1,** to pour out of one vessel into another; **2,** specif., to transfer (blood) from the veins of one person or animal to those of another.—*n.* **trans-fu'sion.**

trans-gress (träns-grĕs'), *v.i.* to break a law, rule, etc.; sin;—*v.t.* **1,** to break, sin against, or violate; as, to *transgress* a law; **2,** to pass, or go beyond, as a limit.—*n.* **trans-gres'sor.**—*n.* **trans-gres'sion.**

trans-gres-sion (träns-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of breaking any law or rule of moral duty; an offense; sin; **2,** a passing beyond a limit.

tran-sient (trăn'shĕnt), *adj.* **1,** fleeting; brief; passing; as, *transient* hopes; **2,** having the power to effect a passing from one place, condition, or the like, to another; transitive; as, a *transient* force; **3,** *Colloq.,* temporary, as lodgers.—*adv.* **tran'sient-ly.**—*n.* **tran'sience; tran'sien-cy.**

trans-it (trăn'sĭt), *n.* **1,** a passage through or over; **2,** the act or process of carrying over or through; **3,** the passage of

a celestial body across the meridian of a given place; 4, the apparent passage of a smaller celestial body across the disk of a larger one, as of Venus across the sun; 5, in surveying, an instrument used to measure horizontal angles: also called *transit theodolite.*

tran-si-tion (trăn-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* 1, the passage from one place, period, or state, to another; 2, a change, as of a key in music, or of the subject of a speech.—*adj.* **tran-si′tion-al.**—*adv.* **tran-si′tion-al-ly.**

tran-si-tive (trăn′sĭ-tĭv), *adj.* 1, able to make a passage across; 2, in grammar, taking, or used with, a direct object: said of certain verbs.—*adv.* **tran′si-tive-ly.**—*n.* **tran′si-tive-ness.**

tran-si-to-ry (trăn′sĭ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* brief; continuing but a short time; fleeting; passing.—*adv.* **tran′si-to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **tran′si-to-ri-ness.**

trans-late (trănz-lāt′), *v.t.* 1, to change from one language into another; as, to *translate* French into English; 2, to interpret, or make plain, in different words; as, to *translate* one's remarks; 3, to remove to another place or position; 4, to remove to heaven without death; 5, to remove (a churchman) to another field.—*adj.* **trans-lat′a-ble.**—*n.* **trans-la′tor.**—*n.* **trans-la′tion.**

trans-lit-er-ate (trănz-lĭt′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to express or spell (a letter or word) in the letters of a language having a different alphabet; as, to *transliterate* Greek into English.—*n.* **trans-lit″er-a′tion.**

trans-lu-cent (trănz-lū′sĕnt), *adj.* semi-transparent or capable of letting light through so as to allow objects to be indistinctly visible; as, *translucent* glass.—*n.* **trans-lu′cence; trans-lu′cen-cy.**

trans-mi-gra-tion (trănz″mĭ-grā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the going from one place to another; 2, the passing of the soul at death from one body to another.

trans-mis-sion (trănz-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of passing, or the state of being passed, through or over; as, the *transmission* of telegrams, news, etc.; 2, that part of the mechanism of an automobile which transfers the power from the engine to the driving shaft.—*adj.* **trans-mis′sive.**

trans-mit (trănz-mĭt′), *v.t.* 1, to cause or allow to pass over or through; as, to *transmit* news by wire; 2, to conduct; as, air *transmits* heat; 3, to send down from one place or person to another; transfer; pass on, as a title.—*n.* **trans-mit′tal.**—*adj.* **trans-mit′ti-ble; trans-mis′si-ble.**

trans-mit-ter (trănz-mĭt′ĕr), *n.* a person or thing through which, or by which, something is sent; esp., the mouthpiece of a telephone or the sending instrument of a telegraph.

trans-mute (trănz-mūt′), *v.t.* to change from one form, nature, substance, or class, into another; as, the alchemist's dream was to *transmute* base metals into gold.—*adj.* **trans-mut′a-ble.**—*n.* **trans-mut′er.**—*n.* **trans″mu-ta′tion.**

tran-som (trăn′sŭm), *n.* 1, a crossbar in a window or over a door; 2, a window over a door or other window, set on hinges so as to swing horizontally.

trans-par-ent (trăns-păr′ĕnt), *adj.* 1, allowing light to pass through so readily that objects behind can be seen distinctly; loosely, capable of being easily seen through; as, *transparent* gauze; 2, easy to understand; evident; as, a *transparent* lie.—*adv.* **trans-par′ent-ly.**—*n.* **trans-par′ent-ness; trans-par′en-cy.**

tran-spire (trăn-spīr′), *v.i.* 1, to pass off as vapor; 2, to send out as vapor or moisture, as through the skin; 3, to become known or leak out; 4, popularly, to happen; occur; as, what *transpired* at the meeting?—*v.t.* to throw off, as vapor; exhale or breathe out.—*n.* **tran″spi-ra′tion.**

trans-plant (trăns-plănt′), *v.t.* to remove and establish in another place, as trees or people.—*n.* **trans-plant′er.**—*n.* **trans″plan-ta′tion.**

trans-port (trăns-pōrt′), *v.t.* to carry from one place to another; as, to *transport* goods or soldiers; 2, to carry away emotionally; as, he was *transported* by the music; 3, to banish from a country; deport, as across the ocean:—*n.* (trăns′pōrt), 1, the act of conveying or of being conveyed; 2, a means of conveyance; esp., a vessel employed for carrying troops, stores, etc., from one place to another; 3, a violent display of anger, rapture, etc.; as, a *transport* of joy.—*adj.* **trans-port′a-ble.**—*n.* **trans-port′er.**

trans-por-ta-tion (trăns″pōr-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of carrying, or state of being carried, from one place to another; 2, the act of banishing, or sending to another place, for crime; 3, means of conveyance; also, the charge for conveyance.

trans-pose (trăns-pōz′), *v.t.* 1, to change the place or order of by putting one in the place of the other; as, to *transpose* letters; 2, in music, to change the key of; 3, in algebra, to change (a term) from one side of a equation to the other by using the opposite sign.—*n.* **trans-pos′al.**—*n.* **trans″po-si′tion.**—*adj.* **trans′po-si′tion-al.**

tran-sub-stan-ti-a-tion (trăn″sŭb-stăn″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, a changing into another substance; a transformation; 2, the doctrine held by the Roman Catholic Church that the bread and wine of the Eucharist, or Holy Communion, are changed into the body and blood of Christ by being consecrated.

trans-ver-sal (trăns-vûr′săl), *adj.* lying or being across, or cross-wise:—*n.* a line, generally straight, that intersects, or cuts, a system of lines.

trans-verse (trăns-vûrs′), *adj.* lying or being across, or crosswise; as, *transverse* lines:—*n.* anything that lies crosswise.—*adv.* **trans-verse′ly.**

trap (trăp), *n.* 1, a device, as a snare, pitfall, or spring mechanism, to catch animals, such as game; 2, an ambush; also, a trick contrivance for betraying people; 3, a device, as an *U*-shaped or **U**-shaped bend, to seal a drain pipe with water against the return of sewer gas; 4, any of various straining or separating devices; 5, a device for throwing into the air clay disks, called pigeons, balls, etc., to be shot at; 6, a trapdoor; 7, *Colloq.*, a light, two-wheeled carriage:—*v.t.* 1, to catch in, or as in, a snare or spring; 2, to ambush or insnare, as an enemy; take by trick or stratagem; as, to *trap* a thief; 3, to furnish with a trap, as a drain:—*v.i.* to set traps for game.

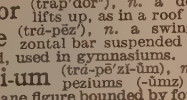
²trap (trăp), *n.* a kind of fine-grained, dark, igneous rock occurring in seams through other rocks: also called *trap rock.*

³trap (trăp), *v.t.* to adorn; bedeck: said esp. of horses or other beasts of burden:—*n.*, in *pl.*, *Colloq.*, baggage; belongings.

trap-door (trăp'dōr"), *n.* a door which lifts up, as in a roof or floor.

tra-peze (trȧ-pēz'), *n.* a swinging horizontal bar suspended by a rope at each end, used in gymnasiums.

tra-pe-zi-um (trȧ-pē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* trapeziums (-ŭmz); trapezia (-ȧ)], **1,** a plane figure bounded by four straight lines, of which no two are parallel; **2,** a bone of the wrist below the thumb.



1, Trapezoid; 2, Trapezium

trap-e-zoid (trăp'ĕ-zoid), *n.* a plane figure with four sides, only two of which are parallel.—*adj.* **trap"e-zoi'dal.**

trap-per (trăp'ĕr), *n.* one who catches animals, esp. fur-bearing animals, to obtain their pelts.

trap-pings (trăp'ĭngz), *n.pl.* **1,** ornamental coverings or harness for a horse; **2,** hence, any ornaments in dress.

trash (trăsh), *n.* **1,** that which is worthless or useless; refuse or rubbish; **2,** parts broken off, as leaves, twigs, corn husks, etc.; **3,** a worthless person.

trav-ail (trăv'ăl), *n.* **1,** the suffering endured in childbirth; **2,** physical or mental agony or severe pain; as, a mind in *travail:*—*v.i.* to suffer in childbirth.

trav-el (trăv'ĕl), *v.i.* **1,** to pass; move; go; **2,** to journey, esp. as a salesman; **3,** to move onward or proceed:—*v.t.* to journey over or through; as, to *travel* a hard road:—*n.* **1,** the act of journeying; **2,** a journey; **3,** progression of any kind; **4,** the number of persons, vehicles, etc., passing over a certain road; as, heavy *travel;* **5,** in mechanics, movement or stroke, as of a piston; **6,** in *pl.*, an account of a journey.—*p.adj.* **trav'eled.**

trav-el-er (trăv'ĕl-ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which journeys; **2,** one who goes from place to place, as a salesman; as, a commercial *traveler.* Also, **trav'el-ler.**

trav-erse (trăv'ẽrs), *adj.* lying or being across:—*adv.* (trăv'ẽrs; trȧ-vûrs'), athwart or crosswise:—*n.* **1,** something lying or placed across something else, as a communicating gallery across a building; **2,** in military use, a parapet across an exposed place, or a part of a trench at right angles to the main line of trenches:—*v.t.* **1,** to lay or place crosswise; **2,** to thwart or cross in opposition; **3,** to cross in traveling; travel or pass over; as, to *traverse* Pennsylvania:—*v.i.* **1,** to turn, as on a pivot; **2,** to walk or move across.

trav-es-ty (trăv'ĕs-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* travesties (-tĭz)], **1,** a burlesque or parody; **2,** a burlesque translation or imitation of an originally serious literary work; also, any absurd or grotesque likeness:—*v.t.* **1,** to burlesque or parody; **2,** to represent or show so as to make ludicrous.

trawl (trôl), *n.* **1,** a large, bag-shaped net used in sea fishing; **2,** a very long fishing line to which are attached many short lines with hooks:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fish with such a net or line.—*n.* **trawl'ing.**

trawl-er (trôl'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who fishes in the ocean with a trawl; **2,** a vessel used in trawling.

tray (trā), *n.* a flat or shallow receptacle of wood, metal, etc., with a raised rim.

treach-er-ous (trĕch'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* betraying a trust or a pledge; apparently good, but in reality the opposite; untrustworthy.—*adv.* **treach'er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **treach'er-ous-ness.**

trea-cle (trē'kl), *n.* **1,** the sirup obtained in refining crude sugar; **2,** loosely, molasses.—*adj.* **trea'cly.**

tread (trĕd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* trod (trŏd), *p.p.* trod'den (trŏd'n) or trod, *p.pr.* tread'ing], **1,** to step or walk; **2,** to press something beneath the foot; trample: usually with *upon* or *on:*—*v.t.* **1,** to walk on; **2,** to press or crush under the feet:—*n.* **1,** a walking or stepping; **2,** manner of stepping; style of walking; as, a heavy *tread;* **3,** in a flight of stairs, the horizontal upper surface of a step (see *newel, step,* illus.); **4,** the part of a wheel or tire that touches the road or rail; also, the parts of the road or rail touched by the wheel or tire.—*n.* **tread'er.**

trea-dle (trĕd'l), *n.* a flat piece attached to a crank and worked by the foot, by which a lathe, sewing machine, or the like, is run:—*v.i.* to operate such a device.

tread-mill (trĕd'mĭl"), *n.* a mill kept in motion by persons or animals walking on a wheel or endless belt.

trea-son (trē'zn), *n.* **1,** the crime of betraying or attacking the state or the government of the state to which the offender belongs; esp., in the U. S., levying war against the government or aiding an enemy in time of war; **2,** treachery; betrayal of faith; falseness to any trust or pledge: **high treason,** treason, the highest civil offense.—*adj.* **trea'son-ous.**

trea-son-a-ble (trē'zn-ȧ-bl), *adj.* tending to, or characterized by, falseness to pledges, friends, or country.—*adv.* **trea'son-a-bly.**—*n.* **trea'son-a-ble-ness.**

treas-ure (trĕzh'ûr), *n.* **1,** a hoard or store, as of money or jewels; abundance or wealth; **2,** something highly valued, or of great value:—*v.t.* **1,** to lay up or collect for future use; **2,** to value highly.

treas-ur-er (trĕzh'ûr-ẽr), *n.* one who has charge of receiving and expending collected funds.—*n.* **treas'ur-er-ship.**

treas-ure-trove (trĕzh'ûr-trōv"), *n.* gold, silver, jewels, or like valuables, found hidden in the earth and not claimed by an owner.

treas-ur-y (trĕzh'ûr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* treasuries (-ĭz)], **1,** a place where wealth is stored; esp., a place where public funds are kept and paid out; **2,** (also, *Treasury*): **a,** that department of a government which has charge of the public funds; **b,** the officials of such a department: **treasury note,** any of various kinds of paper money issued by the U. S.

treat (trēt), *v.t.* **1,** to handle, deal with, or manage; as, the speaker *treated* his subject cleverly; **2,** to behave or act toward; as, to *treat* others kindly; **3,** to cause to undergo a process for a special purpose; **4,** to pay the cost of entertainment for; **5,** to deal with

for some desired result; as, a doctor *treats* his patients:—*v.i.* **1,** to discuss or deal with a certain topic: with *of*; **2,** to negotiate: often with *with*; as, they were ready to *treat* with the outlaws:—*n.* **1,** an entertainment given as an expression of friendship or esteem; **2,** something which affords great pleasure; as, the opera is a great *treat*.—*n.* **treat'er.**

trea-tise (trē'tĭs), *n.* a long, formal discussion or essay on a serious subject.

treat-ment (trēt'mĕnt), *n.* conduct toward, or manner of dealing with, a person, problem, etc.

trea-ty (trē'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* treaties (-tĭz)], an agreement or contract between nations, either at the close of a war or in time of peace, for the adjustment of differences or arrangement of commercial relations.

tre-ble (trĕb'l), *adj.* **1,** threefold or triple; **2,** belonging to the highest vocal or instrumental part of music; as, a *treble* violin:—*n.* **1,** the highest vocal or instrumental part or music; **2,** a soprano singer or instrument:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become threefold.—*adv.* **tre'bly.**

tree (trē), *n.* **1,** any large, perennial, woody plant having a high main trunk or stem (see illus. page 602); **2,** anything suggestive of such a large plant, as in having stem and branches; as, a family *tree*; **3,** a piece of timber, or something made of timber and specially shaped:—*v.t.* to drive up a tree; as, to *tree* a cat.—*adj.* **tree'less.**—*n.* **tree'less-ness.**

tree fern a large, tropical fern with a woody stem or trunk

tree frog **1,** any of several tree-dwelling frogs with suckerlike pads on the toes, or with webbed feet, as the flying frog; **2,** loosely, a tree toad (which see).

tree-nail (trē'nāl"; *Colloq.* trĕn'l; trŭn'l), *n.* a pin of dry wood which swells in its hole when wet, and is thus a secure fastening for the planks of a ship. Also, **tre'nail".**

tree toad any of several small, tailless animals that live in trees, characterized by shrill, piping calls: also erroneously called *tree frog*.

tre-foil (trē'foil), *n.* any three-leaved plant, such as the clover; also, an ornament resembling it, used in architecture.

trek (trĕk), *v.i.* **1,** to pull a vehicle or load: said generally of oxen; **2,** to travel by wagon, esp. in search of a new settlement:—*n.* a journey, esp. by wagon: used esp. in South Africa.—*n.* **trek'ker.**

trel-lis (trĕl'ĭs), *n.* **1,** a kind of wood or metal network to support climbing vines; **2,** a summerhouse:—*v.t.* **1,** to provide with a lattice for vines; **2,** to interlace.

trel-lis-work (trĕl'ĭs-wûrk"), *n.* bars of wood or metal fastened together in a lattice; latticework.

trem-ble (trĕm'bl), *v.i.* **1,** to shake, as with fear, cold, or weakness; shudder; totter; shiver; **2,** to quaver, as sound:—*n.* an involuntary shaking; a shiver; shudder.—*n.* **trem'bler.**—*n.* and *p.adj.* **trem'bling.**—*adv.* **trem'bling-ly.**

tre-men-dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *adj.* **1,** exciting fear or terror because of size, force, or effect; dreadful: as, a *tremendous* crash; **2,** causing awe or astonishment; wonderful, as a feat.—*adv.* **tre'men'dous-ly.**—*n.* **tre-men'dous-ness.**

trem-o-lo (trĕm'ō-lō), *n.* [*pl.* tremolos (-lōz)], **1,** a trembling or quivering effect of tone in vocal or instrumental music; **2,** the device in an organ by which such an effect is produced.

tre-mor (trē'mŏr; trĕm'ŏr), *n.* a trembling; quivering; quick vibration, or shaking; as, the *tremor* of a leaf.

trem-u-lous (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *adj.* **1,** trembling; quivering; shaking; **2,** showing fear or timidity; as, a *tremulous* voice; **3,** marked by unsteadiness.—*adv.* **trem'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **trem'u-lous-ness.**

trench (trĕnch), *n.* **1,** a long, narrow ditch in the earth; an open ditch for draining; **2,** a deep ditch dug in a zone of battle and held as a defensive position or as a base from which to attack:—*v.t.* **1,** to cut a ditch in; **2,** to intrench, as an army:—*v.i.* to encroach: with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* **1trench'er.**

trench-ant (trĕn'chănt), *adj.* **1,** sharp; keen; **2,** forceful and clear, as criticism.—*n.* **trench'an-cy.**

2trench-er (trĕn'chẽr), *n.* a large wooden plate or platter on which food was formerly served at the table.

trend (trĕnd), *n.* inclination in a certain direction; general tendency; as, the *trend* of public opinion:—*v.i.* **1,** to have a particular direction or course: as, the coast *trends* eastward; **2,** to have a general tendency.

trep-i-da-tion (trĕp"ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** trembling or vibration; **2,** nervous alarm; fear with uncertainty.

tres-pass (trĕs'păs), *v.i.* **1,** to commit any offense; sin; **2,** to enter unlawfully upon the property of another; **3,** to intrude; encroach:—*n.* **1,** any voluntary offense against another; **2,** any transgression of a moral law; **3,** any unlawful act committed with force or violence against the person, rights, or property of another.—*n.* **tres'pass-er.**

tress (trĕs), *n.* a braid, curl, lock, or ringlet of human, esp. a woman's, hair.

tres-tle (trĕs'l), *n.* **1,** a movable frame, or horse, made of a horizontal beam and spreading legs, as for supporting a table; **2,** a strong framework of timbers or steel over which a bridge is built across a ravine or gully.

tres-tle-tree (trĕs'l-trē"), *n.*, usually in *pl.*, one of two stout bars of timber fastened horizontally to a masthead to support the crosstrees.

tres-tle-work (trĕs'l-wûrk"), *n.* a series of trestles built to support a bridge, railroad, or the like.

tret (trĕt), *n.* an allowance to purchasers to cover waste in transporting goods.

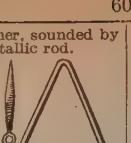
tri-ad (trī'ăd), *n.* **1,** a group or union of three; three similar things; as, a *triad* of virtues; **2,** in music, a chord of three tones, consisting of a fundamental tone together with its third and fifth.

tri-al (trī'ăl). *n.* **1,** the act of testing or putting to proof; examination; **2,** the state of being tested; **3,** an endeavor; experiment; **4,** hardship; suffering or temptation; that which puts to the test faith, mercy, patience, etc.; **5,** a judicial examination; as, a *trial* in court.

tri-an-gle (trī'ăng"gl), *n.* **1,** a plane figure bounded by three straight lines and having three angles; **2,** a musical instrument consisting of a steel rod bent in the form

of a triangle, open at one corner, sounded by being struck with a light metallic rod.

tri-an-gu-lar (trī-ăng'gū-lär), *adj.* **1,** having three angles; three-sided; three-cornered; **2,** concerned with, or comprising, three persons or things.



MUSICAL TRIANGLE

tri-an-gu-late (trī-ăng'gū-lāt), *v.t.* **1,** to divide into triangles; survey by so dividing; **2,** to make three-cornered, or triangular.—*n.* **tri-an'gu-la'tion.**

tribe (trīb), *n.* **1,** a family or clan descended from a common ancestor; as, the *tribe* of Judah; **2,** a group of uncivilized people under one chief; as, a Tatar *tribe;* **3,** *Colloq.,* a group of people made akin to each other by some common trait.—*adj.* **trib'al.**

trib-u-la-tion (trĭb″ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** severe affliction or distress; deep sorrow; **2,** an acute trial; a source of grief.

tri-bu-nal (trī-bū'năl), *n.* **1,** the seat of a judge; **2,** a court of justice.

1trib-une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* **1,** a Roman magistrate elected by the people to protect their liberties; **2,** hence, one that champions the rights of the people: often used as the title of a newspaper.—*n.* **trib'une-ship.**

2trib-une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* **1,** in ancient Rome, a raised stand for public speakers; **2,** hence, a platform, as in a hall.

trib-u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** paying tribute or taxes to another; **2,** contributory; subordinate:—*n.* [*pl.* tributaries (-rĭz)], **1,** a state or government which pays taxes to, or is under control of, a superior government; **2,** a stream or river flowing into a larger body of water.

trib-ute (trĭb'ūt), *n.* **1,** an annual or stated sum of money paid by one state or ruler to another to obtain protection, or by the terms of a treaty; **2,** a personal tax or payment; **3,** an acknowledgment of worth, service rendered, or the like.

1trice (trīs), *v.t* to pull and tie with a small rope, as a sail: usually with *up.*

2trice (trīs), *n.* a very short space of time: used only in the phrase *in a trice.*

tri-ceps (trī'sĕps), *n.* the great extensor muscle having three heads, at the back of the upper arm.

tri-chi-na (trĭ-kī'nă), *n.* [*pl.* trichinæ (-nē)], a microscopic worm, parasitic in the muscles of human beings, swine, and other animals.—*adj.* **trich'i-nous.**

trich-i-no-sis (trĭk″ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* the disease produced by the presence of trichinæ in the muscles and intestines. Also, **trich″i-ni'a-sis** (trĭk″ĭ-nī'ă-sĭs).

trick (trĭk), *n.* **1,** an artifice or fraud; a crafty or deceitful device or action; as, a *trick* in trade; **2,** a puzzle to amuse or annoy; a petty, deceptive device; **3,** a juggler's feat; a sleight-of-hand feat; **4,** a mischievous, sometimes annoying, prank; **5,** a peculiarity of manner; habit; as, a *trick* of raising the eyebrows; **6,** a particular skill; knack; **7,** all the cards played in one round of a game:—*v.t.* **1,** to cheat; impose upon; **2,** to adorn fantastically: usually with *up* or *out:*—*v.i.* to play tricks.—*adj.* **trick'y.**—*adv.* **trick'i-ly.**—*n.* **trick'i-ness.**

trick-er-y (trĭk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* trickeries (-iz)], the act or practice of deception; cheating; fraud; imposture.

trick-ish (trĭk'ĭsh), *adj.* full of craft, deceit, artifice, mischief, etc.—*adv.* **trick'ish-ly.**—*n.* **trick'ish-ness.**

trick-le (trĭk'l), *v.i.* to flow gently down or in a small stream; drip; run down in drops; as, moisture *trickles* through the sand:—*n.* a small amount of liquid dropping or flowing gently.—*adj.* **trick'ly.**

trick-ster (trĭk'stẽr), *n.* a cunning or crafty cheat or deceiver.

tri-col-or (trī'kŭl″ẽr), *n.* a flag of three colors arranged in equal stripes; esp., the national flag of France, of blue, white, and red vertical stripes. Also, **tri'col″our.**—*adj.* **tri'col″ored.**

tri-cus-pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *adj.* **1,** having three cusps, or points, as certain teeth, or as one of the valves of the heart; **2,** pertaining to this valve.

tri-cy-cle (trī'sĭ-kl), *n.* **1,** a light, three-wheeled vehicle, with a single seat and usually operated by pedals; **2,** a three-wheeled motor cycle:—*v.i.* to ride in a vehicle with three wheels.

tri-dent (trī'dĕnt), *n.* **1,** a weapon with three points or prongs, esp. that carried by the god of the sea, Neptune; **2,** a three-pronged fish spear.

tri-den-tate (trī-dĕn'tāt), *adj.* having three points, prongs, or teeth. Also, **tri-den'tat-ed.**

tried (trīd), past tense and past participle of the verb *try:*—*p.adj.* proved; trustworthy; as, a *tried* and true friend.

tri-en-ni-al (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** continuing three years; **2,** happening every three years; as, a *triennial* meeting:—*n.* **1,** an event occurring every three years; **2,** the third anniversary of an event.—*adv.* **tri-en'ni-al-ly.**

tri-er (trī'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who makes experiments or tests; **2,** a judge.

tri-fid (trī'fĭd), *adj.* partly or entirely divided into three, as a leaf.

tri-fle (trī'fl), *n.* **1,** anything of little value or importance. **2,** a dessert made of sponge cake covered with jam, cream, etc.:—*v.i.* **1,** to act or talk without seriousness; **2,** to dally; as, she *trifled* with her necklace as she talked:—*v.t.* to waste; as, to *trifle* away one's money.—*n.* **tri'fler.**

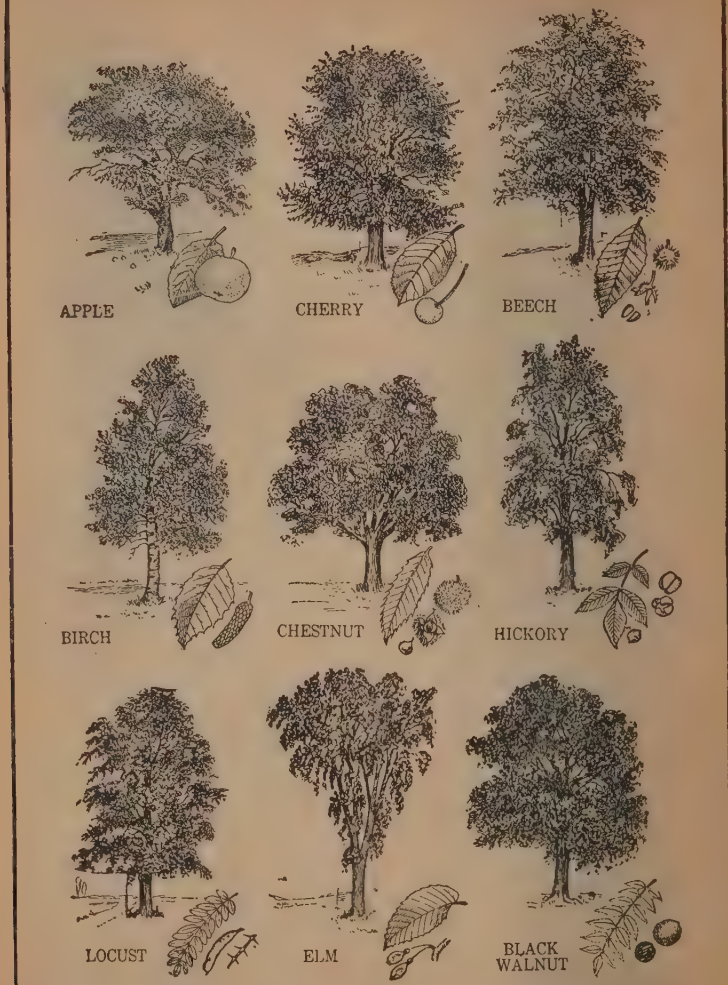
tri-fling (trī'flĭng), *adj.* **1,** of small value or importance; as, a *trifling* matter; **2,** thoughtless or shallow; as, a *trifling* character.—*adv.* **tri'fling-ly.**

tri-fo-li-ate (trī-fō'lĭ-āt), *adj.* having three leaves or leaflets growing from the same point, as the clover. Also, **tri-fo'li-o-late.**

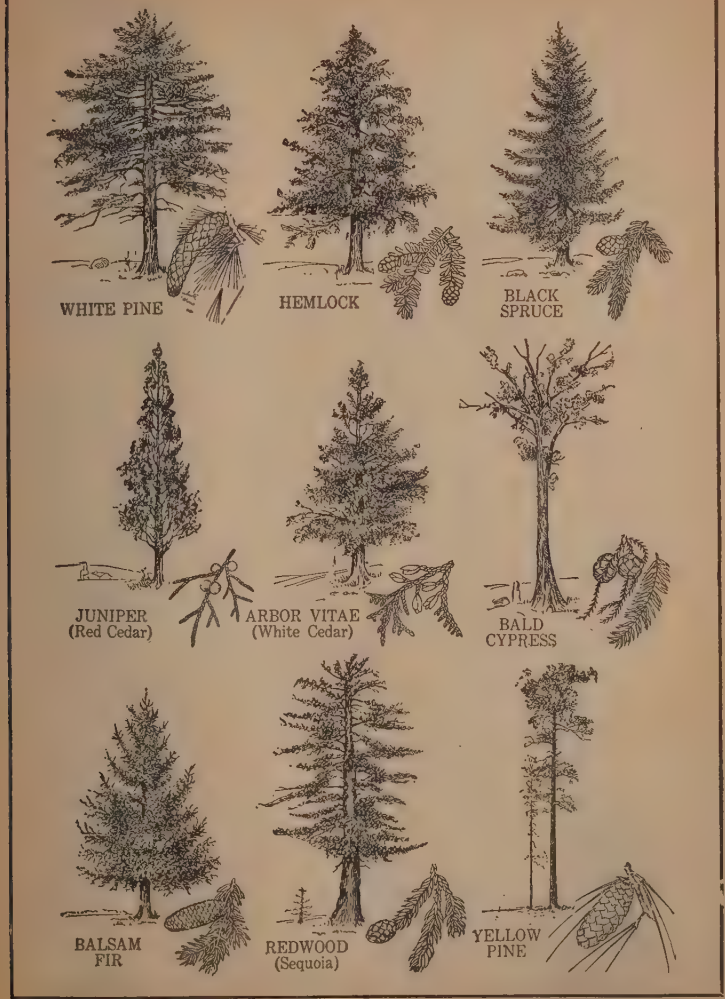
trig (trĭg), *adj.* trim; neat; as, a *trig* ship.—*adv.* **trig'ly.**—*n.* **trig'ness.**

trig-ger (trĭg'ẽr), *n.* a lever which, when pulled by the finger, releases the hammer of a gun; also, a catch doing similar work, as for springing a trap or other device (see illus. page 604).

trig-o-nom-e-try (trĭg″ō-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* trigonometries (-trĭz)], **1,** the branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles; **2,** a text treating of this



TYPICAL NORTH AMERICAN DECIDUOUS TREES, WITH THEIR LEAVES AND FRUITS



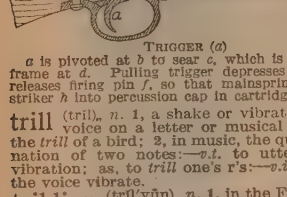
TYPICAL NORTH AMERICAN EVERGREEN TREES, WITH THEIR LEAVES AND FRUITS

science.—*adj.* **trig″o-no-met′ric; trig″o-no-met′ri-cal.**—*adv.* **trig″o-no-met′ri-cal-ly.**

tri-graph (trī′grăf), *n.* a group of three letters representing one sound, as the letters *eau* in *beauty*.

tri-lat-er-al (trī-lăt′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* three-sided, or having three sides, as a triangle.—*adv.* **tri-lat′er-al-ly.**

tri-lit-er-al (trī-lĭt′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* consisting of three letters, as a syllable: —*n.* a word or syllable of three letters.



TRIGGER (*a*)

a is pivoted at *b* to sear *c*, which is pivoted to frame at *d*. Pulling trigger depresses sear at *e*, releases firing pin *f*, so that mainspring *g* drives striker *h* into percussion cap in cartridge at *j*.

trill (trĭl), *n.* **1,** a shake or vibration of the voice on a letter or musical tone; as, the *trill* of a bird; **2,** in music, the quick alternation of two notes:—*v.t.* to utter with a vibration; as, to *trill* one's r's:—*v.i.* to make the voice vibrate.

tril-lion (trĭl′yŭn), *n.* **1,** in the French system of numbering, followed in the U. S., a unit followed by twelve ciphers; **2,** in the English system, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.—*adj.* and *n.* **tril′lionth.**

tril-li-um (trĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* any of several plants having three leaves surrounding one large flower.

tri-lo-bate (trī-lō′bāt; trĭ′lō-bāt), *adj.* having three lobes.

tril-o-gy (trĭl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* trilogies (-jĭz)], a series of three dramas, each complete in itself, but forming one connected whole; similarly, three musical compositions, three novels, etc.

trim (trĭm), *v.t.* **1,** to make tidy and neat; set in order; **2,** to decorate or adorn, as a dress with beads or lace; **3,** to make smooth or ready for use; as, to *trim* lumber by planing it; **4,** to make neat, as the hair or a plant, by cutting or clipping; hence, to cut or clip (superfluous parts), as from a plant; **5,** to adjust or balance, as a ship, by proper distribution of cargo; **6,** *Colloq.,* to defeat, as in a game.—*v.i.* **1,** to try to please two sides or parties at the same time; compromise; **2,** to take a certain position in the water: said of a vessel:—*n.* **1,** order; adjustment; suitable condition; **2,** dress; style; gear; **3,** the inside woodwork of a building around the windows, doors, or the like; **4,** fitness for sailing: said of a ship; **5,** of a ship, position in the water relative to the horizontal plane:—*adj.* **1,** neat; as, a *trim* ship; **2,** in good order; as, her hair was *trim*.—*adv.* **trim′ly.**—*n.* **trim′mer.**—*n.* **trim′ness.**

trim-ming (trĭm′ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of one who arranges, decorates, or the like; **2,** adornment, esp. for articles of dress; **3,** in *pl.,* parts removed by cutting off the edges; as, the *trimmings* of a piece of meat; **4,** in *pl., Colloq.,* the garnishings of a dish; as, boiled mutton with *trimmings*.

trine (trīn), *adj.* triple; threefold.—*adj.* **tri′nal.**—*adj.* **tri′na-ry.**

tri-ni-tro-tol-u-ene (trī-nī″trō-tŏl′ū-ēn), *n.* a chemical substance widely used as a bursting charge for high explosive shells. Also, **tri-ni″tro-tol′u-ol** (trī-nī″trō-tŏl′ū-ŏl; -ōl).—*abbr.* **T.N.T.**

Trin-i-ty (trĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* Trinities (-tĭz)], the union of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost in one Godhead.

trin-ket (trĭng′kĕt), *n.* **1,** a small ornament or jewel; **2,** a trifle; toy; gewgaw.

tri-no-mi-al (trī-nō′mĭ-ăl), *n.* a mathematical expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus [+] or minus [−]; as, x^2-xy+y^2 is a *trinomial*:—*adj.* composed of three terms.

tri-o (trē′ō; trī′ō), *n.* [*pl.* trios (-ōz)], **1,** a set of three; three united; **2,** in music, a composition for three voices or instruments.

trip (trĭp), *v.i.* **1,** to run or step lightly or nimbly; take short, quick steps; skip; **2,** to stumble; **3,** to make a mistake or error, mentally or morally; err:—*v.t.* **1,** to execute with light, agile steps, as a dance; **2,** to cause to stumble or halt by getting in the way of: often with *up*; **3,** to catch in a mistake or deception: often with *up*; **4,** to release or set free, as by pulling a catch, trigger, or the like:—*n.* **1,** a quick, short step; **2,** a false step; mistake; **3,** a journey or excursion; **4,** a kind of grip or catch used by wrestlers to overturn an opponent; **5,** a device that unfastens or releases a mechanism.—*n.* **trip′per.**

tri-par-tite (trī-pär′tīt; trĭp′är-tīt), *adj.* **1,** divided into three parts; **2,** made or existing among three persons or groups of persons; as, a *tripartite* agreement.—*adv.* **tri-par′tite-ly.**—*n.* **tri″par-ti′tion.**

tripe (trīp), *n.* the greater part of the stomach of the ox, prepared for food.

tri-pet-al-ous (trī-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *adj.* in botany, having three petals.

trip ham-mer a heavy power hammer, raised by a tripping device and then allowed to drop by gravity.

triph-thong (trĭf′thŏng), *n.* **1,** a combination of three vowel sounds run together in a single syllable, as in *vaye*, the name of the letter *y* (pronounced ō͞o+ä+ē); **2,** incorrectly, a trigraph: three vowels used for a single vowel sound or diphthong, as in *beauty*.—*adj.* **triph-thon′gal** (trĭf-thŏng′găl).

tri-ple (trĭp′l), *adj.* **1,** threefold; consisting of three joined; as, a *triple* window; **2,** thrice repeated; as, a *triple* knock:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to increase threefold.—*adv.* **tri′ply.**—*n.* **tri-plic′i-ty.**

trip-let (trĭp′lĕt), *n.* **1,** a set of three of a kind or three united: **2,** in poetry, three lines riming together; **3,** in music, three notes sounded in the time of two; **4,** one of three children at one birth.

tri-plex (trī′plĕks; trĭp′lĕks) *adj.* having three parts: threefold:—*n.* in music, triple time or measure.

trip-li-cate (trĭp′lĭ-kāt), *n.* something which matches two others of the same kind:—*adj.* threefold; made in three copies; as, a *triplicate* agreement:—*v.t.* (trĭp′lĭ-kāt). to triple; produce by threes.—*n.* **trip″li-ca′tion.**

tri-pod (trī′pŏd), *n.* **1,** a three-legged stand or support, as for a camera; **2,** an article with three legs, as a stool, vase, etc.

trip-ping (trĭp′ĭng), *p.adj.* stepping lightly or gracefully.—*adv.* **trip′ping-ly.**

tri-reme (trī′rēm), *n.* in ancient times, a ship with three banks of oars.

TRIREME

tri-sect (trī-sĕkt′), *v.t.* **1,** to divide into three parts; **2,** in geometry, to divide into three equal parts, as an angle.—*n.* **tri-sec′tion.**

tri-syl-la-ble (trĭ-sĭl′ă-bl; trī-), *n.* a word of three syllables.—*adj.* **tris′yl-lab′ic; tris′yl-lab′i-cal.**

trite (trīt), *adj.* worn out; stale; commonplace; as, a *trite* remark.—*adv.* **trite′ly.**—*n.* **trite′ness.**

trit-u-rate (trĭt′ū-rāt), *v.t.* **1,** to rub or grind to a fine powder; **2,** to masticate thoroughly:—*n.* a medicine in which the active substance has been thoroughly ground and mixed with something inert.—*n.* **trit′u-ra′tion.**

tri-umph (trī′ŭmf), *n.* **1,** great joy over success; exultation; **2,** in ancient Rome, a grand parade in honor of a victorious general; **3,** conquest or victory; as, the *triumph* of knowledge:—*v.i.* **1,** to rejoice in success; **2,** to be successful or victorious.—*adj.* **tri-um′phal.**

tri-um-phant (trī-ŭm′fănt), *adj.* **1,** rejoicing for victory; exultant; **2,** victorious; successful; as, a *triumphant* cause.—*adv.* **tri-um′phant-ly.**

tri-um-vir (trī-ŭm′vẽr), *n.* [*pl.* triumviri (-vī-rī); triumvirs (-vẽrz)], in ancient Rome, one of three men equally sharing public authority and rule.

tri-um-vi-rate (trī-ŭm′vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1,** a government by three men having equal authority; **2,** the office or authority of three men sharing the control of a government; **3,** a group of three.

tri-une (trī′ūn), *adj.* being three in one; as, the *triune* God.—*n.* **tri-u′ni-ty.**

triv-et (trĭv′ĕt), *n.* **1,** a three-legged stand for holding a kettle near or over an open fire; **2,** a short-legged metal plate on which to set hot dishes; **3,** anything supported by three legs; a tripod.

triv-i-al (trĭv′ĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1,** trifling; **2,** common; ordinary; of little worth or importance; as, the *trivial* affairs of everyday work.—*adv.* **triv′i-al-ly.**—*n.* **triv′i-al-ness.**—*n.* **triv′i-al′i-ty.**

tri-week-ly (trī″wēk′lĭ), *adj.* coming three times a week or every third week:—*adv.* thrice a week or every third week.

tro-che (trō′kē), *n.* a tablet or small round cake containing medicine.

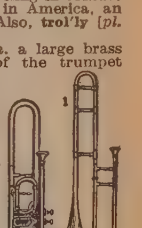
trod (trŏd), past tense and archaic past participle of *tread:* **trodden,** past participle of *tread.*

[1]troll (trōl), *v.t.* **1,** to sing the parts of, in succession; also, to carol lustily; **2,** to fish for, or in, by dragging a line from a boat:—*v.i.* **1,** to share in a round, or part song; also, to sing a song lustily or casually; **2,** to fish, as for pike, with a hook and line drawn along through the water:—*n.* **1,** a round, or part song; **2,** a reel on a fishing rod.—*n.* **troll′er.**—*n.* and *p.adj.* **troll′ing.**

[2]troll (trōl), *n.* in folk tales, a giant or, later, a dwarf, supposed to live in caves.

trol-ley (trŏl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* trolleys (-ĭz)], **1,** a kind of truck running on an overhead track and carrying a suspended load; **2,** a grooved metal wheel traveling in contact with a live electric wire; **3,** in America, an electric car; a street car. Also, **trol′ly** [*pl.* trollies (-ĭz)].

trom-bone (trŏm′bōn), *n.* a large brass instrument of the trumpet kind, able to produce the complete chromatic scale (cf. *musical instrument,* illus.).



TROMBONES

troop (trōōp), *n.* **1,** a collection of people; a company; number; **2,** in the Boy Scouts, a formation consisting of a certain number of patrols; **3,** the unit of cavalry formation, commanded by a captain; **4,** in *pl.,* soldiers collectively:—*v.i.* **1,** to march in a body; **2,** to depart hastily.

troop-er (trōōp′ẽr), *n.* **1,** a cavalryman; **2,** his horse, or charger.

troop-ship (trōōp′shĭp″), *n.* a vessel carrying soldiers.

trope (trōp), *n.* a figure of speech; a word or expression figuratively used.

tro-phy (trō′fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* 1, slide; 2, key. trophies (-fĭz)], **1,** anything kept in memory of a victory, as arms, flags, etc.; **2,** a memento of deeds, achievements, etc.; **3,** in ancient Greece and Rome, a monument or other memorial raised in celebration of a victory; **4,** a prize in a contest.

trop-ic (trŏp′ĭk), *n.* **1,** either of the two imaginary circles around the earth parallel to the equator, at a distance of 23° 27′ north and south of it, called *tropic of Cancer* and *tropic of Capricorn* respectively, marking the limits of the torrid zone; **2,** in *pl.,* the region on the earth lying between these two circles:—*adj.* pertaining to the region between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.—*adj.* **trop′i-cal.**

trot (trŏt), *n.* **1,** that gait of a horse by which it moves faster than at a walk, and in which the right forefoot moves with the left hind foot; **2,** a brisk walk or run with

short steps; **4**, *Slang*, a translation used in the study of a foreign language:—*v.t.* **1**, to move faster than at a walk; **2**, to run with a jogging pace:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to move faster than a walk; **2**, to jog on one's knee.

troth (trōth; trŏth), *n.* **1**, faith or fidelity; **2**, truth to one's word; as, I pledge my *troth*; **3**, betrothal:—*v.t.* to pledge; betroth.

trot-ter (trŏt'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a trotting horse; **2**, the foot of an animal used for food; as, pigs' *trotters* or sheep's *trotters*

trou-ba-dour (trōō'bȧ-dōōr), *n.* one of a class of French or Italian poets and singers of love songs, who flourished during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

trou-ble (trŭb'l), *n.* **1**, mental excitement, distress, or worry; **2**, that which causes such distress; **3**, inconvenience; exertion; pains; **4**, illness:—*v.t.* **1**, to excite, distress, or worry; **2**, to cause inconvenience to:—*v.i.* to take pains.—*n.* **trou'bler.**—*adj.* **trou'ble-some.**—*adv.* **trou'ble-some-ly.**—*n.* **trou'ble-some-ness.**

trou-blous (trŭb'lŭs), *adj.* disturbed; full of distress or annoyance.

trough (trŏf), *n.* **1**, a long, shallow vessel, as one for holding food for animals; **2**, anything hollowed out, any long channel; as, the *trough* between ocean waves.

trounce (trouns), *v.t.* to beat soundly; whip or flog.—*n.* **trounc'ing.**

troupe (trōōp), *n.* a company, as of actors or acrobats.

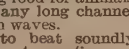
trou-sers (trou'zĕrz), *n.pl.* an outer garment worn by men and boys, covering the body from the waist to the knee or ankle, each leg being covered separately.

trous-seau (trōō'sō'), *n.* [*pl.* trousseaux (-sōz')], a bride's outfit.

trout (trout), *n.* [*pl.* usually, trout], any of several species of medium-sized, fresh-water game fishes of the salmon family.

trow (trō), *v.t.* and *v.i. Archaic*, **1**, to think; suppose; **2**, to believe.

trow-el (trou'ĕl), *n.* **1**, a flat implement or hand tool, as one used for spreading mortar; **2**, a gardener's tool.



TROWEL (def. 2)

troy weight (troi), a system of weights with twelve ounces to the pound, used for gold, silver, etc.: distinguished from *avoirdupois weight* (see page 661).

tru-ant (trōō'ănt), *n.* **1**, one who stays out of school without permission; **2**, a loafer:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to a truant; **2**, idle.—*adv.* **tru'ant-ly.**—*n.* **tru'an-cy.**

truce (trōōs), *n.* **1**, a temporary peace or stopping of war by agreement; an armistice; **2**, a brief cessation or pause.

[1]truck (trŭk), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to give in exchange:—*n.* **1**, articles of commerce; **2**, the system of paying wages in commodities, not in money; **3**, in the U. S., fresh vegetables cultivated for sale; **4**, *Colloq.*, useless articles or rubbish; also, dealings; intercourse.—*n.* **[1]truck'er.**—*n.* **[1]truck'man.**

[2]truck (trŭk), *n.* **1**, orig., a strong, small wheel; **2**, any of various wheeled vehicles for carrying heavy loads; **3**, a set of wheels, or a frame mounted on wheels, to support one end of a locomotive, railroad car, etc.:—*v.t.* to carry by means of a truck.—*n.* **[2]truck'er.**

truck-age (trŭk'ĕj), *n.* **1**, the transportation of goods by truck; **2**, the charge made for such transportation.

truck-le (trŭk'l), *n.* a trundle-bed.—*v.t.* to cause to move on rollers.—*v.i.* to yield submissively to another's will.—*n.* **truck'ler.**—*n.* **truck'le-bed".**

[2]truck-man (trŭk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* truckmen (-mĕn)], one who drives a truck; one who transports goods by truck.

truc-u-lent (trŭk'ū-lĕnt; trōō'kū-lĕnt), *adj.* **1**, fierce, savage cruel; **2**, violent; rude; harsh.—*adv.* **truc'u-lent-ly.**—*n.* **truc'u-lence; truc'u-len-cy.**

trudge (trŭj), *v.i.* to travel on foot, esp. with labor or fatigue.

true (trōō), *adj.* **1**, in accord with fact or reality; not false; **2**, faithful or loyal; reliable; **3**, genuine; **4**, rightful; legitimate; **5**, corresponding to a standard; correct; exact:—*adv.* **1**, in truth; **2**, accurately:—*n.* the condition of being accurate; as, the wall is out of *true*.—*n.* **true'ness.**

truf-fle (trŭf'l; trōō'fl; trōō'fl), *n.* any of various potato-shaped edible fungi that grow underground.

tru-ism (trōō'ĭzm), *n.* an old and accepted truth; also, a hackneyed truth.

tru-ly (trōō'lĭ), *adv.* **1**, in agreement with truth or fact; precisely; **2**, sincerely; honestly; as, *truly* spoken; **3**, in fact; indeed.

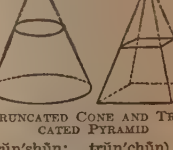
[1]trump (trŭmp), *v.t.* to devise unfairly; fabricate, as an excuse: with *up*.

[2]trump (trŭmp), *n.* **1**, usually in *pl.*, in cards, the suit which temporarily outranks the other suits; also, any card of this suit; **2**, *Slang*, an admirable fellow:—*adj.* pertaining to the suit designated as trump:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* in cards, to play a trump card (on).

trump-er-y (trŭm'pĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* trumperies (-ĭz)], worthless finery; rubbish:—*adj.* showy but worthless.

trump-et (trŭm'pĕt), *n.* **1**, a metal wind instrument formed of a single curved tube with a flare at the end (see *musical instrument*, illus.); **2**, something resembling this instrument in sound or shape, as the cry of an elephant, or an instrument which helps the deaf to hear:—*v.i.* **1**, to noise abroad; **2**, to praise highly:—*v.i.* to utter a sound like that of a trumpet.—*n.* **trump'et-er.**

trun-cate (trŭng'kāt), *v.t.* to lop or cut the top or end from; cut down:—*adj.* appearing as if cut squarely off (see *leaf*, illus.); having a top plane as if cut off evenly, or lacking an apex, as certain spiral shells or the tails of some birds.—*n.* **trun-ca'tion.**—*p.adj.* **trun'cat-ed.**



TRUNCATED CONE AND TRUNCATED PYRAMID

trun-cheon (trŭn'shŭn; trŭn'chŭn), *n.* **1**, a stout club or cudgel; **2**, a baton, or staff of authority.

trun-dle (trŭn'dl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to roll along; roll on small wheels:—*n.* **1**, a kind of low-wheeled truck; **2**, a small, wide wheel, like that in a caster; **3**, a kind of low bed that runs on casters.

trun-dle-bed (trŭn'dl-bĕd"), *n.* a low bed that runs on rollers, so that, when not in use, it may be rolled under a high bed: also called *truckle-bed.*

trunk (trŭngk), *n.* **1,** the upright stem, body, or stock of a tree; **2,** the body of an animal, not including the head and limbs; **3,** the most important part of anything which has branches or projections; **4,** an elephant's proboscis; **5,** a large box or chest to hold personal belongings: **6,** in *pl.,* short, tight breeches reaching about half way to the knee: also called *trunk hose:*—*adj.* pertaining to a chief line; as, *trunk* lines of a railroad.

trun-nion (trŭn'yŭn), *n.* one of the two pivots or axles that support a cannon or other device.

truss (trŭs), *n.* **1,** a bandage or support for rupture; **2,** a measured mass of hay, straw, etc.; **3,** timbers or bars fastened together to form a framework for any structure:—*v.t.* **1,** to bind or fasten with skewers or string; as, to *truss* a turkey; **2,** to support by a brace, framework, or the like.

trust (trŭst), *n.* **1,** confidence; faith; belief in someone's goodness; **2,** expectation or hope; **3,** credit granted because of belief in one's honesty; **4,** a duty or responsibility; something given over to one's custody or care; **5,** popularly, any combination of business men designed to create a large corporation with a view to restricting competition or developing a monopoly; **6,** a right or property, real or personal, held and managed by one party (the trustee) for the benefit of another:—*v.t.* **1,** to place confidence in; rely upon; **2,** to believe; **3,** to intrust to someone's care; **4,** to sell to on credit; **5,** to hope with confidence:—*v.i.* **1,** to have confidence: with *in* or *on;* **2,** to hope:—*adj.* held in charge for someone else; as, a *trust* fund.—*n.* **trust'er.**—*adv.* **trust'ing-ly.**—*adj.* **trust'ful.**—*adv.* **trust'ful-ly.**—*n.* **trust'ful-ness.**

trus-tee (trŭs-tē'), *n.* a person to whom property, or the management of property, is committed.—*n.* **trus-tee'ship.**

trust-wor-thy (trŭst'wûr"thĭ), *adj.* reliable; meriting trust.—*adv.* **trust'wor"thi-ly.**—*n.* **trust'wor"thi-ness.**

trust-y (trŭs'tĭ), *adj.* worthy to receive confidence; faithful; reliable:—*n.* a person to be trusted; esp., a convict found worthy of special privileges.—*adv.* **trust'i-ly.**—*n.* **trust'i-ness.**

truth (trōōth), *n.* **1,** the quality of being according to fact; veracity; sincerity; also, faithfulness; loyalty; **2,** correctness; accuracy or exactness; **3,** something real and actual; a fact; **4,** a general statement of something proved to be always the case; **5,** righteousness.—*adj.* **truth'ful.**—*adv.* **truth'ful-ly.**—*n.* **truth'ful-ness.**

try (trī), *v.t.* **1,** to put to a trial or experiment; test; **2,** to experiment with; **3,** to subject to trouble or affliction; **4,** to test the strength or endurance of; **5,** to decide by argument or contest; **6,** to attempt; endeavor; **7,** to purify or refine; **8,** to melt out or render, as fat: generally with *out;* **9,** in law: **a,** to examine into the guilt of, before a court; **b,** to act as judge at the trial of (a case):—*v.i.* to endeavor; make an effort: with *to* and an infinitive:—*n.* [*pl.* tries (trīz)], an attempt; effort; test.—*p.adj.* **try'ing.**

try-sail (trī'sāl"; trĭ'sl), *n.* a fore-and-aft sail set suspended from a gaff and generally placed on the foremast or mainmast of a sailing vessel.

try—square (trī-skwâr"), *n.* a carpenter's tool for laying off right angles and testing the accuracy of square work.

tryst (trĭst; trīst), *n.* **1,** an engagement to meet at a certain place and time, **2,** a meeting; also, the place of meeting: as, a lovers' *tryst:* also called *trysting place.*

tsar (sär), *n.* formerly, the emperor of Russia. Also, **tzar.** See **czar,** *Pfd. S.*

tsa-ri-na (tsä-rē'nä), *n.* formerly, an empress of Russia; also, the wife of an emperor of Russia. Also, **tza-ri'na;** *Pfd. S.,* **cza-ri'na.**

tset-se (tsĕt'sē), *n.* any of several species of small African fly, one of which carries the germ of the African sleeping sickness.

tub (tŭb), *n.* **1,** a circular, open, wooden vessel, or low cask, used for washing and other household purposes; **2,** a large, deep, stationary receptacle placed in a laundry, kitchen, or bathroom, and used for washing, bathing, etc.; **3,** the amount of anything held in such a receptacle; **4,** *Colloq.:* **a,** a bath; **b,** a very slow, clumsy boat:—*adj.* washable; as, *tub* silk:—*v.t.* to place, or wash, in a tub:—*v.i. Colloq.,* to take a bath in a tub.

tu-ba (tū'bä), *n.* a large, brass wind instrument of the trumpet family.

tube (tūb), *n.* **1,** a hollow cylinder of glass, rubber, metal, or other material; as, a *tube* of paint; **2,** an underground passage for a railway; a subway; also, the underground railway; **3,** a sealed glass vessel containing a more or less perfect vacuum and usually provided with one or more electrodes: used for studying the electrical discharge in gases, for producing X rays, in radio, etc.: also called *vacuum tube* or, in radio, *electron tube:*—*v.t.* to put into, or furnish with, a cylinder or tunnel.—*adj.* **tub'al.**—*adj.* **tub'ate.**

tu-ber (tū'bĕr), *n.* **1,** a thick, roundish, often edible, underground stem bearing small buds or "eyes," as the potato; **2,** an edible fungus, or truffle.

tu-ber-cle (tū'bĕr-kl), *n.* **1,** a growth like a small knob, as on a bone or on the root of a plant; **2,** a nodule or small lump appearing on the skin, on a bone (see *tibia,* illus.), or in the soft tissues of the body; esp., one found in lungs affected by consumption.

tu-ber-cu-lar (tū-bûr'kū-lär), *adj.* **1,** full of, like, or pertaining to, the small growths called tubercles; **2,** less correctly, affected with tuberculosis.

tu-ber-cu-lin (tū-bûr'kū-lĭn), *n.* a liquid preparation made from cultures of the bacilli of tuberculosis: used in treating tuberculosis, and, esp. in cattle, in testing for the existence of the disease.

tu-ber-cu-lo-sis (tū-bûr"kū-lō'sĭs), *n.* an infectious disease characterized by the growth of tubercles in the tissues of the body; esp., this disease affecting the lungs, commonly called *consumption.*—*adj.* **tu-ber'cu-lous.**

tube-rose (tūb'rōz"; tū'bĕr-ōs"), *n.* a perennial, cultivated plant bearing a spike of fragrant, white flowers.

tu-ber-ous (tū'bĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** covered resembling warts; **2,** consisting of, or like, a tuber, as the potato (see *root*, illus.). Also, **²tu'ber-ose** (tū'bĕr-ōs).

tub-ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* **1,** a piece of tube; **2,** cylindrical material for tubes; a number of tubes; **3,** the act of making tubes.

tu-bu-lar (tū'bū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, shaped like, or consisting of, a hollow cylinder or pipe.

tuck (tŭk), *n.* **1,** a sewed fold, as in a dress; **2,** *Slang*, things to eat, esp. sweetmeats:—*v.t.* **1,** to thrust or press into a small, compact space; **2,** to gather or turn up, as sleeves or bed coverings; **3,** to make and sew folds in; **4,** to cover snugly; as, to *tuck* a child in bed:—*v.i.* to make tucks.

tuck-er (tŭk'ĕr), *n.* **1,** a piece of lace, linen, or other thin material, folded across the front, or fastened into the neck, of a woman's dress; **2,** a machine for stitching folds into cloth:—*v.t. U. S. Colloq.*, to tire; as, the march *tuckered* him out.

Tues-day (tūz'dā), *n.* the third day of the week; the day after Monday.

tu-fa (to͞o'fä), *n.* **1,** soft or porous stone usually deposited from springs or streams; **2,** sometimes, a porous, volcanic rock: properly called *tuff*.—*adj.* **tu-fa'ceous.**

tuft (tŭft), *n.* **1,** a knot or bunch of long, slender parts; as, a *tuft* of grass; **2,** a cluster or clump; as, a *tuft* of plants;—*v.t.* to divide into tufts; divide (upholstery) with depressions marked by tufts or buttons.

tug (tŭg), *n.* **1,** a pull with great effort; **2,** a steam towing vessel; **3,** a rope or chain used for pulling; esp., the trace of a harness: **tug of war,** a contest in which two groups of persons pull on a rope against each other:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pull or draw with great effort.—*n.* **tug'ger.**

tu-i-tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** instruction; teaching; **2,** the charge for instruction.—*adj.* **tu-i'tion-al.**

tu-lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* a plant of the lily family, bearing brilliantly colored, bell-shaped flowers in spring; also, its bulb or flower (see *inflorescence*, illus.).

tu-lip tree **1,** an American tree of the magnolia family, having greenish yellow flowers resembling the tulip; **2,** any of several other trees with tuliplike blossoms.

tulle (to͞ol; *Fr.* tül), *n.* a delicate silk netlike material, used for veils, scarfs, etc.

tum-ble (tŭm'bl), *v.i.* **1,** to fall suddenly and hard; **2,** to roll about; **3,** to execute gymnastic feats, such as springs, somersaults, etc.; **4,** to move in a disorderly fashion:—*v.t.* **1,** to throw down; **2,** to turn over and over; **3,** to rumple; disorder:—*n.* **1,** a fall; **2,** a rolling over; **3,** a state of confusion or disorder.

tum-bler (tŭm'blĕr), *n.* **1,** one who performs feats of rolling, somersaulting, or the like, as on mats; an acrobat; **2,** a drinking glass with straight sides, but without a stem; **3,** a part of a lock that must be put in a certain position, generally by the key, before the bolt can be moved; **4,** a kind of pigeon which, when flying, turns somersaults in the air: also called *tumbler pigeon*.

tum-brel (tŭm'brĕl), *n.* **1,** a rude cart that may be tilted up; **2,** such a cart used in the French Revolution to take prisoners to the guillotine; **3,** in the army, a kind of two-wheeled, covered cart for hauling tools, ammunition, etc. Also, **tum'bril.**

tu-me-fac-tion (tū'mē-făk'shŭn), *n.* a swelling; tumor.

tu-me-fy (tū'mē-fī), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to inflate; puff up; swell.

tu-mid (tū'mĭd), *adj.* **1,** bulging; swollen; **2,** full of high-sounding words.—*adv.* **tu'mid-ly.**—*n.* **tu'mid-ness.**—*n.* **tu-mid'i-ty.**

tu-mor (tū'mĕr), *n.* an abnormal swelling or growth within or upon the body. Also, **tu'mour.**

tu-mult (tū'mŭlt), *n.* **1,** the noise and confusion made by a number of excited people; **2,** any violent agitation.

tu-mul-tu-ous (tū-mŭl'tū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** marked by, or full of, noisy confusion; disorderly; **2,** agitated, as the feelings; **3,** rough, as a sea.—*adv.* **tu-mul'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **tu-mul'tu-ous-ness.**

tu-mu-lus (tū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* tumuli (-lī)], a hill or mound artificially built; esp., one over a grave.

tun (tŭn), *n.* **1,** a large cask; **2,** a measure of wine formerly equal to 252 gallons.

tun-dra (to͞on'drä), *n.* a stretch of mossy, marshy, flat land in northern Siberia or the arctics.

tune (tūn), *n.* **1,** a series of musical tones having rhythm and melody and forming a complete theme; air; melody; **2,** the condition of giving forth tones of the proper pitch; **3,** agreement in respect to musical sounds; **4,** state of harmonious adjustment; fitting mood:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to produce the proper sounds; adjust (a voice or instrument) to a correct musical pitch; **2,** to utter or express in a musical manner; **3,** to put in harmony or agreement with; **4,** in radio, to adjust (a receiver or transmitter) to a certain wave length or frequency: **tune out,** in radio, to eliminate (unwanted sounds) by adjusting the wave length of the receiving set:—*v.i.* to be in harmony: **tune in,** in radio, to adjust a receiving set so as to hear from a given station: **tune out,** to adjust a receiving set so as to exclude a given station.—*adj.* **tun'a-ble.**—*adj.* **tune'less.**—*adv.* **tune'less-ly.**—*n.* **tune'less-ness.**

tune-ful (tūn'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of music or melody; musical; harmonious.—*adv.* **tune'ful-ly.**—*n.* **tune'ful-ness.**

tun-er (tūn'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who adjusts musical instruments to their proper pitch; as, a piano *tuner*; **2,** in radio, a device for adjusting a receiver or transmitter to a given wave length or frequency.

tung-sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* a heavy, hard, brittle, grayish white metallic element, much used in making filaments for electric lamps.

tu-nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* **1,** an undergarment worn by both the men and women in ancient Greece and Rome; **2,** as a modern garment, a loose outside blouse of varying length; **3,** a kind of military coat.

tun-nel (tŭn'ĕl), *n.* **1,** an underground passage cut through a hill or under a river; as, a railroad *tunnel*; **2,** the shaft of a chimney:—*v.t.* to form an underground passage through or under:—*v.i.* to make a tunnel.—*n.* **tun'nel-er; tun'nel-ler.**

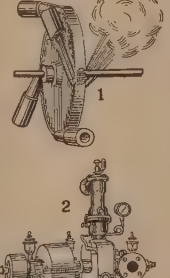
tun-ny (tŭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tunnies (-ĭz)], any of various large salt-water fishes of the mackerel family.

tu-pe-lo (tū'pē-lō), *n.* [*pl.* tupelos (-lōz)], any of various North American gum trees with blue-black berries and hard, close-grained wood.

tur-ban (tûr'băn), *n.* **1**, the men's headdress worn by Orientals, consisting of a cap around which a scarf or sash is wrapped; **2**, any similar headdress, as the bandanna sometimes worn by negro women; **3**, a small, close-fitting hat, either brimless or with a closely turned-up brim, worn by women and children.—*adj.* **tur'baned.**

tur-bid (tûr'bĭd), *adj.* **1**, having the sediment stirred up; hence, muddy; impure; thick; as, *turbid* waters; **2**, unsettled; confused.—*adv.* **tur'bid-ly.**—*n.* **tur'bid-ness.**—*n.* **tur-bid'i-ty.**

tur-bine (tûr'bĭn; tûr'bīn), *n.* a form of motor in which the power is derived from water or steam driven against curved vanes or cups on the rim of a wheel (cf. *hydraulic*, illus.).



STEAM TURBINE
1, view of wheel
2, complete machine

tur-bot (tûr'bŏt), *n.* any of various flounders; esp., a large European fish greatly valued as food.

tur-bu-lent (tûr'bū-lĕnt), *adj.* **1**, disorderly; uncontrollable; **2**, agitated; wild; **3**, restless; noisy; riotous.—*adv.* **tur'bu-lent-ly.**—*n.* **tur'bu-lence; tur'bu-len-cy.**

tu-reen (tū-rēn'), *n.* a deep, covered dish, as for soup.

turf (tûrf), *n.* **1**, the grassy surface of ground; sod; **2**, peat; **the turf, 1**, the race course; **2**, horse racing: —*v.t.* to cover with grassy sod.

turf-y (tûr'fĭ), *adj.* having a grassy surface; well-sodded.—*n.* **turf'i-ness.**

tur-ges-cent (tûr-jĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* swelling; becoming unnaturally distended.—*n.* **tur-ges'cence; tur-ges'cen-cy.**

tur-gid (tûr'jĭd), *adj.* swollen beyond the natural size; bloated.—*adv.* **tur'gid-ly.**—*n.* **tur'gid-ness.**—*n.* **tur-gid'i-ty.**

Turk (tûrk), *n.* **1**, a native of Turkey; **2**, any member of the race from which the Ottomans are descended; **3**, loosely, a Mohammedan, esp. one dwelling in Turkey.

tur-key (tûr'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* turkeys (-kĭz)], a large, wild or domestic American bird of the pheasant family, used as food (see illus. next column).

tur-key buz-zard a large, glossy, black and brown carrion-eating vulture found in South America and the southern U. S.; also called *turkey vulture.*

Turk-ish (tûr'kĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to Turkey or the Turks: **Turkish bath,** a kind of bath in which the bather is made to perspire freely in a highly heated room, and is then washed and rubbed down: —*n.* the language of the Turks.

tur-moil (tûr'moil), *n.* confused movement; disturbance; agitation.

TURKEYS: A, domestic; B, wild.

turn (tûrn), *v.t.* **1**, to make to revolve or go round, as a wheel; hence, to revolve in the mind or ponder: often with *over;* **2**, to do or perform by means of a revolving motion; **3**, to give a circular shape to, by revolving against a sharp edge, as in a lathe; **4**, to fashion or mold, as a compliment; **5**, to change the direction, attitude, or position of; **6**, to unsettle or upset; **7**, to change from one state or form to another; **8**, to translate; **9**, to cause to be in a certain position, state, or condition; **10**, to cause to go; send: with *out, in, away, back;* **11**, to move to the other side of; go around; **12**, to apply to a particular purpose; convert; **13**, to invert; reverse: **turn down,** *Colloq.*, **1**, to snub; reject; **2**, to decline, as an offer:—*v.i.* **1**, to have a circular motion; revolve; rotate; **2**, to depend; hinge; as, my action *turns* on yours; **3**, to change in direction, attitude, or position; **4**, to become unsettled or upset; **5**, my head *turns;* **5**, to change one's attitude or course of action; **6**, to change in condition; change to any stated condition; **7**, to direct the attention and efforts (to something): **turn in,** *Colloq.*, to go to bed: **turn out, 1**, to result; **2**, to prove to be; show itself; **3**, to come out, as to a meeting: **turn up, 1**, to happen; develop; **2**, to put in an appearance; be found:—*n.* **1**, the act of revolving; circular motion, as of a wheel; also, a single revolution or twisting; **2**, a change of direction; also, the point where change of direction occurs; a bend or curve; **3**, a short promenade for exercise; **4**, a deed or act; **5**, the time for some act which one does in rotation with others; **6**, a special purpose or occasion; **7**, a change in condition, as in the progress of a disease; **8**, tendency; bent; particular cast of mind; **9**, a short piece or act on the stage; **10**, *Colloq.*, a startling surprise or shock; as, the news gave me a turn: **in turn,** in proper sequence.

turn-buck-le (tûrn'bŭk'l), *n.* **1**, a kind of catch to hold a window shutter; **2**, a metal loop which can be turned, by means of a swivel and a screw, so as to tighten a rod, stay, or the like.

turn-coat (tûrn'kōt'), *n.* one who forsakes his principles; one who goes over to an opposite party; a deserter.

turn-er (tûr'nĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which turns: as, a pancake *turner;*

2, one who shapes articles with a lathe; 3, a kind of tumbler pigeon.

tur-nip (tûr'nip), *n.* 1, a green-leaved plant of the mustard family, having an edible root; 2, the root itself.

turn-key (tûrn'kē"), *n.* [*pl.* turnkeys (-kēz")], one who has charge of the keys of a prison or penitentiary; a warden.

turn-out (tûrn'out"), *n.* 1, a coming forth; 2, a railroad siding; 3, *Colloq.*: a, a public gathering of persons, or attendance at a meeting; b, in England, a labor strike; c, a carriage and horses.

turn-o-ver (tûrn'ō"vĕr), *n.* 1, the act or result of going round, upsetting, reversing position, or the like; an upset; 2, a pie or tart made semicircular by folding one half of the crust over the other half and the filling; 3, in commerce: a, the act or process of getting back invested money; b, of money, the number of times in a given period that a sum invested in a business is returned by the business for reinvestment; c, hence, the amount of business done in a specified period, usually a year; 4, of labor, the rate at which employees in a given business are replaced by others:—*adj.* 1, capable of being bent over or under; 2, made with a part folded over; as, a *turnover* collar.

turn-pike (tûrn'pīk"), *n.* 1, a gate or bar to stop wagons, carriages, etc., until toll is paid; tollgate; 2, a road having tollgates; 3, loosely, a main highway: also called *turnpike road; pike.*

turn-spit (tûrn'spit"), *n.* 1, one who turns a spit, or slender, pointed rod for holding roasting meat; 2, a dog of a breed trained to turn a spit by means of a treadmill.

turn-stile (tûrn'stīl"), *n.* 1, formerly, a gate at the entrance of a path or passage, made of four arms pivoted on the top of a post and turning to let a person through; 2, a similar but more complicated device, as at a doorway, to regulate or record the number of persons passing through.

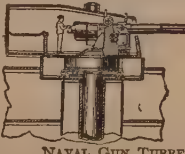
turn-ta-ble (tûrn'tā"bl), *n.* a circular platform that may be revolved, as for switching a locomotive on to another track or for turning it around.

tur-pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* 1, the sap from pine and fir trees; 2, commonly, a light-colored fluid distilled from this sap: used in paints and varnishes, and also in medicine.

tur-pi-tude (tûr'pĭ-tūd), *n.* baseness; shameful wickedness.

tur-quoise (tûr-koiz'; tûr'kwoiz), *n.* a bright blue or greenish blue gem: found chiefly in Persia. Also, **tur-quois'**.

tur-ret (tûr'ĕt), *n.* 1, a small tower, usually at the corner of a building, sometimes merely decorative; 2, a towerlike structure, which may be rotated, of thick steel, mounted on battleships or in fortifications, and containing heavy guns.



NAVAL GUN TURRET

tur-tle (tûr'tl), *n.* a reptile whose body is inclosed in a body shell covered with horny shields; a tortoise.

tur-tle-dove (tûr'tl-dŭv"), *n.* any of several Old World doves, noted for their gentleness and their soft cooing.

¹tush (tŭsh), *interj.* an expression of contempt, reproof, or restraint.

²tush (tŭsh), *n.* 1, a tusk; 2, a horse's canine tooth.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* 1, the long, pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain animals; 2, hence, any very long tooth.

tus-sle (tŭs'l), *n.* a scuffle, usually in sport: —*v.i.* to struggle, as in sport.

tus-sock (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* a tuft or hummock of grass, twigs, etc.

tut (tŭt), *interj.* hush! be quiet! an expression of rebuke, impatience, etc.

tu-te-lage (tū'tē-lāj), *n.* 1, the act of teaching or acting as guardian for someone; protection; 2, the state of being under a tutor or guardian.

tu-te-lar (tū'tē-lär), *adj.* 1, acting as guardian; protecting; 2, pertaining to a guardian or tutor. Also, **tu'te-la-ry.**

tu-tor (tū'tĕr), *n.* 1, one who instructs another; 2, a private teacher:—*v.t.* to instruct or teach privately:—*v.i.* 1, to do the work of a tutor; 2, *Colloq.*, to be taught privately; as, he had to *tutor* in French.—*adj.* **tu-to'ri-al.**—*n.* **tu'tor-ship.**

tut-ti-frut-ti (tōōt'tē-frōōt'tē), *n.* a flavoring or confection made of different kinds of preserved fruits:—*adj.* made with, or flavored by, preserved fruits.

twad-dle (twŏd'l), *n.* silly talk:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to talk in a silly or foolish manner.—*n.* **twad'dler.**

twain (twān), *adj. Poetic* or *Archaic*, two: —*n. Poetic*, a pair.

twang (twăng), *n.* 1, a sharp, quick, vibrating sound; 2, a sharp nasal tone in speech; as, a Yankee *twang*:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sound or speak with a twang.

tweak (twēk), *v.t.* to pinch or twist with a jerk:—*n.* a sudden, sharp pull or pinch; twitch; twist.

tweed (twēd), *n.* a twilled fabric, usually woolen, of two or more colors.

tweez-ers (twēz'ĕrz), *n.pl.* 1, a small instrument for taking hold of, or pulling out, something tiny, as a hair; a tool used for grasping something; 2, (also, *n. sing., tweeze*), a case of surgeon's instruments.

twelfth (twĕlfth), *adj.* next in order after eleventh: the ordinal of *twelve*:—*n.* 1, one of twelve equal parts; 2, in music, an interval of an octave and a fifth.

twelve (twĕlv), *adj.* composed of one more than eleven:—*n.* 1, the number consisting of eleven plus one; a dozen; 2, a sign representing twelve units, as 12 or xii: **the Twelve**, the twelve apostles, Christ's original disciples.

twelve-mo (twĕlv'mō), *n.* [*pl.* twelvemos (-mōz)], a book having the sheet folded into twelve leaves; also, a sheet so folded; duodecimo: also written *12mo*:—*adj.* having twelve leaves to a sheet.

twelve-month (twĕlv'mŭnth"), *n.* a year of twelve calendar months:—*adv.* a year hence or a year ago.

twen-ty (twĕn'tĭ), *adj.* composed of one more than nineteen: also used

indefinitely; as, I told him *twenty* times not to go:—*n.* [*pl.* twenties (-tiz)], **1**, the number consisting of nineteen plus one; a score; **2**, a sign representing twenty units, as 20 or **xx.**—*adj.* and *n.* **twen'ti-eth.**

twice (twis), *adv.* **1**, two times; **2**, doubly; in twofold measure or degree.

twid-dle (twid'l), *v.t.* to twirl in a light manner, as the thumbs:—*v.i.* to play or trifle.

twig (twig), *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree.—*adj.* **twigged.**

twi-light (twī'līt"), *n.* **1**, the faint light before sunrise and after sunset; **2**, partial light; dimness; obscurity: **Twilight of the Gods**, in Teutonic mythology, the final destruction in the conflict of the gods and the powers of the underworld: also called *Götterdämmerung* and *Ragnarok*:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the time before sunrise or after sunset; **2**, dim; obscure.

twill (twil), *n.* **1**, a weave of cloth which shows diagonal lines or ribs on the surface; **2**, a fabric woven with such ribs, as serge:—*v.t.* to weave, as a fabric, so as to show diagonal lines or ribs.

twin (twin), *adj.* **1**, made of two separate, but equal, parts; double; as, *twin* towers; **2**, very like each other; **3**, born at the same birth with another; as, a *twin* brother: —*n.* **1**, one of two born at one birth; **2**, a person or thing very like another.

twine (twīn), *v.t.* **1**, to twist; **2**, to wind; encircle; **3**, to make by twisting or coiling:—*v.i.* **1**, to twist; **2**, to wind or coil: —*n.* **1**, a kind of strong cord made of twisted strands; **2**, an entwining.—*n.* **twin'er.**

twinge (twinj), *n.* a sudden, stinging or darting pain:—*v.i.* to feel a twinge.

twin-kle (twing'kl), *n.* **1**, a quick motion of the eye, as a wink; **2**, a flash or sparkle, as of the eye or a star; **3**, the time occupied by a wink; a moment:—*v.i.* **1**, to open and shut rapidly; wink: said of the eyelids; **2**, to shine with a gleam that comes and goes in flashes, as a star; hence, to sparkle, as the eyes; **3**, to flash in and out rapidly, as the feet in dancing:—*v.t.* **1**, to blink, as the eyelids; **2**, to give out in quick flashes, as beams.

twin-kling (twing'kling), *n.* **1**, the time occupied by a wink or a brief flash; a moment; **2**, a wink or flash, as of light.

twirl (twûrl), *v.t.* to move or turn around rapidly, as with the hand; whirl; as, to *twirl* a cane:—*v.i.* to rotate rapidly:—*n.* **1**, a quick, circular motion; **2**, a coil; twist; curl.

twist (twist), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to unite or form by twisting two or more strands together; **2**, to contort; distort; **3**, to wreathe; twine or wind, as hair into a knot; **4**, to wrench or turn; as, to *twist* one's wrist; **5**, to turn from a direct line; as, the path *twists* in and out:—*n.* **1**, the act or manner of winding or twining; **2**, something made by winding strands together, as certain kinds of silk or cotton thread; as, buttonhole **twist**; **3**, a wrench, as of a muscle: **twist drill**, a drill or bit cut with deep spiral grooves along its body to carry out the chips (see *drill*, illus.).—*n.* **twist'er.**

twit (twit), *v.t.* to annoy or tease by reminding of a mistake, weakness, etc.

twitch (twich), *t.i.* to pull with a sudden jerk:—*v.t.* to move jerkily:—*n.* **1**, a sudden jerk or pull; **2**, a short, jerky contraction of a muscle.

twit-ter (twit'ĕr), *v.i.* **1**, to utter in repetition small, sharp, broken sounds, as does a bird; **2**, *Dial.*, to feel a slight nervous excitement or tremor:—*v.t.* to utter in short, broken sounds:—*n.* **1**, a series of short, broken sounds; **2**, a nervous trembling.

'twixt (twikst), *prep. Poetic* or *Dial.*, between; betwixt.

two (tōō), *adj.* composed of one added to one:—*n.* [*pl.* twos (tōōz)], **1**, the number consisting of one plus one; **2**, a sign representing two units, as 2 or ii.

two–edged (tōō'-ĕjd"; tōō'-ĕj"ĕd), *adj.* having two edges, or one edge on each side; as, a *two-edged* saw.

two-fold (tōō'fōld"), *adj.* double; made of two:—*adv.* doubly.

two–hand-ed (tōō'-hănd"ĕd), *adj.* **1**, having two hands; **2**, used with two hands; **3**, able to use either hand with equal ease; ambidextrous.

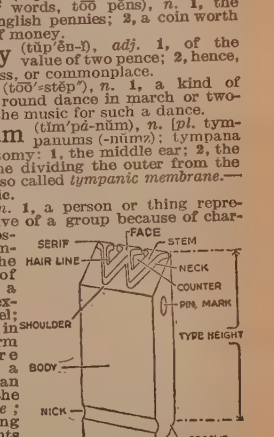
two-pence (tŭp'ĕns; when used as two words, tōō pĕns), *n.* **1**, the sum of two English pennies; **2**, a coin worth that amount of money.

two-pen-ny (tŭp'ĕn-ĭ), *adj.* **1**, of the value of two pence; **2**, hence, cheap, worthless, or commonplace.

two–step (tōō'-stĕp"), *n.* **1**, a kind of round dance in march or two-four time; **2**, the music for such a dance.

tym-pa-num (tĭm'pă-nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* tympanums (-nŭmz); tympana (-nă)], in anatomy: **1**, the middle ear; **2**, the thin membrane dividing the outer from the middle ear: also called *tympanic membrane*.—*adj.* **tym-pan'ic.**

type (tīp), *n.* **1**, a person or thing representative of a group because of characteristics possessed in common with the individuals of the group; a specimen; example; model; standard; **2**, in biology, a form of structure common to a group; as, an animal of the cat *type*; **3**, something that represents or stands for something else; a symbol; **4**, the first form of something to be followed or copied; a pattern; **5**, the mark or impress of something; stamp; sign; **6**, in printing: **a**, a metal or wooden block bearing on one end a raised letter, figure, or other character, an impression of which may be transferred, after inking, to paper; **b**, such blocks collectively; **c**, the impression from them:—*v.t.* **1**, to be a symbol of; typify; represent; **2**, to reproduce in type, or to make a plate impression of, from such blocks; **3**, *Colloq.*, to write or copy on a typewriter.



TYPE

NOTE.—The size of type was formerly given by name, and in England this system is still

often followed. In America, the point system is used, with approximately 72 points to the inch, meaning that in 72-point the type is one inch high. Types may be cut in any size; below are given the commonly used point sizes from 18 point to 5 point, with the name of the nearest equivalent named size.

18	point	great primer	abcdef
14	point	English	abcdefg
12	point	pica	abcdefg
11	point	small pica	abcdefgh
10	point	long primer	abcdefghi
9	point	bourgeois	abcdefghij
8	point	brevier	abcdefghijk
7	point	minion	abcdefghijkl
6	point	nonpareil	abcdefghijkl
5½	point	agate	abcdefghijklm
5	point	pearl	abcdefghijklm

type-set-ter (tīp′sĕt″ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who arranges type to form words, by hand or by machine; a compositor; **2,** a machine for setting type, as a linotype.—*n.* **type′set″ting.**

type-write (tīp′rīt″), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* -wrote″ (-rōt″), *p.p.* -writ″ten (-rit″n), *p.pr.* -writ″ing], to write with a machine; type.—*n.* **type′writ″ing.**—*n.* **type′-writ″er.**

ty-phoid (tī′foid), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, typhus, a contagious fever; **2,** pertaining to typhoid fever: **typhoid fever,** an infectious, often fatal, disease, usually acquired through drinking infected milk or water, but often carried by other foods: —*n.* typhoid fever.—*adj.* **ty-phoi′dal.**

ty-phoon (tī-fōōn′), *n.* a violent tornado or whirlwind.

ty-phus (tī′fŭs), *n.* a dangerous contagious fever marked by a characteristic eruption of red spots.—*adj.* **ty′phous.**

typ-i-cal (tĭp′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** symbolic; representative of a class; **2,** in botany and zoölogy, showing the characteristics of its group; **3,** like others of its kind.—*adv.* **typ′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **typ′i-cal-ness.**

typ-i-fy (tĭp′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1,** to represent or show by an image or emblem; **2,** to show the qualities of (one's class or group).

typ-ist (tīp′ĭst), *n.* one who operates a typewriting machine; a typewriter.

ty-pog-ra-phy (tī-pŏg′rə-fĭ; tĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* typographies (-fĭz)], the art of printing with type.—*n.* **ty-pog′ra-pher.**—*adj.* **ty″po-graph′i-cal; ty″po-graph′ic.**—*adv.* **ty″po-graph′i-cal-ly.**

tyr-an-nize (tĭr′ă-nīz), *v.i.* to act like a despot; rule severely and cruelly:—*v.t.* to treat oppressively.

tyr-an-ny (tĭr′ă-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tyrannies (-nĭz)], **1,** the government or conduct of a despot, or cruel and unjust ruler; **2,** oppressive government; **3,** undue severity.—*adj.* **tyr′an-nous.**—*adv.* **tyr′an-nous-ly.**

ty-rant (tī′rănt), *n.* **1,** an absolute monarch; a despot; **2,** a ruler or master who uses his power to oppress those under him.—*adj.* **ty-ran′ni-cal.**—*adv.* **ty-ran′ni-cal-ly.**

Tyr-i-an (tĭr′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Tyre in Phœnicia: **Tyrian purple,** a famous dye, properly a crimson, obtained by the ancient Greeks and Romans from certain mollusks, which turns purple upon exposure to the light.

ty-ro (tī′rō), *n.* [*pl.* tyros (-rōz)], a beginner; novice or learner.

tzar (tsär), *n.* formerly, an emperor of Russia. Also, **tsar.** See **czar,** *Pfd. S.*

tza-ri-na (tsä-rē′nä), *n.* formerly, an empress of Russia; also, the wife of a czar. Also, **tsa-ri′na;** *Pfd. S.*, **cza-ri′na.**

U

u-biq-ui-tous (ū-bĭk′wĭ-tŭs), *adj.* being, or seeming to be, everywhere at the same time.—*adv.* **u-biq′ui-tous-ly.**—*n.* **u-biq′ui-tous-ness.**—*n.* **u-biq′ui-ty.**

U-boat (ū′=bōt″), *n.* a German or Austrian submarine.

ud-der (ŭd′ẽr), *n.* the milk gland of a mammal, esp. when baglike and having two or more teats, as in the cow (see *beef*, illus.).

ug-ly (ŭg′lĭ), *adj.* **1,** displeasing to the eye; hideous; **2,** morally repulsive; **3,** suggesting trouble; as, an *ugly* rumor.—*n.* **ug′li-ness.**

u-kase (ū-kās′), *n.* **1,** formerly, a decree of the czar of Russia, taking effect as law; **2,** hence, any official decree.

u-ku-le-le (ōō″kōō-lā′lā; ū″kōō-lā′lā), *n.* a stringed instrument, of Hawaiian origin, shaped like a small guitar.

ul-cer (ŭl′sẽr), *n.* **1,** an open sore on the surface of the body, often discharging pus; **2,** hence, a corrupt influence; a public evil.—*adj.* **ul′cer-ous.**

ul-cer-ate (ŭl′sẽr-āt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to affect, or be affected, with an ulcer, or surface sore.—*n.* **ul″cer-a′tion.**

ul-na (ŭl′nä), *n.* [*pl.* ulnæ (-nē)], the inner and larger of the two bones of the forearm.—*adj.* **ul′nar.**

ul-ster (ŭl′stẽr), *n.* a long, loose overcoat of woolen cloth.

ul-te-ri-or (ŭl-tē′rĭ-ẽr), *adj.* **1,** lying beyond; more distant; **2,** beyond what is expressed or implied; as, an *ulterior* motive.—*adv.* **ul-te′ri-or-ly.**

ul-ti-ma (ŭl′tĭ-mä), *n.* the last syllable of a word.

ul-ti-mate (ŭl′tĭ-māt), *adj.* **1,** last; final; **2,** fundamental; admitting of no discussion; as, *ultimate* facts of nature.—*adv.* **ul′ti-mate-ly.**—*n.* **ul′ti-mate-ness.**

ul-ti-ma-tum (ŭl″tĭ-mā′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* ultimatums (-tŭmz); ultimata (-tä)], **1,** the statement of a final proposition; **2,** a last offer of terms of agreement, refusal of which means an end of friendly relations.

***ul-ti-mo** (ŭl′tĭ-mō), [Lat.], *adv.* in the month before the present.

ul-tra (ŭl′trə), *adj.* extreme; extravagant; immoderate in opinion or action.

ul-tra-ma-rine (ŭl″trə-mə-rēn′), *n.* a beautiful blue coloring matter made by pulverizing the gem lapis lazuli; also, an artificial pigment.

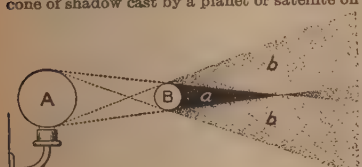
ul-tra-mon-tane (ŭl″trə-mŏn′tān), *adj.* on the other side of the mountains, esp. the Alps:—*n.* **1,** one who lives beyond the mountains, esp. south of the Alps; **2,** a supporter of the Pope.

um-bel (ŭm′bĕl), *n.* a flower cluster in which a number of pedicels, or flower stalks, of nearly equal length spread or radiate from a common center, as in the cherry blossom (see *inflorescence*, illus.).

um-bel-late (ŭm′bĕl-āt), *adj.* arranged in, bearing, or like, umbels.

um-ber (ŭm′bĕr), *n.* a brown earth, used as coloring matter, containing iron and manganese:—*adj.* of an olive-brown color; dark brown; dusky.—*adj.* **um′ber-y.**

um-bra (ŭm′brə), *n.* [*pl.* umbræ (-brē)], a shade or shadow; esp., the dark cone of shadow cast by a planet or satellite on



UMBRA

A, light; B, opaque object.—*a*, umbra; *b*, *b*, penumbra.

the side opposite to the sun, in whose limits the sun's disk is invisible; also, the dark central portion of a sun spot.

um-brage (ŭm′brăj), *n.* **1,** formerly, shade or obscurity; **2,** a sense of being put in the shade; hence, hurt pride.

um-bra-geous (ŭm-brā′jŭs), *adj.* shady; as, *umbrageous* trees.—*adv.* **um-bra′geous-ly.**—*n.* **um-bra′geous-ness.**

um-brel-la (ŭm-brĕl′ə), *n.* a device for protection against rain, sun, etc., consisting of a folding frame, covered with silk, cotton, or other waterproof fabric, and carried in the hand.

um-pire (ŭm′pīr), *n.* a third party to whom a dispute is referred for settlement; specif., one chosen in a game to see that its rules are observed and to decide disputes:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to settle, as a dispute; **2,** to decide as judge on the plays of a game; as, to *umpire* a game of baseball.

[1]un- (ŭn-), *prefix*, **1,** not; the reverse of: freely used with adjectives and their derivative nouns and adverbs; as, *unfair*; *unfairness*; *unfairly*; also, with participles; as, *unseen*; **2,** lack of: used with nouns; as, *unconcern*.

[2]un- (ŭn-), *prefix*, used: **1,** with verbs or nouns, to express reversal or annulment (of an action) or deprivation (of a thing); as, *untwist*; **2,** with a few verbs felt as negatives, with intensive effect; as, *unravel*.

NOTE.—The prefix [1]*un-*, and to a less extent [2]*un-*, can be attached to a very large number of words, forming compounds of which the meaning is usually self-evident. Only the more important compounds, or those presenting special difficulty, are listed.

un-a-ble (ŭn-ā′bl), *adj.* **1,** incapable; **2,** without sufficient power; incompetent; as, *unable* to reach the top.

un-ac-count-a-ble (ŭn″ə-koun′tə-bl), *adj.* **1,** not to be explained; **2,** not responsible.—*n.* **un″ac-count′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **un″ac-count′a-bly.**

un-ac-cus-tomed (ŭn″ə-kŭs′tŭmd), *adj.* **1,** not usual or customary; **2,** not familiar: with *to*; as, *unaccustomed* to the work.

un-ad-vised (ŭn″ăd-vīzd′), *adj.* **1,** not discreet or prudent, as a person; **2,** done, or carried out, without careful consideration; as, an *unadvised* policy; **3,** without counsel or advice.—*adv.* **un″ad-vis′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un″ad-vis′ed-ness.**

un-af-fect-ed (ŭn″ə-fĕk′tĕd), *adj.* without pretense; natural.—*adv.* **un″af-fect′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un″af-fect′ed-ness.**

u-na-nim-i-ty (ū″nə-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* agreement in opinion; accord.

u-nan-i-mous (ū-năn′ĭ-mŭs), *adj.* **1,** united in a single opinion; agreeing; **2,** showing that all agree; as, a *unanimous* vote.—*adv.* **u-nan′i-mous-ly.**—*n.* **u-nan′i-mous-ness.**

un-apt (ŭn-ăpt′), *adj.* **1,** not suitable, as a remark; **2,** not inclined; not likely; as, *unapt* to resent; **3,** dull; as, an *unapt* pupil.—*adv.* **un-apt′ly.**—*n.* **un-apt′ness.**

un-as-sum-ing (ŭn″ə-sūm′ĭng), *adj.* retiring; modest.

un-a-void-a-ble (ŭn″ə-void′ə-bl), *adj.* not to be escaped; inevitable.—*adv.* **un″a-void′a-bly.**

un-a-wares (ŭn″ə-wârz′), *adv.* **1,** without previous planning; **2,** by surprise; as, they caught the enemy *unawares*.—*adj.* and *adv.* **un″a-ware′.**

un-backed (ŭn-băkt′), *adj.* **1,** unsupported; **2,** not broken; not taught to bear a rider, as a horse.

un-bal-anced (ŭn-băl′ənst), *adj.* **1,** of unequal weight; out of equilibrium; **2,** hence, mentally disordered; slightly insane.

un-bar (ŭn-bär′), *v.t.* to remove a bar from, as a door; unlock.

un-be-com-ing (ŭn″bē-kŭm′ĭng), *adj.* **1,** not suitable or fit; improper; as, conduct *unbecoming* a lady; **2,** not suited to one's appearance: as, an *unbecoming* hat.—*adv.* **un″be-com′ing-ly.**—*n.* **un″be-com′ing-ness.**

un-be-lief (ŭn″bē-lēf′), *n.* lack of positive faith or belief; esp., refusal to accept the teachings of revealed religion.

un-be-liev-er (ŭn″bē-lēv′ẽr), *n.* one who lacks faith; a doubter; esp., one who refuses to accept the teachings of revealed religion.—*adj.* **un″be-liev′ing.**

un-bend (ŭn-bĕnd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bent′ (-bĕnt′), *p.pr.* -bend′ing], **1,** to straighten; **2,** to free from strain, as a

bow; 3, to unfasten (a sail) from a spar:—*v.t.* 1, to become straight; 2, to become less severe or stiff; become gracious.

un-bend-ing (ŭn-bĕnd'ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, stiff; inflexible; 2, of determined and unyielding temper.—*adv.* **un-bend'ing-ly.** —*n.* **un-bend'ing-ness.**

un-bind (ŭn-bīnd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bound' (-bound'), *p.pr.* -bīnd'-ing], 1, to make loose; untie; 2, to release; free, as from bonds.

un-bolt (ŭn-bōlt'), *v.t.* to draw back a bolt from; unfasten; open.—*p.adj.* [1]**un-bolt'ed.**

un-bolt-ed (ŭn-bōl'tĕd), *adj.* coarse; not sifted; as, *unbolted* flour.

[2]**un-bolt-ed** (ŭn-bōlt'ĕd), *adj.* coarse; not sifted; as, *unbolted* flour.

un-born (ŭn-bôrn'), *adj.* not yet born; pertaining to the future.

un-bos-om (ŭn-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v.t.* 1, to free oneself from, as a secret; 2, to relieve (oneself) by disclosing:—*v.i.* to free one's mind by telling one's thoughts.

un-braid (ŭn-brād'), *v.t.* to take apart the strands of, as a plait of hair.

un-bri-dled (ŭn-brī'dld), *adj.* 1, not fastened with a bridle; 2, free; not restrained; as, an *unbridled* tongue.

un-bur-den (ŭn-bûr'dn), *v.t.* 1, to rid of a load; ease; 2, hence, to relieve (oneself), as of an oppressive secret; 3, to throw off as being burdensome. Also, **un-bur'then** (ŭn-bûr'*thn*).

un-called-for (ŭn-kôld'-fôr"), *adj.* not needed; undemanded; out of place; superfluous.

un-can-ny (ŭn-kăn'ĭ), *adj.* weird; not to be explained reasonably; vaguely mysterious; unearthly.—*adv.* **un-can'ni-ly.**—*n.* **un-can'ni-ness.**

un-cer-tain (ŭn-sûr'tĭn), *adj.* 1, not sure; doubtful; as, the result is *uncertain*; 2, not positive; doubting; 3, not steady; as, the platform gave an *uncertain* support; 4, not reliable.—*adv.* **un-cer'tain-ly.** —*n.* **un-cer'tain-ness.**—*n.* **un-cer'tain-ty.**

un-char-i-ta-ble (ŭn-chăr'ĭ-tȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, not generous toward the needy; 2, unkind; harsh in judging others; as, *uncharitable* criticism.—*n.* **un-char'i-ta-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **un-char'i-ta-bly.**

un-chris-tian (ŭn-krĭs'chăn), *adj.* 1, heathen: 2, not suitable for, or like, a Christian: as, *unchristian* conduct; 3, not in accordance with the customs of the so-called Christian nations.

un-ci-al (ŭn'shĭ-ăl; ŭn'shăl), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a variety of characters, or letters, found in manuscripts from the fourth to about the ninth century, resembling modern capitals, but with more rounded forms:—*n.* a character of this kind; also, a document written in such characters.

un-civ-il (ŭn-sĭv'ĭl), *adj.* rude; without courtesy.—*adj.* **un-civ'il-ly.**

un-civ-i-lized (ŭn-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *adj.* savage; barbarous.

un-cle (ŭng'kl), *n.* 1, the brother of one's father or mother; 2, one's aunt's husband; 3, *Colloq.*, an old man, usually in an inferior position; 4, *Slang*, a pawnbroker.

un-clean (ŭn-klēn'), *adj.* 1, soiled; foul; filthy; 2, morally impure; evil; 3, ceremonially impure according to Jewish law, as a leper.—*n.* **un-clean'ness.**

un-clean-ly (ŭn-klĕn'lĭ), *adj.* 1, habitually dirty; foul; 2, not chaste.—*n.* **un-clean'li-ness.**

un-clothe (ŭn-klōth'), *v.t.* to remove the clothes or covering from; hence, to deprive of anything.

un-coil (ŭn-koil'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become loose; unwind, as a spring.

un-com-fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm'fẽr-tȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, not at ease physically or mentally; 2, causing uneasiness. —*adv.* **un-com'fort-a-bly.**

un-com-mon (ŭn-kŏm'ŭn), *adj.* unusual; rare; strange.

un-com-pro-mis-ing (ŭn-kŏm'prō-mīz"ĭng), *adj.* not willing to make concessions; unyielding; also, showing such an attitude.—*adv.* **un-com'pro-mis"ing-ly.**—*n.* **un-com'pro-mis"ing-ness.**

un-con-cern (ŭn"kŏn-sûrn'), *n.* lack of interest or anxiety.—*adj.* **un"con-cerned'.**—*adv.* **un"con-cern'ed-ly.**

un-con-di-tion-al (ŭn"kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* without any limitations; absolute; as, an *unconditional* surrender.—*adv.* **un"con-di'tion-al-ly.**

un-con-scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, unreasonable; 2, not influenced by the conscience. —*adv.* **un-con'scion-a-bly.**

un-con-scious (ŭn-kŏn'shŭs), *adj.* 1, not mentally awake; without apparent feeling or life; 2, not aware: with *of*; 3, not done knowingly.—*n.* **un-con'-scious-ness.**—*adv.* **un-con'scious-ly.**

un-con-sti-tu-tion-al (ŭn-kŏn"stĭ-tū'-shŭn-ăl), *adj.* not in accordance with the constitution of a country.—*n.* **un-con"sti-tu"tion-al'i-ty.**

un-con-trolled (ŭn"kŏn-trōld'), *adj.* without control or restraint; as, *uncontrolled* anger.

un-couth (ŭn-kōōth'), *adj.* awkward; ungainly; odd; boorish.—*adv.* **un-couth'ly.**—*n.* **un-couth'ness.**

un-cov-er (ŭn-kŭv'ẽr), *v.t.* 1, to remove a cover from; 2, to take the hat or cap from; 3, to make known:—*v.i.* to take off the hat or cap; as, *uncover* for the flag.

unc-tion (ŭngk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of anointing in sign of consecration; 2, an ointment; hence, anything soothing; 3, a manner which indicates or arouses emotion, esp. religious fervor.

unc-tu-ous (ŭngk'tū-ŭs), *adj.* 1, oily; smooth; 2, bland; fervid; 3, esp., insincerely gushing; as, an *unctuous* speech.—*adv.* **unc'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **unc'tu-ous-ness.**—*n.* **unc'tu-os'i-ty.**

un-daunt-ed (ŭn-dän'tĕd; ŭn-dôn'tĕd), *adj.* not dismayed; fearless.—*adv.* **un-daunt'ed-ly.**

un-de-ceive (ŭn"dē-sēv'), *v.t.* to set free from error or mistake.

un-de-ni-a-ble (ŭn"dē-nī'ȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, not to be contradicted; compelling admission; 2, *Colloq.*, decidedly good.—*adv.* **un"de-ni'a-bly.**

un-der (ŭn'dẽr), *prep.* 1, below or beneath in position, authority, dignity, excellence, or value; 2, less than, as in height, weight, age, or number; as, *under* six feet; for less than; as, sold *under* cost; below a certain average or standard of; as, *under* age.

size, or weight; **3**, subject to the action or effect of; as, *under* treatment for illness; *under* a burden or strain; *under* the circumstances; **4**, because of; as, *under* the circumstances; **5**, in conformity with; as, *under* a rule of the firm; classified beneath; as, *under* this head: —*adj.* **1**, lower in position; as, the *under* surface; **2**, lower in rank:—*adv.* in or to a lower place or subordinate position.

un-der-bid (ŭn″dĕr-bĭd″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -bid′, *p.p.* -bid′den (-bĭd′n), *p.pr.* -bid′ding], to offer to sell or do for a lower price than (another bidder).

un-der-bred (ŭn′dĕr-brĕd″), *adj.* **1**, lacking good manners; showing careless training; **2**, not of pure breed.

un-der-brush (ŭn′dĕr-brŭsh″), *n.* bushes, shrubs, and small trees growing thickly in a forest.

un-der-clothes (ŭn′dĕr-klōthz″), *n.pl.* garments worn beneath other clothes. Also, **un′der-cloth′ing.**

un-der-cur-rent (ŭn′dĕr-kŭr″ĕnt), *n.* **1**, a current below the surface of air, water, etc.; **2**, a concealed tendency of thought or feeling.

un-der-done (ŭn″dĕr-dŭn″; ŭn″dĕr-dŭn′), *adj.* cooked too little; rare: said esp. of meat.

un-der-foot (ŭn″dĕr-fōōt′), *adv.* beneath the feet; underneath.

un-der-gar-ment (ŭn′dĕr-gär″mĕnt), *n.* a garment worn under the outer clothing.

un-der-go (ŭn″dĕr-gō′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -went′ (-wĕnt′), *p.p.* -gone′ (-gôn′), *p.pr.* -go′ing], to pass through or experience; suffer; endure; as, to *undergo* an operation.

un-der-grad-u-ate (ŭn″dĕr-grăd′ū-ăt), *n.* **1**, a college or university student who has not taken his first, or bachelor's, degree; **2**, any student who has not received his diploma.

un-der-ground (ŭn′dĕr-ground″), *adj.* **1**, below the surface of the earth; **2**, *Colloq.*, maintained or acting in secret:—*n.* a space, place, or construction beneath the earth:—*adv.* **1**, beneath the earth's surface; **2**, *Colloq.*, secretly.

un-der-grown (ŭn′dĕr-grōn″), *adj.* below normal size.

un-der-growth (ŭn′dĕr-grōth″), *n.* underbrush; low shrubs and bushes growing in a forest.

un-der-hand (ŭn′dĕr-hănd″), *adj.* **1**, done by meanness or fraud; **2**, deceitful; sly; as, *underhand* business; **3**, of a ball, thrown with an upward swing of the arm, with the palm turned up:—*adv.* unfairly. Also, **un″der-hand′ed.**—*adv.* **un″der-hand′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un″der-hand′ed-ness.**

un-der-lay (ŭn″dĕr-lā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laid′ (-lād′), *p.pr.* -lay′ing], to put something beneath or spread something under:—*n.* (ŭn′dĕr-lā″), a layer of paper put under type to raise it to the necessary level.

un-der-let (ŭn″dĕr-lĕt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -let′, *p.pr.* -let′ting], to rent (a rented property) to another; sublet.

un-der-lie (ŭn″dĕr-lī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -lay′ (-lā′), *p.p.* -lain′ (-lān′), *p.pr.* -ly′ing], **1**, to lie or be beneath; **2**, to be at the bottom of; serve as the basis of, as of an argument or theory; support.—*p.adj.* **un′der-ly′ing.**

un-der-line (ŭn″dĕr-līn′), *v.t.* to draw a line beneath, as in a manuscript to indicate italics.

un-der-ling (ŭn′dĕr-lĭng), *n.* a person occupying a low, esp. a menial, position; a servile person.

un-der-mine (ŭn″dĕr-mīn′), *v.t.* **1**, to dig beneath; form a tunnel under; **2**, to weaken; work against secretly. —*n.* **un″der-min′er.**

un-der-most (ŭn′dĕr-mōst), *adj.* lowest in place, position, or rank.

un-der-neath (ŭn″dĕr-nēth′; ŭn″dĕr-nēth′), *adv.* and *prep.* beneath; below; under.

un-der-pay (ŭn″dĕr-pā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -paid′ (-pād′), *p.pr.* -pay′ing], to pay insufficiently.

un-der-pin (ŭn″dĕr-pĭn′), *v.t.* **1**, to lay bricks, stones, etc., under, as for a foundation; **2**, to support by a foundation; **3**, hence, to prop.

un-der-score (ŭn″dĕr-skōr′), *v.t.* to draw a line under; as, to *underscore* a word:—*n.* a line so drawn.

un-der-sell (ŭn″dĕr-sĕl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sold′ (-sōld′), *p.pr.* -sell′ing], to sell at a lower price.

un-der-shirt (ŭn′dĕr-shûrt″), *n.* a garment for the upper half of the body, worn next the skin.

un-der-shot (ŭn′dĕr-shŏt″), *adj.* **1**, driven by water passing underneath: said of a water wheel (see *hydraulic*, illus.); **2**, having a prominent lower jaw.

un-der-sign (ŭn″dĕr-sīn′), *v.t.* to write one's name at the end of, or at the foot of, as a legal paper or petition: **the undersigned**, the person or persons subscribing to, or signing, a document.

un-der-skirt (ŭn′dĕr-skûrt″), *n.* a skirt worn beneath a dress or outside skirt; petticoat.

un-der-slung (ŭn′dĕr-slŭng″), *adj.* of an automobile, having the supporting springs of the chassis attached to the under side of the axle.

un-der-stand (ŭn″dĕr-stănd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -stood′ (-stōōd′), *p.pr.* -stand′ing], **1**, to perceive or know; **2**, to be informed of; as, I *understand* he will accept; **3**, to know the meaning of; as, to *understand* the proof of a theorem; **4**, to assume or infer; **5**, to know by experience; as, to *understand* the folly of resisting:—*v.i.* **1**, to comprehend; **2**, to be made aware.

un-der-stand-ing (ŭn″dĕr-stănd′ĭng), *p.adj.* intelligent:—*n.* **1**, the reasoning faculties; **2**, a state of knowing, or power to know, the meaning of anything; **3**, the agreement of two or more minds.

un-der-state (ŭn″dĕr-stāt′), *v.t.* **1**, to tell less than the truth about; as, to *understate* the facts; **2**, to represent (a matter) as less important than it really is.—*n.* **un″der-state′ment.**

un-der-stood (ŭn″dĕr-stōōd′), past tense and past participle of *understand*:—*p.adj.* in grammar, implied but not expressed; as, the subject is *understood*.

un-der-study (ŭn″dĕr-stŭd′ĭ), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to learn another actor's part in a play, in order to take his place if necessary:—*n.* [*pl.* understudies (-ĭz)], **1**, an

actor trained to serve as substitute; **2**, any person trained to take another's place.

un-der-take (ŭn″dĕr-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -took′ (-tōōk′), *p.p.* -tak′en (-tāk′n), *p.pr.* -tak′ing], **1**, to take upon oneself; **2**, to try; **3**, to promise:—*v.i.* to promise; be a guarantee: with *for*.

un-der-tak-er (ŭn′dĕr-tāk″ĕr), *n.* one who makes a business of preparing the dead for burial, and of conducting funerals; a mortician.

un-der-tak-ing (ŭn″dĕr-tāk′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the taking upon oneself of a task or responsibility; **2**, an enterprise; a task; **3**, (ŭn′dĕr-tāk″ĭng), the business of managing funerals.

un-der-tone (ŭn′dĕr-tōn″), *n.* **1**, a low or subdued pitch of voice or sound; **2**, a dull or quiet color.

un-der-took (ŭn″dĕr-tōōk′), past tense of the irregular verb *undertake*.

un-der-tow (ŭn′dĕr-tō″), *n.* a current below the surface of water, esp. on the seashore, which moves in the opposite direction from the surface movement.

un-der-val-ue (ŭn″dĕr-văl′ū), *v.t.* to rate, estimate, or value, below actual worth; regard as unimportant; underrate.—*n.* **un″der-val″u-a′tion.**

un-der-vest (ŭn′dĕr-vĕst″), *n.* an undershirt, usually sleeveless.

un-der-wear (ŭn′dĕr-wâr″), *n.* garments worn under the ordinary outer clothing; underclothing collectively.

un-der-went (ŭn″dĕr-wĕnt′), past tense of the verb *undergo*.

un-der-work (ŭn″dĕr-wûrk′), *v.t.* **1**, to do the same work for less than another; as, the carpenter *underworks* his rival; **2**, to exact too little work from:—*v.i.* to do less than is expected in a given task.

un-der-world (ŭn′dĕr-wûrld″), *n.* **1**, Hades, or the place of departed souls; **2**, that part of the globe beneath the horizon; **3**, the degraded and criminal classes; as, the *underworld* of New York.

un-der-write (ŭn″dĕr-rīt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -wrote′ (-rōt′), *p.p.* -writ′ten (-rĭt′n), *p.pr.* -writ′ing], **1**, to write underneath; **2**, to write one's name under or sign (an insurance policy), as a guarantee that in case of loss one will be responsible for the amount specified; **3**, to sign an agreement to buy on a given date at a specified price (bonds or shares not yet issued); **4**, loosely, to subscribe to, as a project which requires capital:—*v.i.* to carry on an insurance business.

un-der-writ-er (ŭn′dĕr-rīt″ĕr), *n.* one whose business it is to underwrite insurance, issues of stock, etc.

un-do (ŭn-dōō″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -did (-dĭd′), *p.p.* -done′ (-dŭn′), *p.pr.* -do′ing], **1**, to make null and void; do away with the result of; as, to *undo* the man's good influence; **2**, to destroy; ruin; as, to *undo* one's morals; **3**, to loosen; as, to *undo* a knot.—*n.* **un-do′er.**

un-do-ing (ŭn-dōō′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of making something of no effect; **2**, ruin; as, gambling was his *undoing*; **3**, the act of unfastening.

un-done (ŭn-dŭn′), past participle of *undo*:—*p.adj.* **1**, made of no effect; altered to an opposite condition; **2**, ruined; **3**, not accomplished, as a task.

un-doubt-ed (ŭn-dout′ĕd), *adj.* certain; not to be questioned; sure. —*adv.* **un-doubt′ed-ly.**

un-dress (ŭn-drĕs′), *v.t.* **1**, to take clothes from; strip; **2**, to remove decorations, bandages, etc., from:—*v.i.* to take off one's clothes:—*n.* (ŭn′drĕs″; ŭn-drĕs′), informal, everyday costume:—*adj.* (ŭn′drĕs), informal; as, an *undress* uniform.

un-due (ŭn-dū′; ŭn′dū), *adj.* **1**, not requiring payment as yet; **2**, wrong or illegal; as, an *undue* proceeding; **3**, more than proper or suitable; unreasonable; as, *undue* attention to trifles.—*adv.* **un-du′ly.**

un-du-late (ŭn′dū-lāt), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to wave up and down or back and forth; move with a wavy motion:—*adj.* (ŭn′dū-lāt), **1**, having a wavy margin (see *leaf*, illus.); **2**, vibrating.—*n.* **un″du-la′tion.**—*adj.* **un′du-la-to-ry.**

un-earth (ŭn-ûrth′), *v.t.* **1**, to take from the earth; dig from underground; uncover; **2**, hence, to bring to knowledge; discover; as, to *unearth* a crime.

un-earth-ly (ŭn-ûrth′lĭ), *adj.* **1**, not according to, or like, nature; supernatural; **2**, hence, weird; uncanny; as, an *unearthly* sound.—*n.* **un-earth′li-ness.**

un-eas-y (ŭn-ēz′ĭ), *adj.* **1**, not at ease in mind or body; restless; uncomfortable; anxious; **2**, awkward in manner; constrained; **3**, causing discomfort.—*adv.* **un-eas′i-ly.**—*n.* **un-eas′i-ness.**

un-e-qual (ŭn-ē′kwăl), *adj.* **1**, not of the same size, strength, amount, ability, weight, etc.; **2**, not well balanced or matched; **3**, not sufficiently large, strong, etc.: with *to*; **4**, irregular; uneven.—*adv.* **un-e′qual-ly.**—*adj.* **un-e′qualed.**

un-e-quiv-o-cal (ŭn″ē-kwĭv′ō-kăl), *adj.* not doubtful or uncertain; unmistakable as to meaning.

un-e-ven (ŭn-ē′vn), *adj.* **1**, not regular; not smooth or flat, as a surface; **2**, not uniform, as pressure; **3**, not equal; odd: used of a number not exactly divisible by two. —*adv.* **un-e′ven-ly.**—*n.* **un-e′ven-ness.**

un-ex-am-pled (ŭn″ĕg-zăm′pld; ŭn″ĕg-zăm′pld), *adj.* so unusual as to be without a parallel; unprecedented.

un-ex-cep-tion-a-ble (ŭn″ĕk-sĕp′-shŭn-ă-bl), *adj.* not open to blame or criticism; irreproachable.—*n.* **un″ex-cep′tion-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **un″ex-cep′tion-a-bly.**

un-ex-pect-ed (ŭn″ĕks-pĕk′tĕd), *adj.* not looked for; sudden.—*adv.* **un″ex-pect′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un″ex-pect′ed-ness.**

un-fail-ing (ŭn-fāl′ĭng), *adj.* **1**, not liable to fail short, as a supply; not growing less or weaker; **2**, reliable; sure, as a friend.—*adv.* **un-fail′ing-ly.**

un-fair (ŭn-fâr′), *adj.* **1**, not just; **2**, dishonest; tricky.—*adv.* **un-fair′ly.**—*n.* **un-fair′ness.**

un-faith-ful (ŭn-fāth′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, not trustworthy; **2**, false; not loyal; **3**, not holding to duty, promise, vows, etc. —*adv.* **un-faith′ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-faith′ful-ness.**

un-fas-ten (ŭn-făs′n), *v.t.* to untie; loosen: —*v.i.* to become loose.

un-fa-vor-a-ble (ŭn-fā′vĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* **1**, not favorable; discouraging; adverse; as, an *unfavorable* opin-

lon; 2, not contributing to success. Also, **un-fa'vour-a-ble.**—*adv.* **un-fa'vor-a-bly.**

un-feel-ing (ŭn-fēl'ĭng), *adj.* 1, cruel; brutal; 2, without impulses or emotions; insensible.—*adv.* **un-feel'ing-ly.**—*n.* **un-feel'ing-ness.**

un-feigned (ŭn-fānd'), *adj.* genuine; sincere; without pretense.

un-fin-ished (ŭn-fĭn'ĭsht), *adj.* 1, not complete; imperfect; 2, not polished, as in style or finish.

un-fit (un-fĭt'), *v.t.* 1, to make unsuitable; 2, to deprive of ability, appropriateness, etc.:—*adj.* not suitable; inappropriate; improper.—*adv.* **un-fit'ly.**—*n.* **un-fit'ness.**

un-fledged (ŭn-flĕjd'), *adj.* 1, without feathers: said of a young bird; 2, hence, undeveloped; immature.

un-fold (ŭn-fōld'), *v.t.* 1, to spread open, as a pocket map; 2, to reveal by degrees:—*v.i.* 1, to open, as a flower; 2, to be revealed, esp. gradually.

un-for-tu-nate (ŭn-fôr'tŭ-nāt), *adj.* 1, not lucky; not prosperous; 2, badly chosen; regrettable; as, an *unfortunate* speech;—*n.* an unlucky or unsuccessful person.—*adv.* **un-for'tu-nate-ly.**

un-found-ed (ŭn-foun'dĕd), *adj.* 1, without basis; not established; 2, hence, doubtful, as a rumor.

un-friend-ly (ŭn-frĕnd'lĭ), *adj.* 1, not like a friend; lacking cordiality; 2, antagonistic.—*n.* **un-friend'li-ness.**

un-frock (ŭn-frŏk'), *v.t.* 1, to divest of a frock; 2, hence, to deprive (a priest, clergyman, etc.) of ecclesiastical rank.

un-furl (ŭn-fûrl'), *v.t.* 1, to loose from its fastenings and spread out, as a flag, a sail, etc.; 2, to display; show:—*v.i.* to be spread out or displayed.

un-gain-ly (ŭn-gān'lĭ), *adj.* awkward; clumsy; uncouth:—*adv.* in an awkward manner.—*n.* **un-gain'li-ness.**

un-god-ly (ŭn-gŏd'lĭ), *adj.* 1, wicked; having no likeness to God; 2, *Slang,* outrageous.—*n.* **un-god'li-ness.**

un-gov-ern-a-ble (ŭn-gŭv'ĕr-nȧ-bl), *adj.* not to be controlled; unruly; rebellious.

un-gra-cious (ŭn-grā'shŭs), *adj.* 1, rude; uncivil; 2, disagreeable; offensive.—*adv.* **un-gra'cious-ly.**

un-grate-ful (ŭn-grāt'fo͝ol), *adj.* not thankful; not appreciating favors received.—*adv.* **un-grate'ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-grate'ful-ness.**

un-guent (ŭng'gwĕnt), *n.* an oil or salve for burns, sores, etc.; an ointment.

un-gu-late (ŭng'gū-lāt), *adj.* hooflike or hoofed:—*n.* a hoofed animal.

un-hal-lowed (ŭn-hăl'ōd), *adj.* 1, not made or kept for sacred uses; 2, profane; unholy.

un-hand (ŭn-hănd'), *v.t.* to let go of; release from a grasp.

un-hand-y (ŭn-hăn'dĭ), *adj.* 1, clumsy; awkward; 2, inconvenient.

un-hap-py (ŭn-hăp'ĭ), *adj.* 1, not glad; sorrowful; wretched; 2, unfortunate; unsuccessful, as a venture.—*adv.* **un-hap'pi-ly.**—*n.* **un-hap'pi-ness.**

un-heard (ŭn-hûrd'), *adj.* 1, not heard; as, an *unheard* cry; 2, not given a hearing: **unheard-of,** unprecedented.

un-hinge (ŭn-hĭnj'), *v.t.* 1, to remove from its hinges; 2, to take from its place; 3, to unsettle; as, his trouble *unhinged* his mind.

un-ho-ly (ŭn-hō'lĭ), *adj.* not sacred; unhallowed; hence, profane; wicked.—*adv.* **un-ho'li-ly.**—*n.* **un-ho'li-ness.**

un-horse (ŭn-hôrs'), *v.t.* to throw or drag from the back of a horse.

u-ni-cel-lu-lar (ū"nĭ-sĕl'ū-lär), *adj.* having one cell only.

u-ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* a fabled animal resembling the horse, with one straight horn projecting from its forehead.

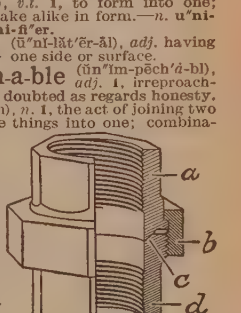
u-ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *adj.* 1, not changing in form, manner, or character; unvarying; 2, like one another:—*n.* an official or regulation dress belonging to a particular class or profession.—*adv.* **u'ni-form"ly.**—*n.* **u'ni-form'ness.**—*n.* **u'ni-form'i-ty.**

u-ni-fy (ū'nĭ-fī), *v.t.* 1, to form into one; 2, to make alike in form.—*n.* **u'ni-fi-ca'tion.**—*n.* **u'ni-fi"er.**

u-ni-lat-er-al (ū"nĭ-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* having one side or surface.

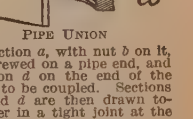
un-im-peach-a-ble (ŭn"ĭm-pēch'ȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, irreproachable; 2, not to be doubted as regards honesty.

union (ūn'yŭn), *n.* 1, the act of joining two or more things into one; combination; 2, a league; mutual agreement; 3, matrimony; 4, a confederation; 5, a flag or part of a flag emblematic of union, as the starry canton on the U. S. flag; 6, an association of individuals or groups; specif., an association of workers formed for mutual benefit and protection: often called *labor union* or *trade-union;* 7, any of various kinds of coupling for connecting pipes or rods; **union jack,** a jack, or small flag, emblematic of union: applied esp. to the canton of the flag of the U. S., or to the British union flag, when flown as a jack: **the Union,** the United States of America:—*adj.* of or pertaining to union or unions; as, *union* principles; *union* labor.



PIPE UNION

Section *a*, with nut *b* on it, is screwed on a pipe end, and section *d* on the end of the pipe to be coupled. Sections *a* and *d* are then drawn together in a tight joint at the fitted seat, *c*, by screwing nut *b*, swiveled on *a*, to *d*.


UNION JACK OF THE UNITED STATES

un-ion-ist (ūn'yŭn-ĭst), *n.* 1, a believer in labor unions; 2, a member of a labor union; 3, one who supported the national government in the American Civil War.—*n.* **un'ion-ism.**—*v.t.* **un'ion-ize.**

u-nique (ū-nēk'), *adj.* 1, unlike anything else; without an equal: 2, loosely,

unusual; as, a *unique* design.—*adv.* **u-nique'ly.**—*n.* **u-nique'ness.**

u-ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn; ū'nĭ-zŭn), *n.* **1,** oneness; agreement; concord; **2,** in music: **a,** sameness of pitch; **b,** the sounding at once of two tones an octave apart; **c,** the singing of the same series of tones by all the voices at once: distinguished from *harmony.*

u-nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* **1,** one person or thing of a number which make up a group; as, each citizen is a *unit* in the national body; also, a single group in an association made up of groups; **2,** in mathematics: **a,** the least whole number; one; **b,** one undivided number or amount, as opposed to a fractional one; **3,** a fixed amount, quantity, distance, etc., taken as a standard of measurement; as, a pound is a *unit* of measurement for weight.

U-ni-ta-ri-an (ū"nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1,** one who does not believe in the doctrine of the Trinity, and who believes that God is only one person; **2,** a member of the church body founded upon such a belief.—*adj.* of or pertaining to Unitarians or their beliefs.—*n.* **U"ni-ta'ri-an-ism.**

u-ni-ta-ry (ū'nĭ-tā-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** of or relating to a unit; characterized by, or relating to, unity; **2,** of the nature of, or like, a unit; not divided.

u-nite (ū-nīt'), *v.t.* **1,** to join together; combine so as to make one; **2,** to bind together legally or otherwise, as in marriage: —*v.i.* **1,** to be joined together; **2,** to act together; as, let us *unite* to make this a success.—*p.adj.* **u-nit'ed.**—*adv.* **u-nit'ed-ly.**

u-ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* unities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being one; **2,** harmony; agreement; **3,** the number one; **4,** in literary or artistic creations, the quality of having all the parts centered about one theme, design, or effect; also, the symmetry so produced.

u-ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), *n.* **1,** a mollusk having one valve only, as the snail; a gastropod; **2,** a shell consisting of but one piece:—*adj.* having but one valve.—*adj.* **u'ni-valved".**—*adj.* **u'ni-val'vu-lar.**

u-ni-ver-sal (ū"nĭ-vûr'săl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the whole system of created things; as, the *universal* law of gravitation; hence, embracing or including the whole; general; prevailing everywhere; as, *universal* peace; **2,** entire; whole: **universal joint,** a coupling or joint that permits the turning of two connected parts in any direction; esp., a coupling joining two shafts, so made as to permit angular motion in any direction, and at the same time to transmit rotary motion from one shaft to the other.—*adv.* **u"ni-ver'sal-ly.**—*n.* **u"ni-ver-sal'i-ty.**

U-ni-ver-sal-ism (ū"nĭ-vûr'săl-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrine or belief that all mankind will finally be saved and that good will triumph.—*n.* **U"ni-ver'sal-ist.**

u-ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vûrs), *n.* **1,** the whole system of existing material things; **2,** loosely, the world.

u-ni-ver-si-ty (ū"nĭ-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* universities (-tĭz)], **1,** an institution organized to provide instruction, study, or examination in the higher branches of learning, and conferring degrees in its various departments, as of the arts, medicine, law, or engineering; **2,** all the students of such an institution.

un-just (ŭn-jŭst'), *adj.* **1,** unfair, as an act; **2,** unrighteous, as a person; **3,** not in accordance with legal justice.—*adv.* **un-just'ly.**—*n.* **un-just'ness.**

un-kempt (ŭn-kĕmpt'), *adj.* **1,** not combed; disheveled; neglected; as, *unkempt* hair; **2,** slovenly; unpolished; **3,** rough.—*n.* **un-kempt'ness.**

un-kind (ŭn-kīnd'), *adj.* not gentle or sympathetic; harsh; wounding the feelings of others; as, *unkind* words.—*adv.* **un-kind'ly.**—*n.* **un-kind'ness.**

un-lace (ŭn-lās'), *v.t.* to undo the lacing of, as a shoe.

un-law-ful (ŭn-lô'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** contrary to law; **2,** illegitimate; illegal.—*adv.* **un-law'ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-law'ful-ness.**

un-learn-ed (ŭn-lûr'nĕd), *adj.* **1,** ignorant; without schooling; **2,** not giving evidence of knowledge; **3,** (ŭn-lûrnd'), not acquired by study, as lessons.

un-less (ŭn-lĕs'), *conj.* if not; were it not the fact that; except when.

un-let-tered (ŭn-lĕt'ĕrd), *adj.* untaught; not educated; also, illiterate; unable to read or write.

un-like (ŭn-līk'), *adj.* having no resemblance; different.—*n.* **un-like'ness.**

un-like-ly (ŭn-līk'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** not probable; **2,** not giving prospects of success; as, an *unlikely* plan.—*n.* **un-like'li-hood.**—*n.* **un-like'li-ness.**

un-lim-ber (ŭn-lĭm'bĕr), *v.t.* to detach from (a gun) the limber, or front part of a gun carriage:—*v.i.* to detach or unfasten the limber from a gun.

un-lim-it-ed (ŭn-lĭm'ĭ-tĕd), *adj.* **1,** boundless; without restrictions; **2,** not restricted or restrained; **3,** indefinite; as, a note which runs for an *unlimited* term.

un-load (ŭn-lōd'), *v.t.* **1,** to remove a burden from; as, to *unload* a wagon; **2,** to remove from a car, wagon, ship, etc.; as, to *unload* freight; **3,** to relieve from anything troublesome:—*v.i.* to discharge a burden or cargo.

un-lock (ŭn-lŏk'), *v.t.* **1,** to unfasten; open, as something that has been fastened; **2,** hence, to make open or clear; as, to *unlock* a mystery.

un-loose (ŭn-lo͞os'), *v.t.* **1,** to unfasten; untie; undo; **2,** to unbind; set at liberty:—*v.i.* to become unfastened; fall in pieces. Also, **un-loos'en.**

un-luck-y (ŭn-lŭk'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** not fortunate; as, an *unlucky* speech; **2,** tending to bring bad luck; as, an *unlucky* day.—*adv.* **un-luck'i-ly.**—*n.* **un-luck'i-ness.**

un-man (ŭn-măn'), *v.t.* to rob of courage and strength; unnerve.

un-man-ner-ly (ŭn-măn'ĕr-lĭ), *adj.* rude; without courtesy; impolite.—*n.* **un-man'ner-li-ness.**

un-mask (ŭn-măsk'), *v.t.* **1,** to remove a disguise from; **2,** to show the true nature of:—*v.i.* **1,** to lay aside a mask; **2,** to take off a disguise.

un-mean-ing (ŭn-mēn'ĭng), *adj.* senseless; signifying nothing.

un-mer-ci-ful (ŭn-mûr'sĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** without kindness or pity; cruel; **2,** *Colloq.,* extremely severe; unreasonable; as, an *unmerciful* delay.—*adv.* **un-mer'ci-ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-mer'ci-ful-ness.**

un-mis-tak-a-ble (ŭn″mĭs-tāk′ə-bl), *adj.* incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; obvious. —*adv.* **un″mis-tak′a-bly.**

un-nat-u-ral (ŭn-năt′ū-răl), *adj.* **1,** not like or representing nature; artificial; **2,** abnormal; **3,** without the common impulses of humanity; monstrous.—*adv.* **un-nat′u-ral-ly.**—*n.* **un-nat′u-ral-ness.**

un-nec-es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs′ĕ-sə-rĭ), *adj.* not needed; of no use. —*adv.* **un-nec′es-sa-ri-ly.**

un-nerve (ŭn-nûrv′), *v.t.* to rob of nerve control; weaken, as by misfortune or a shock.

un-num-bered (ŭn-nŭm′bĕrd), *adj.* **1,** not counted; **2,** countless; nence, exceedingly numerous.

un-pack (ŭn-păk′), *v.t.* **1,** to take out, as goods, from a receptacle; **2,** to remove the contents of; as, to *unpack* a trunk.

un-par-al-leled (ŭn-păr′ă-lĕld), *adj.* not matched; without an equal; having nothing similar.

un-par-lia-men-ta-ry (ŭn-pär″lĭ-mĕn′tə-rĭ), *adj.* not conforming to the rules of parliamentary bodies.

un-pin (ŭn-pĭn′), *v.t.* to unfasten by taking out a pin or pins.

un-pleas-ant (ŭn-plĕz′ănt), *adj.* **1,** not amiable; disagreeable; **2,** distasteful; offensive.—*adv.* **un-pleas′ant-ly.**—*n.* **un-pleas′ant-ness.**

un-prec-e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs′ĕ-dĕn″tĕd), *adj.* having no precedent; unusual; novel.

un-prej-u-diced (ŭn-prĕj′ōō-dĭst), *adj.* **1,** impartial; fair; **2,** not encroached upon, as privileges.

un-pre-med-i-tat-ed (ŭn″prē-mĕd′ĭ-tāt″ĕd), *adj.* not planned or considered beforehand.—*adv.* **un″pre-med′i-tat″ed-ly.**

un-prin-ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn′sĭ-pld), *adj.* without right moral ideals; careless of right and wrong.

un-ques-tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs′chŭn-ə-bl), *adj.* not to be doubted or disputed; indisputable.—*adv.* **un-ques′tion-a-bly.**

un-qui-et (ŭn-kwī′ĕt), *adj.* **1,** noisy; disturbed; not at peace; **2,** causing discomfort; disturbing.—*adv.* **un-qui′et-ly.**

un-rav-el (ŭn-răv′l), *v.t.* **1,** to pull apart the threads of; pull out, as knitting; **2,** to free from complication; solve, as a mystery:—*v.i.* to be pulled apart or out.

un-read-y (ŭn-rĕd′ĭ), *adj.* **1,** not prepared; tardy or slow; **2,** not quick to act.—*adv.* **un-read′i-ly.**—*n.* **un-read′i-ness.**

un-rea-son-a-ble (ŭn-rē′zn-ə-bl), *adj.* **1,** not based upon reason; **2,** demanding too much; exorbitant; as, *unreasonable* prices.—*n.* **un-rea′son-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **un-rea′son-a-bly.**

un-re-served (ŭn″rē-zûrvd′), *adj.* **1,** available without restriction, as seats; **2,** frank; outspoken.—*adv.* **un″re-serv′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un″re-serv′ed-ness.**

un-rest (ŭn-rĕst′), *n.* lack of ease and quiet; anxiety; mental worry.

un-right-eous (ŭn-rī′chŭs), *adj.* **1,** not just; **2,** wicked.—*adv.* **un-right′eous-ly.**—*n.* **un-right′eous-ness.**

un-ri-valed (ŭn-rī′vld), *adj.* unequaled; without comparison; peerless. Also, **un-ri′valled.**

un-roll (ŭn-rōl′), *v.t.* **1,** to open by unwrapping (something which is rolled); **2,** to display:—*v.i.* to become straight, as from a rolled condition.

un-rul-y (ŭn-rōōl′ĭ), *adj.* paying no attention to rules or commands; hard to manage; ungovernable.—*n.* **un-rul′i-ness.**

un-sad-dle (ŭn-săd′l), *v.t.* **1,** to take a saddle from; **2,** to unhorse.

un-sa-vor-y (ŭn-sā′vẽr-ĭ), *adj.* **1,** lacking taste or seasoning; **2,** disagreeable to taste or smell; **3,** morally bad.

un-screw (ŭn-skrōō′), *v.t.* **1,** to loosen by taking out a screw or screws; **2,** to draw out or off by turning, as a nut.

un-scru-pu-lous (ŭn-skrōō′pū-lŭs), *adj.* lacking in morality; careless of right and wrong.—*adv.* **un-scru′pu-lous-ly.**—*n.* **un-scru′pu-lous-ness.**

un-seal (ŭn-sēl′), *v.t.* to open by breaking or removing a seal.

un-search-a-ble (ŭn-sûr′chə-bl), *adj.* incapable of being traced; hidden; mysterious.

un-sea-son-a-ble (ŭn-sē′zn-ə-bl), *adj.* **1,** at an ill-chosen time; **2,** out of season.—*n.* **un-sea′son-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **un-sea′son-a-bly.**

un-seat (ŭn-sēt′), *v.t.* **1,** to remove from a seat; **2,** to depose; deprive of the right to sit as representative, as in a legislature.

un-seem-ly (ŭn-sēm′lĭ), *adj.* improper; not fitting:—*adv.* in an unsuitable manner.—*n.* **un-seem′li-ness.**

un-seen (ŭn-sēn′), *adj.* **1,** not seen; beyond the range of vision; **2,** invisible.

un-set-tle (ŭn-sĕt′l), *v.t.* **1,** to loosen from a firm position; disturb; **2,** to derange, as one's opinions or sense of security:—*v.i.* to be disturbed.

un-sex (ŭn-sĕks′), *v.t.* **1,** to deprive of sex organs; **2,** to make unlike one's sex.

un-sheathe (ŭn-shēth′), *v.t.* to take from its scabbard, as a dagger or sword.

un-ship (ŭn-shĭp′), *v.t.* **1,** to take out of a ship, as a cargo; **2,** to remove or take out of position, as an oar, a mast, or a rudder.

un-sift-ed (ŭn-sĭf′tĕd), *adj.* **1,** not having been passed through a sieve; **2,** not having been closely examined.

un-skil-ful (ŭn-skĭl′fo͝ol), *adj.* without expertness; inapt; not clever in performance of work, esp. work with the hands. Also, **un-skill′ful.**—*adv.* **un-skil′ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-skil′ful-ness.**

un-so-phis-ti-cat-ed (ŭn″sō-fĭs′tĭ-kāt″ĕd), *adj.* not experienced in the ways of the world; simple. —*n.* **un″so-phis′ti-cat″ed-ness.**

un-sound (ŭn-sound′), *adj.* **1,** not safe or reliable; **2,** not founded on truth; as, *unsound* doctrine; **3,** diseased.—*adv.* **un-sound′ly.**—*n.* **un-sound′ness.**

un-speak-a-ble (ŭn-spēk′ə-bl), *adj.* **1,** not to be expressed in words; **2,** *Colloq.*, too bad to be talked of.—*n.* **un-speak′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **un-speak′a-bly.**

un-spot-ted (ŭn-spŏt′ĕd), *adj.* without stain; flawless; guiltless.

un-sta-ble (ŭn-stā′bl), *adj.* **1,** not steady; **2,** easily thrown over or upset.

un-strung (ŭn-strŭng′), *adj.* **1,** having a string or strings loosened or missing, as a banjo or a violin; **2,** nervously upset; unnerved; relaxed, as from a shock.

un-sub-stan-tial (ŭn″sŭb-stăn′shăl), *adj.* **1,** without material form or body; **2,** fanciful; imaginary, **3,** not strong or solid, as a structure.—*adv.* **un″sub-stan′tial-ly.**

un-think-ing (ŭn-thĭngk′ĭng), *adj.* **1,** not showing thought; **2,** careless; inconsiderate. —*adv.* **un-think′ing-ly.**

un-ti-dy (ŭn-tī′dĭ), *adj.* not neat; disorderly; slovenly.—*adv.* **un-ti′di-ly.**—*n.* **un-ti′di-ness.**

un-tie (ŭn-tī′), *v.t.* to unfasten by loosening (a knot or an object bound by a knot); hence, to set free from any restraint; —*v.i.* to become unfastened.

un-til (ŭn-tĭl′), *prep.* to or up to: used in relation to time:—*conj.* to the degree or place that; to the time when.

un-time-ly (ŭn-tīm′lĭ), *adj.* not at the right moment or on the right occasion; happening too soon:—*adv.* inopportunely; too soon.—*n.* **un-time′li-ness.**

un-to (ŭn′tōō), *prep. Archaic* or *Poetic,* to: —*conj. Obs.,* until; till.

un-told (ŭn-tōld′), *adj.* **1,** not expressed or revealed; **2,** not counted; hence, very great; as, *untold* riches.

un-to-ward (ŭn-tō′ĕrd; ŭn-tôrd′), *adj.* **1,** wayward; stubborn; **2,** unfortunate; inconvenient; as, *untoward* fate.—*adv.* **un-to′ward-ly.**—*n.* **un-to′ward-ness.**

un-tried (ŭn-trīd′), *adj.* **1,** not put to the test; not yet demonstrated; **2,** not yet brought to trial, as a case.

un-true (ŭn-trōō′), *adj.* **1,** false; contrary to the truth; **2,** not faithful to one's duty; disloyal; faithless; **3,** varying from a standard; out of tune or alignment.

un-truth (ŭn-trōōth′), *n.* **1,** lack of adherance to fact; falseness; incorrectness; **2,** a falsehood, or lie.

un-tu-tored (ŭn-tū′tĕrd), *adj.* not taught; having little learning.

un-used (ŭn-ūzd′), *adj.* **1,** not put to use; **2,** not accustomed; not in the habit: with *to*; as, *unused* to hard labor.

un-u-su-al (ŭn-ū′zhū-ăl), *adj.* not customary; uncommon; strange; remarkable.—*adv.* **un-u′su-al-ly.**

un-ut-ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt′ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* inexpressible; beyond description.—*adv.* **un-ut′ter-a-bly.**

un-var-nished (ŭn-vär′nĭsht), *adj.* **1,** not coated with varnish; **2,** without embellishments; plain.

un-veil (ŭn-vāl′), *v.t.* to disclose by taking off a veil or covering; uncover; reveal clearly:—*v.i.* to take off a veil.

un-war-rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr′ăn-tă-bl), *adj.* **1,** without authority; **2,** not to be justified, or proved right; unjust.—*adv.* **un-war′rant-a-bly.**

un-well (ŭn-wĕl′), *adj.* not in good health; indisposed; ailing.

un-wield-y (ŭn-wēl′dĭ), *adj.* difficult to move or manage because of size, shape, or weight; bulky; clumsy.—*adv.* **un-wield′i-ly.**—*n.* **un-wield′i-ness.**

un-will-ing (ŭn-wĭl′ĭng), *adj.* reluctant; disinclined.—*adv.* **un-will′ing-ly.**—*n.* **un-will′ing-ness.**

un-wind (ŭn-wīnd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -wound′ (-wound′), *p.pr.* -wind′ing], to loosen by uncoiling:—*v.i.* to uncoil.

un-wise (ŭn-wīz′), *adj.* not showing good judgment; rash; foolish; imprudent.—*adv.* **un-wise′ly.**

un-wit-ting (ŭn-wĭt′ĭng), *adj.* **1,** unintentional; **2,** unaware; not knowing.—*adv.* **un-wit′ting-ly.**

un-wont-ed (ŭn-wŭn′tĕd), *adj.* **1,** unusual; uncommon; infrequent; rare; **2,** unaccustomed; not habitual. —*adv.* **un-wont′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un-wont′ed-ness.**

un-world-ly (ŭn-wûrld′lĭ), *adj.* free from sordid or worldly motives.

un-wor-thy (ŭn-wûr′*th*ĭ), *adj.* **1,** lacking merit, value, soundness, etc.; **2,** not deserving; **3,** not suitable or becoming: with *of*; as, such conduct is *unworthy* of you. —*adv.* **un-wor′thi-ly.**—*n.* **un-wor′thi-ness.**

un-writ-ten (ŭn-rĭt′n), *p.adj.* **1,** not expressed or recorded in writing; oral; **2,** blank; without writing.

up (ŭp), *adv.* **1,** toward or in a higher position or degree; as, to go *up* in the world: opp. of *down*; **2,** into being or action; as, *up* in arms; **3,** into notice or consideration; as, to bring *up* a question; **4,** completely; in or to a finished state; as, to tear *up* a report; a stream dries *up*; **5,** away; in a safe place; as, to store *up* wealth; **6,** to a higher scale, price, or volume; as, potatoes are *up*; to swell *up*; **7,** even with in time, degree, space, amount, etc.; as, to catch *up* in a race; keep *up* with the times; **8,** in the state of being well informed or skilful; as, *up* on science; **9,** in an erect position; on one's feet; out of bed; hence, in an active condition:—*prep.* **1,** from a lower to a higher place on or along; as, to walk *up* the hill; **2,** toward the source of; as, *up* the river; also, toward the interior of, as of a country or region; **3,** to, at, or near the top of; as, *up* a tree:—*adj.* **1,** leading, moving, or sloping toward a higher place; upward; as, on the *up* grade; **2,** in golf, ahead of an opponent; as, two *up*.

up-braid (ŭp-brād′), *v.t.* **1,** to accuse of a wrong or shameful act; **2,** to chide or blame:—*v.i.* to utter reproach.

up-growth (ŭp′grōth″), *n.* **1,** the process of growing up; development; **2,** that which grows up or has grown up.

up-heave (ŭp-hēv′), *v.t.* to lift up, as something heavy, by force exerted from beneath:—*v.i.* to rise by pressure from beneath.—*n.* **up-heav′al.**

up-held (ŭp-hĕld′), past tense and past participle of the verb *uphold*.

up-hill (ŭp-hĭl′), *adv.* **1,** to a higher level or point on a slope; **2,** in an upward direction:—*adj.* (ŭp′hĭl″), **1,** sloping upward; ascending; **2,** hence, toilsome; as, study is *uphill* work for him.

up-hold (ŭp-hōld′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -held′ (-hĕl′), *p.pr.* -hold′ing], **1,** to support; **2,** to encourage or give aid to; **3,** to maintain or confirm, as a decision.—*n.* **up-hold′er.**

up-hol-ster (ŭp-hōl′stĕr), *v.t.* **1,** to fit out with curtains, hangings, etc., as rooms; **2,** to provide with cushions, springs, etc., as furniture.—*n.* **up-hol′ster-er.**

up-hol-ster-y (ŭp-hōl'stĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-holsteries** (-ĭz)], 1, the business of fitting out rooms and furniture with coverings, draperies, etc.; 2, curtains, cushions, and like interior fittings of a house.

up-keep (ŭp'kēp'), *n.* 1, the maintaining of a house, store, etc.; also, the state of being kept up, or in repair; 2, the means or cost of maintenance.

up-land (ŭp'lănd), *n.* high ground; an elevated region:—*adj.* pertaining to an elevated region.

up-lift (ŭp-lĭft'), *v.t.* to raise; elevate; lift up:—*n.* (ŭp'lĭft'), 1, an elevation; 2, hence, a tendency or move toward a higher standard.—*p.adj.* **up-lift'ed.**—*n.* **up-lift'er.**

up-on (ŭ-pŏn'), *prep.* 1, on; resting on the top or surface of; as, *upon* the shelf; 2, against; as, *upon* the wall; 3, situated on; as, *upon* the coast; 4, judging from; as, *upon* the evidence; 5, chosen for or belonging to; as, *upon* the committee; 6, in a state or condition of; as, *upon* sale; 7, at the moment of; as, *upon* arrival; 8, to or toward; as, to come *upon* the scene; 9, relating to; about.

up-per (ŭp'ĕr), *adj.* 1, higher in place; as, the *upper* story of a house; 2, superior in rank; as, the *upper* classes:—*n.* the part of a shoe above the sole.

up-per-most (ŭp'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* highest in place, rank, or authority: opp. of *lowermost.*

up-right (ŭp'rīt'), *adj.* 1, standing erect; 2, just; honest:—*adv.* in an erect position:—*n.* something standing straight up, as a timber supporting a beam.—*adv.* **up'-right'ly.**—*n.* **up'right'ness.**

up-ris-ing (ŭp-rīz'ĭng), *n.* a rebellion against authority; revolt.

up-roar (ŭp'rôr'), *n.* a noisy disturbance; confusion and clamor.

up-roar-i-ous (ŭp-rôr'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* making or accompanied by noise and disturbance; loud and boisterous.—*adv.* **up-roar'i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **up-roar'i-ous-ness.**

up-root (ŭp-rōōt'), *v.t.* to pull up by the roots; hence, to remove; eradicate.

up-set (ŭp-sĕt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-set'**, *p.pr.* **-set'ting**], 1, to overthrow; overturn, as a glass of water; also, to interfere with; as, to *upset* plans; 2, to shorten and thicken, as a piece of red-hot iron, by striking on the end; 3, *Colloq.*, to put out of normal mental or physical condition; as, to have one's nerves *upset*:—*v.i.* to overturn:—*n.* (ŭp'sĕt'), 1, the act of overturning or disturbing; 2, the state of being overturned; 3, *Colloq.*, mental or physical disturbance.

up-shot (ŭp'shŏt'), *n.* final result; conclusion; outcome.

up-side (ŭp'sīd'), *n.* the upper part: **upside down**, having the top part at the bottom; hence, in disorder.

up-stairs (ŭp-stârz'), *adv.* toward or on an upper floor:—*adj.* (ŭp'stârz'), pertaining to, or on, an upper floor; as, an *upstairs* room:—*n.* (ŭp'stârz'), the part of a building above the first floor.

up-start (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* 1, one who springs up or rises suddenly; esp., one who has suddenly risen from humbleness to wealth; a parvenu; 2, one who is arrogant:—*adj.* 1, suddenly raised to a position of wealth and influence; 2, arrogant; pretentious.

up—to—date (ŭp'=tōō=dāt'), *adj.* 1, up to the present time; 2, in the latest style; as, an *up-to-date* hat.

up-turn (ŭp-tûrn'), *v.t.* to turn up; as, to *upturn* sod:—*v.i.* to upset.

up-ward (ŭp'wĕrd), *adv.* 1, in an ascending direction; from lower to higher; 2, toward a higher rank or position; as, to climb *upward* in a profession; 3, toward the direction of origin; as, they followed the river *upward*; 4, indefinitely more; as, children of three years and *upward*:—*adj.* directed from lower to higher; as, an *upward* slope. Also, *adv.* **up'wards.**

u-ra-ni-um (ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* a hard, heavy, white metallic element which possesses radioactive properties: found chiefly in pitchblende.

U-ra-nus (ū'rā-nŭs), *n.* the most remote, excepting Neptune, of the planets (see *solar system*, illus.).

ur-ban (ûr'băn), *adj.* of or pertaining to a city or town; as, *urban* residents.

ur-bane (ûr-bān'), *adj.* courteous; polite; affable; suave; refined.—*adv.* **ur-bane'ly.**—*n.* **ur-ban'i-ty.**

ur-chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* 1, a small boy; esp., a pert or mischievous little fellow; 2, a sea urchin.

urge (ûrj), *v.t.* 1, to force onward; drive; 2, to seek to influence the will of; as, to *urge* one to action; 3, to present insistently; as, to *urge* a point in an argument:—*v.i.* to insist upon a statement, argument, etc.

ur-gent (ûr'jĕnt), *adj.* 1, calling for immediate attention; important; pressing; as, an *urgent* message; 2, insistent; eager.—*n.* **ur'gen-cy.**—*adv.* **ur'gent-ly**

u-ri-nal (ū'rĭ-năl), *n.* 1, a vessel for urine; 2, a place for urinating.

u-ri-nate (ū'rĭ-nāt), *v.i.* to void, or pass, urine.—*n.* **u'ri-na'tion.**

u-rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* the fluid secreted by the kidneys, cast off as waste.—*adj.* **u'ri-na-ry.**

urn (ûrn), *n.* 1, a vase, usually with a base or pedestal; 2, a receptacle for the ashes of the dead; 3, hence, the grave.

Ur-sa Ma-jor (ûr'sȧ), the Great Bear, the most prominent of the northern constellations, containing the seven stars that form the Great Dipper.

Ur-sa Mi-nor the Little Bear, a constellation in the northern heavens, in the shape of a small dipper, the end star of the handle being the North Star.

ur-sine (ûr'sīn; ûr'sĭn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a bear.

us (ŭs), *pron.* the objective case of *we*, the plural of the first person *I*.

us-a-ble (ūz'ȧ-bl), *adj.* fit to be employed or made use of. Also, **use'a-ble.**—*n.* **us'a-ble-ness.**

us-age (ūz'ăj; ūs'ăj), *n.* 1, the act or mode of using; treatment; 2, settled habit or custom; habitual employment by people at large; as, the *usage* of certain words.

use (ūs), *n.* 1, the act of employing; the application of anything to a particular purpose; as, the *use* of steel for rails; 2, familiarity; custom; continued practice; 3, practical worth; utility; as, it is of no *use*; 4, reason for employing; necessity; as, we have no *use* for the goods; 5, right or power

of employing; as, to lose the *use* of an eye:—*v.t.* (ūz), **1**, to make use of; employ; **2**, to avail oneself of; as, to *use* a friend's library; **3**, to practice or make habitual use of; as, to *use* economy; **4**, to treat, or act or behave toward; as, to *use* one's servants kindly; **5**, to make accustomed: chiefly in the passive voice and followed by *to*; as, the man is *used* to ease: —*v.i.* to be accustomed: now chiefly in the past tense; as, they *used* to work together.—*n.* **us'er.**—*adj.* **use'ful.**—*adv.* **use'ful-ly.**—*n.* **use'ful-ness.**

use-less (ūs'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, having, or being of, no practical worth; as, *useless* material; **2**, without results; as, *useless* efforts. —*adv.* **use'less-ly.**—*n.* **use'less-ness.**

ush-er (ŭsh'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a doorkeeper; hence, one who escorts or directs persons to seats in a church, theater, etc.; **2**, in England, an assistant teacher:—*v.t.* **1**, to announce; **2**, to escort or accompany; **3**, figuratively, to introduce, as an argument.

u-su-al (ū'zhū-ăl), *adj.* ordinary; habitual. —*adv.* **u'su-al-ly.**—*n.* **u'su-al-ness.**

u-su-ri-ous (ū-zū'rĭ-ŭs; ū-zhōō'-), *adj.* **1**, practicing usury, or lending money at an unlawful rate of interest; **2**, like, or involving, usury.

u-surp (ū-zûrp'), *v.t.* to take possession of by force, or unjustly; as, to *usurp* the office, functions, powers, or rights of another, esp. of a king or ruler:—*v.i.* to take possession of the office, functions, powers, or rights of another by force.—*n.* **u-surp'er.**—*n.* **u'sur-pa'tion.**

u-su-ry (ū'zhū-rĭ), *n.* **1**, the practice of lending money at a rate higher than the lawful rate; **2**, very high interest.—*n.* **u'su-rer.**

u-ten-sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl), *n.* an implement or vessel for use in practical work, esp. one used in a kitchen.

u-ter-us (ū'tĕr-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* uteri (-ī)], the womb, or organ in a female mammal in which the young are carried and nourished before birth.—*adj.* **u'ter-ine.**

u-til-i-ta-ri-an (ū-tĭl"ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to utility or usefulness; **2**, valuing things by their practical, rather than spiritual, usefulness:—*n.* **1**, one who regards too highly mere material utility; **2**, one who believes that the greatest good of the greatest number should be the goal of human effort.—*n.* **u-til"i-ta'ri-an-ism.**

u-til-i-ty (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* utilities (-tĭz)], **1**, the quality or state of being suitable for use; general usefulness; **2**, something that renders a service, esp. a public service, as mails, railroads, etc.

u-ti-lize (ū'tĭ-līz), *v.t.* to make useful or profitable; make use of.—*adj.* **u'ti-liz"a-ble.**—*n.* **u"ti-li-za'tion.**

ut-most (ŭt'mōst), *adj.* **1**, greatest; **2**, most removed in space or time; farthest; extreme:—*n.* **1**, the extreme limit; as, he can be trusted to the *utmost*; **2**, all that is possible; as, I will do my *utmost* to help you.

u-to-pi-a (ū-tō"pĭ-ă), *n.* a place where there are ideally perfect social and political conditions; hence, a visionary plan for social reform.—*adj.* **u-to'pi-an.**

[1]ut-ter (ŭt'ĕr), *adj.* entire; absolute; complete; as *utter* denial; *utter* gloom.

[2]ut-ter (ŭt'ĕr), *v.t.* **1**, to speak; sound; make vocal; as, to *utter* a groan; **2**, to express in words; **3**, to put into circulation, as stamps or money; also, to offer as genuine (a forged document) with intent to defraud.—*adj.* **ut'ter-a-ble.**—*n.* **ut'ter-er.**

ut-ter-ance (ŭt'ĕr-ăns), *n.* **1**, expression by the voice; speech; style of speaking; as, indistinct *utterance*; **2**, something, usually of weight, expressed in words.

ut-ter-ly (ŭt'ĕr-lĭ), *adv.* fully; totally; altogether; as, *utterly* useless.

ut-ter-most (ŭt'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* extreme; utmost: in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree:—*n.* the furthest extent or degree.

u-vu-la (ū'vū-lă), *n.* the small, fleshy projection in the mouth, hanging from the soft palate above the back part of the tongue.

ux-o-ri-ous (ŭk-sō'rĭ-ŭs; ŭg-zō'-), *adj.* foolishly fond of one's wife. —*adv.* **ux-o'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ux-o'ri-ous-ness.**

V

va-can-cy (vā'kăn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* vacancies (-sĭz)], **1**, the state of being empty; **2**, emptiness of mind; idleness; lack of mental power; **3**, an empty space; **4**, an office or a position open to applicants; **5**, a room or rooms offered for rent.

va-cant (vā'kănt), *adj.* **1**, empty; **2**, lacking thought or expression; **3**, not occupied; **4**, free from duties, as time; **5**, *Poetic*, free from care.

va-cate (vā'kāt), *v.t.* **1**, to make empty; give up the possession of; **2**, to nullify or make void:—*v.i.* **1**, to give up a house, office, etc.; **2**, *Colloq.*, to go away.

va-ca-tion (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of making empty or of making void; **2**, a time of recreation or rest from regular duties.—*n.* **va-ca'tion-ist.**

vac-ci-nate (văk'sĭ-nāt), *v.t.* **1**, to inoculate, or give a mild form of a disease to, in order to prevent a severe attack of the same or a similar disease; **2**, esp., to make immune from smallpox, by injecting into the body the virus from the disease of cowpox.—*n.* **vac"ci-na'tion.**—*n.* **vac'ci-na"tor.**

vac-cine (văk'sĭn; văk'sēn), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, cows: —*n.* **1**, virus, or poison, obtained from cows affected with a disease called cowpox, and used to prevent smallpox; **2**, loosely, any substance used for inoculation against disease.

vac-il-late (văs'ĭ-lāt), *v.i.* **1**, to be changeable or uncertain in mind; **2**, to be unsteady; stagger.—*n.* **vac"il-la'tion.**

va-cu-i-ty (vă-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* vacuities (-tĭz)], **1**, space not filled or occupied; **2**, mental inactivity; **3**, lack of intelligence in mind or expression.

vac-u-ous (văk'ū-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, empty; vacant; **2**, without expression.

vac-u-um (văk′ū-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* vacuums (-ŭmz); vacua (-ä)], **1**, a space entirely empty of matter; **2**, hence, a space, such as the inside of a bottle, nearly emptied of air by artificial means: **vacuum tube** (also called *electron tube*), **1**, in electricity, a sealed glass tube or bulb containing highly rarefied gas, used esp. for investigating the properties of the electric discharge in gases, for producing X rays by such a discharge, etc.; **2**, in radio, such a tube used for producing, detecting, or amplifying electrical oscillations or for rectifying an alternating current.

vag-a-bond (văg′ə-bŏnd), *n.* **1**, one who roams about with no permanent abode; **2**, esp., an idle fellow without honest means of support; a vagrant or tramp; **3**, *Colloq.*, a rascal; scamp:—*adj.* **1**, wandering about without a fixed dwelling place; roaming; **2**, idle and vicious.—*n.* **vag′a-bond″age.**—*n.* **vag′a-bond-ism.**—*adj.* **vag′a-bond″ish.**

va-ga-ry (və-gā′rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* vagaries (-rĭz)], a mental wandering; irresponsible dreaming; freak of fancy; whim.

va-grant (vā′grănt), *adj.* wandering from place to place without purpose and without a settled home:—*n.* a tramp.—*adj.* **va′grant-ly.**—*n.* **va′gran-cy.**

vague (vāg), *adj.* **1**, not clearly outlined, stated, or understood; hazy; **2**, not sure; doubtful; **3**, not seeing or thinking clearly.—*adv.* **vague′ly.**—*n.* **vague′ness.**

vail (vāl), *n. Archaic*, **1**, a thin, diaphanous covering for the face; **2**, a drapery; curtain:—*v.t.* to cover; hide. See **veil**, *Pld. S.*

vain (vān), *adj.* **1**, valueless; empty; trifling; as, *vain* words; **2**, without force or effect; useless; as, *vain* efforts; **3**, proud of small accomplishments or of personal appearance; conceited: **in vain**, without success; to no purpose.—*adv.* **vain′ly.**

vain-glo-ri-ous (vān″glō′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* boastful; full of excessive pride or vanity.—*adv.* **vain″glo′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vain″glo′ri-ous-ness.**

vain-glo-ry (vān″glō′rĭ), *n.* **1**, excessive vanity or pride over one's own accomplishments; **2**, vain pomp or show.

vale (vāl), *n. Poetic*, low land between hills; a valley.

val-e-dic-to-ri-an (văl″ē-dĭk-tō′rĭ-ăn), *n.* a person who makes a farewell address; esp., a member of a graduating class in a school or college, usually the one with highest standing, who makes the farewell oration at commencement.

val-e-dic-to-ry (văl″ē-dĭk′tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* valedictories (-rĭz)], a farewell speech; esp., a farewell address at a commencement:—*adj.* pertaining, or suited, to a farewell.—*n.* **val″e-dic′tion.**

val-ence (vā′lĕns), *n.* in chemistry, the combining power of an element, measured by the number of hydrogen atoms with which an atom of the element will combine or which it will replace in a chemical reaction. Also, **va′len-cy.**

val-en-tine (văl′ĕn-tīn), *n.* **1**, a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; **2**, a love message, real, sentimental, or burlesque, sent on February 14.

va-le-ri-an (və-lē′rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1**, any of certain perennial herbs with a peculiarly pungent odor, esp. a plant with roots of medicinal value; **2**, a drug obtained from the dried root of this plant.

val-et (văl′ĕt; văl′ā), *n.* a manservant who personally attends a man, taking care of his apartment, clothes, etc.

val-e-tu-di-na-ri-an (văl″ē-tū″dĭ-nā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1**, an invalid or sickly person; **2**, a person whose chief interest is health:—*adj.* **1**, in poor health; seeking for health; **2**, too anxious about one's own health and that of others.—*n.* **val″e-tu″di-na′ri-an-ism.**—*adj.* and *n.* **val″e-tu′di-na-ry.**

val-iant (văl′yănt), *adj.* **1**, brave; courageous; as, *valiant* soldiers; **2**, done with bravery; heroic; as, *valiant* deeds.—*adv.* **val′iant-ly.**—*n.* **val′iant-ness.**

val-id (văl′ĭd), *adj.* **1**, based on fact; sound; well-grounded; as, a *valid* argument; **2**, executed with all formalities required by law, as a contract.—*adv.* **val′id-ly.**—*n.* **val′id-ness.**—*n.* **va-lid′i-ty.**

val-i-date (văl′ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* to ratify; confirm; give legal force to.

va-lise (və-lēs″), *n.* a traveling bag of leather, wicker, or the like.

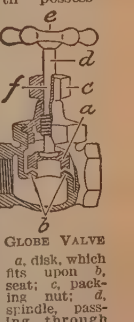
val-ley (văl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* valleys (-ĭz)], low land between hills or mountains.

val-or (văl′ĕr), *n.* fearlessness in facing danger; bravery.—*adj.* **val′or-ous.**

val-u-a-ble (văl′ū-ă-bl), *adj.* **1**, costly, or worth a good price; as, a *valuable* ring; **2**, of high worth; of great importance; as, *valuable* news:—*n.* in *pl.*, costly possessions, esp. small personal things.

val-u-a-tion (văl″ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of putting a price (on a commodity); **2**, an estimated worth or price.

val-ue (văl′ū), *n.* **1**, worth; that which makes anything worth possessing; **2**, precise import; exact meaning; as, the *value* of a word, quality, or symbol; **3**, valuation; estimated worth; **4**, purchasing power; **5**, fair price:—*v.t.* **1**, to estimate the worth of; put a price on; as, to *value* an estate; **2**, to esteem highly; hold dear; as, to *value* one's friendship.—*n.* **val′u-er.**—*adj.* **val′ue-less.**



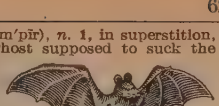
GLOBE VALVE

a, disk, which fits upon *b*, seat; *c*, packing nut; *d*, spindle, passing through packing at *f*; *e*, wheel.

valve (vălv), *n.* **1**, a door; esp., one of a pair of folding doors; **2**, any of various mechanical devices for opening and closing a conduit, and thus regulating or directing the movement through it of a gas, liquid, etc.; **3**, a fold in the wall of a blood vessel, canal, or other organ, which allows the contents to flow through it in one direction only; **4**, either of the two separable pieces, as of the shell of a clam, the seed pod of the pea, etc.—*adj.* **valv′ate.**—*adj.* **valv′u-lar.**

vamp (vămp), *n.* **1**, the part of a shoe just above the sole, covering the toes and extending to the sides; **2**, a piece added to something old to give it a new appearance:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with an upper leather; **2**, to patch with new material: often with *up*; **3**, in music, to improvise; as, to *ramp* an accompaniment or part.—*n.* **vamp′er.**

vam-pire (văm′pīr), *n.* **1,** in superstition, a ghost supposed to suck the blood of sleeping persons; **2,** one who preys on, or makes a living at the expense of, others; esp., a woman of this sort: often abbreviated to *vamp*; **3,** any of various South American bats which suck the blood of animals; **4,** any of various other bats.



VAMPIRE (def. 3)

[1]van (văn), *n.* **1,** the front, as of any army or fleet; **2,** the people who lead any movement; also, the place of those who so lead; as, he was in the *van* of all reform.

[2]van (văn), *n.* **1,** a large covered truck for moving household goods, circus animals, etc.; **2,** in England, a light wagon for carrying goods; also, a railway baggage car.

van-dal (văn′dăl), *n.* one who wilfully destroys or injures anything beautiful, esp. a work of art.—*n.* **van′dal-ism.**

vane (vān), *n.* **1,** a movable device fastened to an elevated object to show which way the wind blows; a weathercock; **2,** a flat, fan-shaped arm projecting from an axis, as in a windmill; **3,** a similar part of a water wheel or propeller; **4,** the flat spreading part of a feather.

van-guard (văn′gärd″), *n.* the first line or advance guard of an army.

va-nil-la (vȧ-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* **1,** any of a genus of tropical American climbing plants of the orchid family; **2,** the pod or bean of various species of this plant, used to make a flavoring extract for confectionery, cakes, etc.; **3,** the flavoring so obtained.

van-ish (văn′ĭsh), *v.i.* **1,** to disappear; fade from sight; **2,** to pass out of existence; be lost; as, hopes *vanish*.

van-i-ty (văn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* vanities (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being vain or futile; **2,** shallow pride, as in one's appearance or attainments; conceit; **3,** a trivial or worthless thing; a frivolous trifle.

van-quish (văng′kwĭsh), *v.t.* **1,** to conquer; subdue; as, Cæsar *vanquished* Gaul; **2,** to get the better of; defeat, as in an argument or debate.—*adj.* **van′quish-a-ble.**—*n.* **van′quish-er.**

van-tage (vän′tăj), *n.* **1,** a superior position or opportunity; advantage; **2,** in lawn tennis, advantage; the first point scored following deuce.

vap-id (văp′ĭd), *adj.* lacking life or spirit; flat; pointless; as, *vapid* talk.—*adv.* **vap′id-ly.**—*n.* **vap′id-ness.**—*n.* **va-pid′i-ty.**

va-por (vā′pẽr), *n.* **1,** in physics, the gaseous form of any substance: used esp. of such substances as may exist in the liquid or solid state under ordinary conditions; **2,** a cloudlike substance floating in the air and robbing it of clearness, as fog, smoke, etc.; **3,** anything impossible to seize and hold; something that vanishes like smoke or mist: —*v.i.* **1,** to pass off in the form of gas, steam, etc.; **2,** to send out gas, steam, etc.; **3,** to indulge in idle talk.—*n.* **va′por-er.**—*adj.* **va′por-ish.**—*adj.* **va′por-y.**

va-por-ize (vā′pẽr-īz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to change, or be changed, into steam, gas, etc., as by means of heat.—*n.* **va″por-i-za′tion.**—*n.* **va′por-iz″er.**

va-por-ous (vā′pẽr-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** full of, or like, vapor, gas, etc.; **2,** producing gas; flatulent; **3,** unreal; unsubstantial. —*adv.* **va′por-ous-ly.**—*n.* **va′por-ous-ness.**

***va-que-ro** (vä-kā′rō), [Span.], *n.* [*pl.* vaqueros (-rōz; *Span.* -rōs)], in Spanish America, New Mexico, etc., one who raises or cares for cattle; a cowboy.

va-ri-a-ble (vā′rĭ-ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** changeable; as, a *variable* wind; **2,** inconstant; fickle; as, *variable* love; **3,** in mathematics, capable of taking on different numerical values:—*n.* **1,** that which is subject to change; **2,** in mathematics, a quantity that may have different values under given conditions: opp. of *constant*.—*n.* **va′ri-a-ble-ness.** —*adv.* **va′ri-a-bly.**—*n.* **va″ri-a-bil′i-ty.**

va-ri-ance (vā′rĭ-ȧns), *n.* **1,** the state of being changeable; also, the act of changing or differing; **2,** degree of alteration or change; **3,** a difference of opinion; disagreement.

va-ri-ant (vā′rĭ-ȧnt), *adj.* differing from others in the same general class; as, a *variant* form of a word:—*n.* something that differs from another thing in form, though essentially the same.

va-ri-a-tion (vā″rĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of altering or changing; a modification or change; **2,** in grammar, inflection; **3,** in music, the repeating of a single melody with changes and elaborations.—*adj.* **va″ri-a′tion-al.**

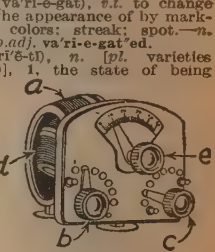
var-i-col-ored (vā′rĭ-kŭl″ẽrd), *adj.* streaked, spotted, or marked with various colors, as a flower.

va-ri-cose (vă′rĭ-kōs), *adj.* irregularly swollen; as, *varicose* veins.

va-ried (vā′rĭd), *p.adj.* **1,** altered; **2,** of different sorts; diversified.

va-ri-e-gate (vā′rĭ-ẽ-gāt), *v.t.* to change the appearance of by marking with different colors; streak; spot.—*n.* **va″ri-e-ga′tion.**—*p.adj.* **va′ri-e-gat″ed.**

va-ri-e-ty (vȧ-rī′ẽ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* varieties (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being different; diversity; **2,** a collection of unlike objects; medley; **3,** an individual differing in some details from others of the same general class or kind; a sort; as, one *variety* of palm bears dates, another coconuts; **4,** in biology, the group of next lower rank than a species; **5,** lack of sameness.—*adj.* **va-rī′e-tal.**



VARIOCOUPLER

a, fixed primary coil; *b*, *c*, switches for tapping coil *a* by 10 turns and 1 turn respectively, to each switch point; *d*, secondary coil, revolved by knob *e* to adjust coupling with coil *a*.

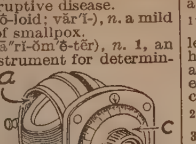
va-ri-o-cou-pler (vā″rĭ-ō-kŭp′lẽr), *n.* a device for tuning a radio receiving set, consisting of a fixed, primary coil, the inductance of which can be varied in steps by a switch, and a secondary

coil, not variable and not connected with the primary, but rotating within it.

va-ri-o-la (*vā-rī'ō-lā*), *n.* smallpox, a contagious eruptive disease.

va-ri-o-loid (*vā'rĭ-ō-loid; vār'ĭ-*), *n.* a mild form of smallpox.

va-ri-om-e-ter (*vā'rĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr*), *n.* **1,** an instrument for determining changes in magnetism, esp. changes in the earth's magnetic field; **2,** a device for regulating the amount of inductance in an electrical circuit: used in radio and in wireless telegraphy.



VARIOMETER
a, revolving primary coil; *b*, stationary secondary coil; *c*, dial on shaft of *b*.

va-ri-ous (*vā'rĭ-ŭs*), *adj.* **1,** different; diverse; of several sorts; **2,** several; **3,** changeable.—*adv.* **va'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **va'ri-ous-ness.**

var-let (*vär'lĕt*), *n.* **1,** formerly, a servant, footman, or page; **2,** a scoundrel.

var-nish (*vär'nĭsh*), *n.* **1,** a liquid preparation of resin used for giving gloss to the surface of wood or metal work; **2,** outside smoothness or gloss, as of politeness:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with such a liquid; give a gloss to; **2,** to give a good appearance to; as, to *varnish* his defects.—*n.* **var'nish-er.**

va-ry (*vā'rĭ*), *v.t.* **1,** to alter in appearance, shape, substance, etc.; **2,** to make unlike one another; **3,** in music, to adorn with variations:—*v.i.* **1,** to alter or change; undergo a change; **2,** to differ; **3,** to depart from a rule or course; **4,** to alternate.

vas-cu-lar (*vās'kū-lär*), *adj.* pertaining to, made up of, or containing, the vessels of an animal or vegetable body which carry or convey fluids, as blood in animals and sap in plants; as, *vascular* tissue.

vase (*vās; vāz; Br.* vaz), *n.* a vessel of glass, pottery, or the like, usually circular in shape and of a height greater than its width, intended for ornament or use.

vas-e-line (*vās'ē-lĭn; vās'ē-lēn*), *n.* an oily, jellylike product of crude petroleum, used as an ointment or lubricant; petroleum jelly. Also, **vas'e-lin.**

vas-sal (*vās'ăl*), *n.* **1,** in the feudal system, one who placed himself under the protection of another as his lord or master, and in return rendered homage and service; one who held land under feudal tenure; **2,** a retainer; servant; **3,** a bondsman; slave:—*adj.* under the control of a superior power; dependent; as, a *vassal* state.—*n.* **vas'sal-age.**

vast (*väst*), *adj.* **1,** immense; extensive; **2,** very great in quantity or amount; **3,** very great in degree, intensity, etc. Also, *Archaic*, **vast'y.**—*adv.* **vast'ly.**—*n.* **vast'ness.**

vat (*văt*), *n.* a large tank, tub, or vessel, esp. one for holding liquors, dyes, etc., in process of manufacture.

Vat-i-can (*văt'ĭ-kăn*), *n.* **1,** the palace of the Pope at Rome; **2,** the papal authority or government.

va-tic-i-nate (*vă-tĭs'ĭ-nāt*), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to prophesy or foretell.—*n.* **va-tic'i-na'tion.**—*n.* **va-tic'i-na'tor.**

vaude-ville (*vōd'vĭl; Fr.* vōd''vēl'), *n.* a kind of theatrical performance consisting of a series of songs, dances, acrobatic feats, short dramatic sketches, etc.

1vault (*vôlt*), *n.* **1,** a light, low leap or bound; a curvet, as by a horse; **2,** a leap over a high barrier, by the aid of the hands or a pole:—*v.i.* to leap over; as, to *vault* a fence:—*v.i.* **1,** to leap over a high barrier, esp. by aid of the hands or a pole; **2,** to curvet, as a horse.—*n.* **vault'er.**

2vault (*vôlt*), *n.* **1,** an arched roof or ceiling; **2,** storage space, usually in a cellar; **3,** any subterranean chamber; **4,** a prison; **5,** a cavern; tomb; **6,** a steel room, as in a bank, in which valuables, such as jewels or money, are kept:—*v.t.* to shape like a vault; provide with an arched ceiling.—*n.* **vault'ing.**

vaunt (*vänt; vônt*), *v.i.* to brag:—*v.t.* to boast of; display boastfully; as, to *vaunt* one's courage:—*n.* a boast; brag; vain display.—*n.* **vaunt'er.**—*adv.* **vaunt'ing-ly.**

veal (*vēl*), *n.* the flesh of the calf used as meat.

ve-dette (*vē-dĕt'*), *n.* a mounted sentinel or soldier stationed in front of the regular pickets or guards of an army to give the signal of danger. Also, **vi-dette'.**

veer (*vēr*), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to change in direction; shift, as the wind; specif., to change (a ship) to a new tack by turning the stern to windward.

veg-e-ta-ble (*vĕj'ĕ-tă-bl*), *n.* **1,** a plant, esp. one cultivated for food; **2,** the edible portion of such a plant, gathered and prepared for market or for the table:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to plants; **2,** derived from plants; as, *vegetable* fiber.

veg-e-tal (*vĕj'ĕ-tăl*), *adj.* pertaining to plants or vegetables; vegetable.

veg-e-ta-ri-an (*vĕj'ĕ-tā'rĭ-ăn*), *n.* **1,** one who avoids meat as an element of diet; **2,** one who considers plants the only proper source of food for man:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to vegetarians; **2,** consisting of vegetables, as a diet.—*n.* **veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism**

veg-e-tate (*vĕj'ĕ-tāt*), *v.i.* **1,** to fulfil the vegetable functions of growth, nutrition, etc.; **2,** to grow with no more effort than a plant; **3,** to allow mind and body to become heavy or inactive.—*adj.* **veg'e-ta-tive.**—*adv.* **veg'e-ta-tive-ly.**—*n.* **veg'e-ta-tive-ness.**

veg-e-ta-tion (*vĕj'ĕ-tā'shŭn*), *n.* **1,** the growth of vegetables or plants; **2,** plant life; plants in general.

ve-he-ment (*vē'hē-mĕnt; vē'ē-*), *adj.* **1,** very violent; furious; **2,** passionate; earnest.—*adv.* **ve'he-ment-ly.**—*n.* **ve'he-mence.**

ve-hi-cle (*vē'hĭ-kl; vē'ĭ-kl*), *n.* **1,** any kind of conveyance, esp. one used on land; **2,** anything which may be used as a medium for communicating thought, feeling, etc.; **3,** a substance in which medicine is taken; **4,** in painting, a liquid, as oil, which is mixed with a colored pigment to render its application easier.—*adj.* **ve-hic'u-lar.**

veil (*vāl*), *n.* **1,** a thin, gauzy covering for the face; **2,** a piece of fabric hanging from the head, over the shoulders, as worn by a nun; **3,** a curtain or covering to conceal something; **4,** a disguise:—*v.t.* **1,** to cover with, or as with, a veil or curtain; **2,** to hide. Also, *Archaic*, **vail.**—*p.adj.* **veiled.**

veil-ing (vāl'ĭng), *n.* thin, gauzy material, as for veils.

vein (vān), *n.* **1**, one of the tubelike vessels which carry the blood to or toward the heart; **2**, one of the branching ribs of a plant or of the wing of an insect; **3**, a crack or seam in rock filled by foreign mineral matter; as, a *vein* of gold; **4**, ore, or other material, filling a fissure in rock; **5**, a streak, as in wood or marble; **6**, a particular strain or disposition; peculiarity of mood, speech, etc.; as, he spoke in a solemn *vein*:—*v.t.* to cover, fill, or form with veins.—*p.adj.* **veined.**—*n.* **vein'ing.**—*adj.* **vein'less.**—*adj.* **vein'y.**—*n.* **vein'let.**

veldt (fĕlt; vĕlt), *n.* in South Africa, open or thinly wooded country.

vel-lum (vĕl'ŭm), *n.* **1**, a fine parchment, usually made of calfskin, intended for binding books, writing upon, etc.; **2**, a kind of paper or cotton cloth made in imitation of fine parchment.

ve-loc-i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* a light, two- or three-wheeled vehicle, generally moved by pedals; the form from which the bicycle and tricycle have developed.

ve-loc-i-ty (vē-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* velocities (-tĭz)], the rate of movement of a moving object; speed; swiftness.

ve-lours (vē-lōōr'), *n.* [*pl.* velours (-lōōrz')], any of various woven fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

ve-lum (vē'lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* vela (-lȧ)], any membranous or veil-like organ or partition; esp., the soft palate.

vel-ure (vĕl'ûr), *n.* velvet, or similar material; esp., a heavy linen or silk fabric with a velvety finish, used for drapery.

vel-vet (vĕl'vĕt), *n.* **1**, a closely woven silk material with a short, thick pile, or surface of upright cut threads; **2**, the soft skin on the horns of young deer; **3**, *Slang*, money or funds secured without effort, as by speculation:—*adj.* **1**, made of velvet; **2**, soft like velvet.—*adj.* **vel'vet-y.**

vel-vet-een (vĕl'vĕ-tēn'), *n.* **1**, a velvety material of mixed silk and cotton; **2**, a cotton material resembling velvet; imitation velvet.

ve-nal (vē'năl), *adj.* **1**, ready or willing to be bought or bribed; mercenary: said of a person; **2**, to be obtained by purchase or hire; as, *venal* talents: used esp. of a base or degrading transaction.—*adv.* **ve'nal-ly.**—*n.* **ve-nal'i-ty.**

ve-na-tion (vē-nā'shŭn), *n.* a system of veins, or their peculiar arrangement, as in a leaf or an insect's wing (see *leaf*, illus.).—*adj.* **ve-na'tion-al.**

vend (vĕnd), *v.t.* to sell; offer for sale, esp. by hawking or peddling.—*n.* **vend'er.**

vend-ee (vĕn-dē'), *n.* in law, one to whom something is sold.

ven-det-ta (vĕn-dĕt'ȧ), *n.* a private feud for revenge by bloodshed.

vend-i-ble (vĕn'dĭ-bl), *adj.* marketable or salable:—*n.* usually in *pl.*, a marketable or salable article.

vend-or (vĕn'dôr'; vĕn-dôr'), *n.* in law, one who sells: opp. of *vendee*.

ven-due (vĕn-dū'), *n.* a public sale by bidding; an auction.

ve-neer (vē-nēr'), *v.t.* **1**, to overlay with a thin surface of more valuable or beautiful material, as a piece of furniture with better wood; **2**, hence, to cover or conceal (something bad or common) with a surface polish; give a gloss to:—*n.* **1**, a thin surface of fine wood overlaying wood of a poorer quality; **2**, outside show; pretense; surface elegance.—*n.* **ve-neer'ing.**

ven-er-a-ble (vĕn'ĕr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, so old and wise as to be worthy of reverence; **2**, sacred by reason of associations of a religious or historic nature.—*adv.* **ven'er-a-bly.**—*n.* **ven'er-a-bil'i-ty.**

ven-er-ate (vĕn'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to regard as sacred; regard with the highest respect; **2**, to revere because of age or wisdom; reverence.—*n.* **ven'er-a'tor.**—*n.* **ven'er-a'tion.**

ve-ne-sec-tion (vē'nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* the art or practice of opening a vein to let blood; phlebotomy.

venge-ance (vĕn'jăns), *n.* punishment inflicted for a wrong endured; retribution.

venge-ful (vĕnj'fo͝ol), *adj.* inclined to inflict stern punishment for an offense; revengeful; as, a *vengeful* spirit.—*adv.* **venge'ful-ly.**—*n.* **venge'ful-ness.**

ve-ni-al (vē'nĭ-ăl), *adj.* not beyond forgiveness; pardonable: **venial sin**, in the Roman Catholic Church, a fault that may be forgiven.—*adv.* **ve'ni-al-ly.**—*n.* **ve'ni-al-ness.**—*n.* **ve'ni-al'i-ty.**

ven-i-son (vĕn'ĭ-zn; *Br.* vĕn'zn), *n.* deer's flesh used for meat.

ven-om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* **1**, the poison of certain animals and insects, which makes their bite or sting injurious and sometimes fatal; **2**, hence, injurious influence; spite.—*adj.* **ven'om-ous.**—*adv.* **ven'om-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ven'om-ous-ness.**

ve-nous (vē'nŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to veins; **2**, designating blood, for the most part carried in veins, which has lost its oxygen and become charged with carbon dioxide: distinguished from *arterial*.

vent (vĕnt), *n.* **1**, a small opening for the passage of air, liquid, etc.; **2**, an outlet; passage; hence, utterance; as, to give *vent* to one's thoughts:—*v.t.* **1**, to let out through a hole, as steam; **2**, to utter publicly; as, to *vent* one's opinion; **3**, to furnish with an outlet; relieve by speech; as, to *vent* one's anger.—*n.* **vent'er.**

ven-ti-late (vĕn'tĭ-lāt), *v.t.* **1**, to supply with fresh air; as, to *ventilate* a room; **2**, to bring out (a subject) for public examination and discussion.—*n.* **ven'ti-la'tion.**—*n.* **ven'ti-la'tor.**

ven-tral (vĕn'trăl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated on or near, the abdomen, or belly of an animal; as, the *ventral* fins of a fish.—*adv.* **ven'tral-ly.**

ven-tri-cle (vĕn'trĭ-kl), *n.* any small cavity of the body or of an organ; esp., either of the two lower chambers of the heart.—*adj.* **ven-tric'u-lar.**

ven-tril-o-quism (vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwĭzm), *n.* the art of speaking in such a way that the voice appears to come from another person or place.—*n.* **ven-tril'o-quist.**—*v.i.* **ven-tril'o-quize.**—*n.* **ven-tril'o-quy.**—*adj.* **ven'tri-lo'qui-al.**

ven-ture (vĕn'tûr), *n.* **1**, a dangerous or daring undertaking; **2**, an enterprise involving risk; as, a business *venture;*

3, something risked; a hazard:—*v.t.* **1**, to risk; expose to danger; **2**, to chance; as, to *venture* money in a business scheme; **3**, to assume the risk of; dare; **4**, to tender, as an opinion or guess:—*v.i.* **1**, to dare; **2**, to take a chance; run a risk.—*n.* **ven'tur-er.**—*adj.* **ven'tur-ous.**—*adv.* **ven'tur-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ven'tur-ous-ness.**

ven-ture-some (vĕn'tûr-sŭm), *adj.* **1**, daring; rash; **2**, dangerous, as a journey.—*adv.* **ven'ture-some-ly.**—*n.* **ven'ture-some-ness.**

ven-ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* **1**, in a lawsuit, the locality where the alleged events occurred that caused the suit; **2**, the locality where the jury must be drawn and the case tried.

Ve-nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* the second planet in order of distance from the sun, and, as seen from the earth, the most brilliant (see *solar system*, illus.).

ve-ra-cious (vē-rā'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, habitually telling the truth; truthful; **2**, marked by truth; reliable, as a report.—*adv.* **ve-ra'cious-ly.**—*n.* **ve-rac'i-ty.**

ve-ran-da (vē-răn'dȧ), *n.* **1**, an open balcony, attached to the outside of a house and having a roof supported by light pillars or posts; **2**, in the U. S., a piazza or porch. Also, **ve-ran'dah.**

verb (vûrb), *n.* that part of speech which expresses action, existence, or condition; a word which affirms or states something.

ver-bal (vûr'băl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to words; consisting of words; spoken; not written; as, a *verbal* agreement; **2**, pertaining to a verb; as, a *verbal* prefix; the *verbal* sense of a word.—*adv.* **ver'bal-ly.**

ver-ba-tim (vĕr-bā'tĭm), *adv.* word for word; using the same words; as, to report a speech *verbatim*.

ver-be-na (vĕr-bē'nȧ), *n.* any of several garden plants, with large flowers of various colors and spicy fragrance.

ver-bi-age (vûr'bĭ-ăj), *n.* wordiness; the use of too many words.

ver-bose (vĕr-bōs'), *adj.* wordy; using too many words.—*adv.* **ver-bose'ly.**—*n.* **ver-bos'i-ty.**

ver-dant (vûr'dănt), *adj.* **1**, covered with fresh green grass or foliage, as a landscape; having the freshness of spring; **2**, *Colloq.*, fresh and untried in knowledge or judgment; inexperienced; as, *verdant* youth.—*adv.* **ver'dant-ly.**—*n.* **ver'dan-cy.**

ver-dict (vûr'dĭkt), *n.* **1**, the decision of a jury on a case in court; as, the jury's *verdict* was "Not guilty"; **2**, the expression of any important decision.

ver-di-gris (vûr'dĭ-grēs), *n.* **1**, a green or bluish green pigment, produced by acetic acid acting on copper; **2**, *Colloq.*, a greenish or bluish rust on copper, bronze, brass, etc.

ver-dure (vûr'dûr), *n.* **1**, greenness or freshness, esp. of grass and growing plants; **2**, green grass, growing plants, etc.—*adj.* **ver'dur-ous.**—*adj.* **ver'dure-less.**

[1]verge (vûrj), *n.* **1**, a rod or staff carried before a bishop, dean, etc., as a sign of authority or of office; **2**, boundary; brink; an extreme edge, as of a precipice; **3**, that which incloses or encircles, as a ring.

[2]verge (vûrj), *v.i.* **1**, to approach closely; be on the border; with *on*; as, to *verge* on treason; **2**, to tend; incline.

ver-ger (vûr'jĕr), *n.* **1**, an officer who carries a rod as a sign of authority; **2**, in the English Church, an attendant on a bishop, dean, etc.; **3**, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, one who takes care of a church building or property; a sexton.

ver-i-fy (vĕr'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* **1**, to prove the correctness of; examine so as to prove; **2**, to confirm or substantiate, as a statement.—*adj.* **ver'i-fi"a-ble.**—*n.* **ver"i-fi-ca'tion.**—*n.* **ver'i-fi"er.**

ver-i-ly (vĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* in truth; certainly; really; truly.

ver-i-sim-i-lar (vĕr"ĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lȧr), *adj.* with likeness to truth; likely; probable.—*adv.* **ver"i-sim'i-lar-ly**

ver-i-si-mil-i-tude (vĕr"ĭ-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1**, the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood; **2**, likeness to things as they actually are.

ver-i-ta-ble (vĕr'ĭ-tȧ-bl), *adj.* actual; genuine; true; as, the rain was a *veritable* godsend.—*adv.* **ver'i-ta-bly.**

ver-i-ty (vĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* verities (-tĭz)], **1**, that which is true; a truth; fact; **2**, the quality of being true or correct; truthfulness; reality.

ver-mi-cel-li (vûr"mē-sĕl'ĭ; vûr"mē-chĕl'ĭ), *n.* a paste made of fine flour dried in slender, solid, round sticks, smaller than either macaroni or spaghetti.

ver-mic-u-lar (vĕr-mĭk'ū-lȧr), *adj.* **1**, like a worm in shape or motion; vermiform; **2**, like worm tracks; **3**, worm-eaten.—*adj.* **ver-mic'u-lose.**

ver-mic-u-late (vĕr-mĭk'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to ornament or inlay with wavy lines resembling worm tracks:—*adj.* (-lāt), **1**, shaped like a worm; **2**, ornamented with markings like the tracks of worms; **3**, full of holes made by worms; worm-eaten.—*n.* **ver-mic"u-la'tion.**

ver-mi-form (vûr'mĭ-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a worm: **vermiform appendix**, a small, closed tube, now without function, attached to the large intestine in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen: the seat of the disease appendicitis.

ver-mi-fuge (vûr'mĭ-fūj), *n.* a medicine that expels or forces parasitic worms from animal bodies.

ver-mil-ion (vĕr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* **1**, a brilliant red pigment made from sulphide of mercury; **2**, a vivid red color.

ver-min (vûr'mĭn), *n.* [*pl.* vermin], **1**, usually in *pl.*, harmful and offensive insects or small animals, as bedbugs, flies, lice, fleas, mice, rats, etc.; **2**, an unwholesome person.—*adj.* **ver'min-ous.**

ver-nac-u-lar (vĕr-năk'ū-lȧr), *adj.* pertaining to one's native country: used esp. of a language:—*n.* **1**, one's native tongue; **2**, the prevailing fashion of speech among the people in general in any locality, business, or profession.

ver-nal (vûr'năl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the spring; as, the *vernal* equinox; **2**, springlike; **3**, hence, youthful.

ver-sa-tile (vûr'sȧ-tĭl; vûr'sȧ-tīl), *adj.* turning easily from one action, style, subject, etc., to another; able to do many things well.—*n.* **ver"sa-til'i-ty.**

verse (vûrs). *n.* **1**, a line of poetry; **2**, a form of composition possessing

rhythm; poetry: opp. of *prose;* **3,** loosely, a group of metrical lines; stanza; **4,** any of the short divisions of a chapter in the Bible.

versed (vûrst), *adj.* thoroughly trained; taught by experience, practice, study, etc.; skilled; learned; informed.

ver-si-cle (vûr'sĭ-kl), *n.* one of a series of short verses or sentences, said or sung by a minister, priest, or other leader, alternating with the congregation.

ver-si-fy (vûr'sĭ-fī), *v.t.* to express thought or feeling in verse form; make verses:—*v.i.* to express in verse; put into verse.—*n.* **ver'si-fi'er.**—*n.* **ver"si-fi-ca'tion.**

ver-sion (vûr-shŭn), *n.* **1,** a translation from one language into another; as, a revised *version* of the Bible; **2,** an individual report of an occurrence or a form of a story peculiar to some individual or group.

ver-sus (vûr'sŭs), *prep.* against, esp. in legal or sporting usage.

ver-te-bra (vûr'tē-brȧ), *n.* [*pl.* vertebræ (-brē)], a single bone of the spinal column, or backbone.—*adj.* **ver'te-bral.**

ver-te-brate (vûr'tē-brāt), *adj.* **1,** belonging to a great subdivision (*Vertebrata*) of the animal kingdom, comprising all animals with a backbone, and including mammals, birds, amphibians, fishes, etc.; **2,** having a backbone, or spinal column:—*n.* an animal with a spinal column.—*adj.* **ver'te-brat"ed.**

ver-tex (vûr'tĕks), *n.* [*pl.* vertices (-tĭ-sēz); vertexes (-tĕk-sĕz)], **1,** the highest point; top; apex; as, the *vertex* of a pyramid; **2,** in geometry, the point where the sides of an angle meet (see *angle,* illus.).

ver-ti-cal (vûr'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the apex or top; at or in the zenith; straight overhead; **2,** at right angles with the horizon; upright: opp. of *horizontal;* **3,** pertaining to a vertex:—*n.* a line, plane, or circle at right angles with the horizon.—*adv.* **ver'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **ver'ti-cal-ness.**—*n.* **ver"ti-cal'i-ty.**

ver-ti-cil (vûr'tĭ-sĭl), *n.* **1,** a circular arrangement of leaves, petals, etc., around a common center; a whorl; **2,** one of the turns of a spiral shell.

ver-tig-i-nous (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1,** affected with dizziness; giddy; **2,** making dizzy; **3,** turning around; whirling; reeling.—*adv.* **ver-tig'i-nous-ly.**—*n.* **ver-tig'i-nous-ness.**

ver-ti-go (vûr'tĭ-gō), *n.* [*pl.* vertigoes (-gōz); vertigines (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nēz)], giddiness: extreme dizziness.

verve (vûrv), *n.* **1,** the enthusiasm which inspires a poet or an artist; quickness of imagination; **2,** energy; vigor.

ver-y (vĕr'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** absolute; complete; utter; as, the *very* truth; **2,** identical; the same; as, that is the *very* one; **3,** even; even the: used for emphasis; as, the *very* thought frightens me:—*adv.* **1,** truly; exactly; absolutely; as, the *very* last thing I expected; **2,** in a high degree: extremely; as, she does *very* good work.

ves-i-cate (vĕs'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to blister, as the skin.—*n.* **ves'i-ca'tion.**—*adj.* and *n.* **ves'i-ca-to-ry.**

ves-i-cle (vĕs'ĭ-kl), *n.* a small bladder, or sac, in the body, containing fluid; a blister; cyst.—*adj.* **ve-sic'u-lar.**

ves-per (vĕs'pĕr), *adj.* pertaining to the evening:—*n.* **1,** *Poetic,* evening; **2,** an evening hymn, prayer, etc.

ves-pers (vĕs'pĕrz), *n.pl.* **1,** in the Protestant Episcopal Church, evening prayer; **2,** in certain other churches, a late Sunday afternoon service, often musical.

ves-sel (vĕs'ĕl), *n.* **1,** a hollow receptacle or container, usually for liquids, as a barrel, bottle, cup, etc.; **2,** a tube or canal in the body through which a fluid passes; as, a blood *vessel;* **3,** a hollow, floating structure for conveying people and goods by water; any boat larger than a rowboat; a ship.

vest (vĕst), *n.* **1,** a waistcoat; a man's sleeveless garment, worn beneath the coat; **2,** a woven or knitted undershirt; **3,** an ornamental insertion in the front of a woman's waist:—*v.t.* **1,** to dress in, or as in, a garment; hence, to encircle or surround; **2,** to clothe, as with authority or power: followed by *with;* **3,** to put into the care of another: with *in;* as, the control of the city is *vested* in its officials:—*v.i.* to be fixed; pass or take effect, as title to property: with *in.*

ves-tal (vĕs'tăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the Roman goddess Vesta; **2,** designating the virgins who served in her temple:—*n.* **1,** a virgin vowed to the service of Vesta; **2,** hence, a virgin; also, a nun.

vest-ed (vĕs'tĕd), *adj.* **1,** clothed, esp. in priestly or other ceremonial garments; **2,** fixed; having rights established by law; as, *vested* interests.

ves-ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* **1,** a small entry or lobby between an outer and an inner door of a house or other building; **2,** a place suggesting a vestibule, as an inclosed entrance to a railway passenger car.—*adj.* **ves'ti-buled.**

ves-tige (vĕs'tĭj), *n.* **1,** a mark left in passing; **2,** a visible sign or trace of something that is gone or has disappeared or ceased; as, not a *vestige* of the house remained.

vest-ment (vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a robe; garment; esp., an official dress or robe of ceremony; **2,** in *pl.,* garments or robes worn over the ordinary dress by priests, ministers, choir, etc., in church services.

ves-try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* vestries (-trĭz)], **1,** a room in a church where the clergy put on their vestments or robes; **2,** in some Protestant churches, a room or building attached to a church, and used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, etc.; **3,** in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of men who direct the affairs of a parish.

ves-try-man (vĕs'trĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* vestrymen (-mĕn)], one of a group that directs or manages the affairs of a church or parish.

ves-ture (vĕs'tûr), *n.* **1,** clothing; garments taken collectively; **2,** the external covering of a plant or an animal.

vetch (vĕch), *n.* any of several plants of the pea family, often used as fodder.

vet-er-an (vĕt'ẽr-ăn), *adj.* **1,** possessing experience due to age; **2,** long trained or practiced, esp. as a soldier:—*n.* **1,** a person of age and experience; **2,** one grown old in service; **3,** a soldier of any age who has seen active service in war.

vet-er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the healing of

diseases of domestic animals, as horses, cattle, etc.; as, a *veterinary* surgeon:—*n.* [*pl.* veterinaries (-rĭz)], one who treats the diseases of domestic animals.—*n.* **vet"er-i-na'ri-an.**

ve-to (vē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* vetoes (-tōz)], **1,** an authoritative prohibition or forbidding; **2,** esp., the exercise by a chief executive of his constitutional right to refuse his approval to a legislative enactment:—*v.t.* **1,** to exercise the right of veto against, as a bill; **2,** to forbid with authority.—*n.* **ve'to-er.**

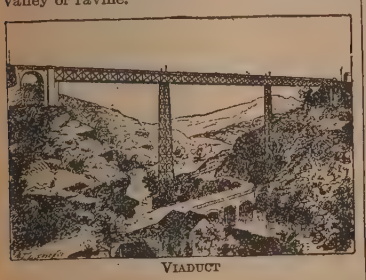
vex (vĕks), *v.t.* **1,** to irritate by small annoyances; harass; tease; make angry; **2,** to agitate; disquiet; **3,** to subject to argument; as, a *vexed* question.—*adv.* **vex'ed-ly.**

vex-a-tion (vĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.* annoyance; displeasure; irritation.—*adj.* **vex-a'tious.**—*adv.* **vex-a'tious-ly.**—*n.* **vex-a'-tious-ness.**

vi-a (vī'ȧ), *prep.* by the way of; as, he traveled *via* the Panama Canal.

vi-a-ble (vī'ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of living or maintaining life, as a newly born infant or a transplanted plant.

vi-a-duct (vī'ȧ-dŭkt), *n.* a bridge, generally built of arched masonry or of steel, for carrying a roadway over a valley or ravine.



VIADUCT

vi-al (vī'ăl), *n.* a small glass bottle; phial; as, a *vial* for medicine.

vi-ands (vī'ȧndz), *n.pl.* food or provisions; eatables.

vi-at-i-cum (vī-ăt'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [*pl.* viatica (-kȧ)], the Eucharist, or Communion, as given to one supposedly on the verge of death.

vi-brant (vī'brănt), *adj.* vibrating; thrilling; tremulous; resonant or resounding; as, a *vibrant* voice.

vi-brate (vī'brāt), *v.i.* **1,** to move back and forth periodically, as a pendulum; **2,** to quiver, as the voice; make a tremulous sound:—*v.t.* to cause to quiver; set in motion to and fro; oscillate.—*n.* **vi-bra'tion.**—*adj.* **vi-bra'tion-al.**

vi-bra-tor (vī'brā-tẽr), *n.* that which moves rapidly back and forth, or oscillates, or which causes such movements.—*adj.* **vi'bra-to-ry.**

vic-ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** in the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the clergy representing one higher up, as an archbishop or the Pope; **2,** in England, the priest of a parish in which the tithes are in lay hands; **3,** in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a minister who is the head of one chapel in a large parish; also, a bishop's representative in charge of a church or mission.

vic-ar-age (vĭk'ẽr-ăj), *n.* in England, the office, position, or residence of a vicar, or minister of a parish, the tithes of which are in charge of laymen.

vi-ca-ri-ous (vī-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** delegated; **2,** acting for another; **3,** performed or suffered in place of another.—*adv.* **vi-ca'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vi-ca'ri-ous-ness.**

[1]vice (vīs), *n.* **1,** a fault; defect; blemish; **2,** a habitual departure from moral rectitude; any debasing practice or habit; **3,** wickedness; corruption; **4,** a bad trick or habit, as of a horse, dog, or the like.

[2]vice (vīs), *adj.* **1,** designating one next in rank to, or acting or qualified to act in place of, a specified official; as, *vice* president; **2,** designating the office of such a one; as, *vice* presidency. Also, **vice–.**

[3]vi-ce (vī'sē), *prep.* in the place of; as, he became chief, *vice* John, resigned.

vice-ge-rent (vīs-jē'rĕnt), *adj.* holding power from another; acting in the place of another:—*n.* an officer authorized to exercise the powers of another; an agent or lieutenant.

vice-re-gal (vīs'rē'găl), *adj.* pertaining to a viceroy.

vice-roy (vīs'roi), *n.* a ruler of a colony or province, acting with royal authority in the place of a king; as, the *viceroy* of India.—*n.* **vice'roy'al-ty.**

***vi-ce ver-sa** (vī'sē vûr'sȧ), [Lat.], the relation or order of terms being reversed; conversely.

vic-i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-nāj), *n.* neighborhood; vicinity; locality.

vi-cin-i-ty (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* vicinities (-tĭz)], **1,** nearness; closeness; **2,** a region about or near; neighborhood.

vi-cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1,** faulty; as, *vicious* reasoning; **2,** corrupt; depraved; wicked; as, he led a *vicious* life; **3,** unruly; not well tamed or broken; as, a *vicious* horse; **4,** impure, as air; **5,** malicious.—*adv.* **vi'cious-ly.**—*n.* **vi'cious-ness.**

vi-cis-si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* a complete, unexpected change of circumstances; as, the *vicissitudes* of war.

vic-tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* **1,** a living being sacrificed in a religious ceremony; **2,** a person or thing injured in the pursuit of some object, or in an accident.—*v.t.* **vic'tim-ize.**

vic-tor (vĭk'tẽr), *n.* **1,** a conqueror; **2,** one who wins in a contest:—*adj.* conquering; as, the *victor* flag.

vic-to-ri-a (vĭk'tō-rĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1,** a kind of low four-wheeled carriage with a top that may be lowered and a high seat for the coachman; **2,** a very large South American water lily: also called *Victoria regia.*

vic-to-ri-ous (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** having conquered in battle or contest; triumphant; as, a *victorious* army; **2,** marked by, or ending in, conquest or triumph; as, a *victorious* fight; **3,** pertaining to, or symbolizing, victory.—*adj.* **vic-to'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vic-to'ri-ous-ness.**

vic-to-ry (vĭk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* victories (-rĭz)], **1,** the defeat of an enemy;

triumph; conquest; **2**, the gaining of superiority in any contest.

vict-ual (vĭt'l), *v.t.* to supply or stock with food:—*n.*, in *pl.*, food for human beings; esp., such food when ready for eating.

vict-ual-er (vĭt'l-ẽr; vĭt'lẽr), *n.* one who provides victuals or food; esp., a hotel keeper. Also, **vict'ual-ler.**

vi-cu-ña (vĭ-kōōn'yȧ), *n.* an animal of the high Andes, belonging to the family of the llama and alpaca, and furnishing a fine, long, reddish wool: **vicuña cloth**, soft cloth made of this wool; also, an imitation of such cloth.

VICUÑA (1/25)

vie (vī), *v.i.* to strive for superiority; compete, as in games, school work, etc.

view (vū), *n.* **1**, the act of seeing; **2**, that which is seen; spectacle; as, a splendid *view*; **3**, range of mental perception; as, to take a broad *view* of the matter; **4**, range of vision; outlook, physical or mental; as, he passed from *view*; **5**, a picture of a scene, object, or person; **6**, a way of looking at anything mentally; opinion; as, he held advanced *views*; **7**, regard or consideration; as, make your plans with a *view* to success:—*v.t.* **1**, to see; gaze at; look upon; **2**, to survey mentally; form an opinion.—*n.* **view'er.**

vig-il (vĭj-ĭl), *n.* **1**, a purposeful keeping awake during a time usually devoted to sleep; **2**, usually in *pl.*, religious devotions in the evening or night; **3**, formerly, devotional watch kept on the eve of a feast day.

vig-i-lant (vĭj'ĭ-lănt), *adj.* keenly watchful; alert; wary.—*adv.* **vig'i-lant-ly.**—*n.* **vig'i-lant-ness.**—*n.* **vig'i-lance.**

vig-i-lan-te (vĭj"ĭ-lăn'tē), *n.* a person belonging to a vigilance committee, or body of citizens self-organized or unofficially appointed to keep law and order, as in newly settled or poorly policed districts.

vi-gnette (vĭn-yĕt'), *n.* **1**, a small design decorating the blank space left at the beginning or end of a magazine article, a chapter in a book, etc.; **2**, any engraving or picture which shades off gradually without definite border; **3**, a portrait of the head and shoulders only:—*v.t.* **1**, to ornament with a vignette; **2**, to make a vignette of.—*n.* **vignet'ter.**—*n.* **vi-gnet'tist.**

vig-or (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1**, physical or mental strength or energy; **2**, any effective strength or force.

vig-or-ous (vĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, full of physical and mental strength and energy; **2**, powerful; energetic.—*adv.* **vig'or-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vig'or-ous-ness.**

vi-king (vī'kĭng; vē'-), *n.* one of the Scandinavian pirates, or Northmen, who plundered the coasts of Europe from the eighth to the tenth century.

vile (vīl), *adj.* **1**, worthless; mean; ignoble; **2**, morally base or impure; as, *vile* language; **3**, foul or offensive; as, *vile* odors.—*adv.* **vile'ly.**—*n.* **vile'ness.**

vil-i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to make low and base by report; slander; asperse.—*n.* **vil'i-fi'er.**—*n.* **vil"i-fi-ca'tion.**

vil-la (vĭl'ȧ), *n.* a pretentious residence in the country or suburbs, usually set in extensive grounds.

vil-lage (vĭl'ĭj), *n.* a small collection of houses in a country district, smaller than a town.—*n.* **vil'lag-er.**

vil-lain (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* **1**, one capable of great wickedness; a rascal; **2**, *Archaic:* **a**, a rustic; **b**, (usually, *villein*), a feudal serf; **3**, in a play or novel, the character who opposes the hero or otherwise makes difficulties.

vil-lain-ous (vĭl'ĭn-ŭs), *adj.* marked by extreme wickedness; evil; base; as, a *villainous* character.—*adv.* **vil'lain-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vil'lain-ous-ness.**

vil-lain-y (vĭl'ĭn-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* villainies (-ĭz)], **1**, the quality or state of being very evil; great wickedness; **2**, a crime.

vil-lein (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* under the feudal system, a serf. Also, **vil'lain.**

vil-lous (vĭl'ŭs), *adj.* covered with fine, soft hairs; downy.

vim (vĭm), *n. Colloq.*, force; energy; spirit; vitality.

vin-di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v.t.* to defend successfully against denial, objection, or accusation; clear from suspicion of wrong, dishonor, or invalidity; as, to *vindicate* one's courage, claim, or assertion.—*adj.* **vin-dic'a-tive.**—*n.* **vin'di-ca'tor.**—*n.* **vin"di-ca'tion.**—*adj.* **vin'di-ca-to-ry.**

vin-dic-tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *adj.* given to, or prompted by, revenge; inclined to hold a grudge; as, a *vindictive* man.—*adv.* **vin-dic'tive-ly.**—*n.* **vin-dic'tive-ness.**

vine (vīn), *n.* **1**, any climbing or trailing plant; **2**, a grapevine.—*adj.* **vin'y.**

vin-e-gar (vĭn'ẽ-gẽr), *n.* **1**, a sour liquid obtained by fermenting cider, wine, etc., and used to season or preserve food; **2**, hence, anything sour.—*adj.* **vin'e-gar-y.**

vine-yard (vĭn'yärd), *n.* a grape plantation.

vi-nous (vī'nŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, wine; as, *vinous* spirits.

vin-tage (vĭn'tăj), *n.* **1**, the act of, or the season for, gathering grapes and making wine; **2**, the yearly produce of a vineyard, or of the vineyards of a country; **3**, the wine produced in a given season; as, the *vintage* of 1872.—*n.* **vin'tag-er.**

vint-ner (vĭnt'nẽr), *n.* one who sells wine, esp. at wholesale.

vi-ol (vī'ŏl), *n.* a medieval musical instrument, the forerunner of the violin.

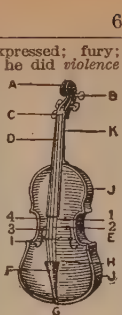
vi-o-la (vē-ō'lȧ; vī-ō'lȧ), *n.* a stringed instrument of the violin class, between the violin and violoncello in size and range, and tuned below the violin (see *musical instrument*, illus.).

vi-o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v.t.* **1**, to treat roughly or severely; use ill; **2**, to encroach or trespass upon; **3**, to profane or treat irreverently; **4**, to transgress, as the law; disregard, as a treaty; break, as a promise; **5**, to outrage or dishonor.—*n.* **vi'o-la'tion.**—*n.* **vi'o-la'tor.**—*adj.* **vi'o-la-ble.**

vi-o-lence (vī'ō-lĕns), *n.* **1**, great strength or energy, physical or emo-

tional, forcibly exerted or expressed; fury; 2, profanation; outrage; as, he did *violence* to his better nature.

vi-o-lent (vī'ō-lĕnt), *adj.* 1, marked by, or acting with, great physical force, esp. when unlawfully exercised; as, to lay *violent* hands on one; 2, characterized by, or due to, strong feeling; passionate; as, a *violent* dislike; 3, resulting from the use of force; as, a *violent* death; 4, extreme; as, a *violent* shock.—*adv.* **vi'o-lent-ly.**



VIOLIN
A, scroll; B, pegs; C, upper saddle; D, finger board; E, bridge; F, tailpiece; G, tailpiece button; H, front or belly; I, sound holes; J, back; K, neck; 1, 2, 3, 4, first, second, third, and fourth strings.

vi-o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *n.* 1, any of a large genus (*Viola*) of low-growing, flowering plants; also, its flower, purple, white, yellow, or, as in the pansy, variegated; 2, the color at the end of the spectrum opposite to the red:—*adj.* of a bluish purple color.

vi-o-lin (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* 1, the smallest and highest tuned of the group of four-string musical instruments played with a bow (cf. *musical instrument*, illus.): 2, a violin player.—*n.* **vi'o-lin'ist.**

vi-o-lon-cel-lo (vī'ō-lŏn-sĕl'ō), *n.* [*pl.* violoncellos (-ōz)], a large four-string instrument of the violin class, tuned below the viola; often shortened to *'cello* or *cello* (see *musical instrument*, illus.).—*n.* **vi'o-lon-cel'list.**

vi-per (vī'pĕr), *n.* 1, any of various Old World poisonous snakes; an adder; 2, hence, a baleful or evil person.—*adj.* **vi'per-ine.**—*adj.* **vi'per-ish.**—*adj.* **vi'per-ous.**

EUROPEAN VIPER (⅛)

vi-ra-go (vĭ-rā'gō; vī-), *n.* [*pl.* viragoes (-gōz)], a bold, quarrelsome woman; a scold; termagant.

vir-e-o (vĭr'ē-ō), *n.* [*pl.* vireos (-ōz)], any of a family of small American song birds, olive-green or gray in color.

vir-gin (vûr'jĭn), *n.* a maid; a person, esp. a woman, who has had no sexual intercourse.—*n.* **vir'gin-hood.**—*n.* **vir-gin'i-ty.**

vir-gin-al (vûr'jĭ-năl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like, a virgin; maidenly; chaste:—*n.* a musical instrument of the 16th century, like a small spinet without legs.

Vir-gin-i-a (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* one of the States of the U. S.: **Virginia creeper,** a North American woody vine, having bluish black berries: also called *woodbine* or *American ivy.*—*adj.* and *n.* **Vir-gin'i-an.**

Vir-gin Ma-ry in the Bible, the mother of Jesus of Nazareth (Matthew 1 : 18; Luke 2 : 5–7).

vir-ile (vĭr'ĭl; vī'rĭl), *adj.* 1, characteristic of, or befitting, a man; manly; masculine; as, *virile* strength; 2, forceful; masterful.—*n.* **vi-ril'i-ty.**

vir-tu-al (vûr'tū-ăl), *adj.* in essence or effect, though not in fact; as, his words amounted to a *virtual* confession of guilt.—*n.* **vir''tu-al'i-ty.**—*adv.* **vir'tu-al-ly.**

vir-tue (vûr'tū), *n.* 1, strength or effectiveness; worth; as, the *virtue* of exercise; 2, excellence or merit, as of a material or object; 3, general moral excellence; uprightness; rectitude; 4, a specific kind of goodness; as, patience is a *virtue*; 5, chastity; purity.—*adj.* **vir'tu-ous.**—*adv.* **vir'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vir'tu-ous-ness.**

vir-tu-o-so (vĭr''tōō-ō'sō; vûr''-), *n.* [*pl.* virtuosos (-sōz); virtuosi (-sē)], 1, one with a special knowledge of, or taste for, objects of art, curios, or the like; a collector; 2, one skilled in the technique of an art, esp. the art of music.—*n.* **vir''tu-os'i-ty.**

vir-u-lent (vĭr'ōō-lĕnt), *adj.* 1, very poisonous; venomous; 2, deadly; malignant, as a disease; 3, bitter and malicious, as a speech.—*adv.* **vir'u-lent-ly.**—*n.* **vir'u-lence; vir'u-len'cy.**

vi-rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* 1, the poison produced by disease, containing the germs that cause the disease; 2, hence, moral poison.

vis-age (vĭz'ăj), *n.* the face or countenance; appearance; also, aspect: chiefly in literary usage.—*adj.* **vis'aged.**

***vis-à-vis** (vē''zȧ-vē'), [Fr.], *adj.* and *adv.* face to face:—*n.* 1, one who is face to face with another; 2, a kind of chair or carriage in which persons may sit facing each other.

Vi-sa-yan (vē-sä'yăn), *n.* 1, a member of the chief native race of the Philippine Islands; 2, the language of this race.

vis-cer-a (vĭs'ẽr-ȧ), *n.pl.* [*sing. Rare,* viscus (-kŭs)], the organs in the great cavities of the body, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc.—*adj.* **vis'cer-al.**

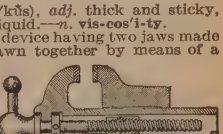
vis-cid (vĭs'ĭd), *adj.* sticky or gluelike; as, *viscid* gum.—*n.* **vis-cid'i-ty.**

vis-count (vī'kount''), *n.* a nobleman next in rank below an earl or count and next above a baron.—*n. fem.* **vis'count''ess.**

vis-count-y (vī'koun''tĭ), *n.* the rank or office of a viscount. Also, **vis'count''cy.**

vis-cous (vĭs'kŭs), *adj.* thick and sticky, as liquid.—*n.* **vis-cos'i-ty.**

[1]vise (vīs), *n.* a device having two jaws made to be drawn together by means of a screw, lever, or the like, for holding objects firmly: usually attached to a work bench or table. Also, **vice.**


MACHINIST'S VISE

[2]vi-sé (vē-zā'), *n.* 1, an official indorsement on a passport, giving permission to proceed; 2, an official signature approving a document:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -séed' (-zād'), *p.pr.* -sé'ing], to examine and mark as approved. Also, **vi'sa** (vē'zȧ; vē-zä').

vis-i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-bl), *adj.* 1, capable of being seen; in sight; 2, obvious; apparent; as, *visible* signs of grief.—*n.* **vis'i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **vis'i-bly.**—*n.* **vis''i-bil'i-ty.**

vi-sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of seeing; **2**, the sense of sight; **3**, that which is seen; **4**, perception, esp. with the mind's eye; **5**, a supernatural appearance.

vi-sion-a-ry (vĭzh'ŭn-*a*-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or favorable for, visions; **2**, dreamy; imaginative, as a person; **3**, impracticable; as, a *visionary* undertaking: —*n.* [*pl.* visionaries (-rĭz)], a person given to fancies or reveries; a dreamer.

vis-it (vĭz'ĭt), *n.* **1**, the act of going to see a person, place, or thing; a brief stay; **2**, the act of going to inspect, attend, or view: —*v.t.* **1**, to go or come to see; **2**, to come upon, as with good or evil; as, *visit* us with thy salvation:—*v.i.* to be a guest.—*adj.* **vis'it-a-ble.**—*n.* **vis'i-tor; vis'it-er.**

vis-it-ant (vĭz'ĭ-tănt), *n.* one who or that which makes a short stay; a visitor:—*adj.* visiting.

vis-it-a-tion (vĭz"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of going or coming to see; a visit; **2**, a special dispensation of divine favor or wrath; hence, any unusual event resembling such dispensation; judgment; **3**, an official inspection, as by a bishop.

vis-or (vīz'ẽr; vī'zẽr), *n.* **1**, the movable front of a helmet, which may be lowered to protect the upper part of the face; **2**, the projecting brim of a cap. Also, **viz'or.**

vis-ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* **1**, a view down a long, narrow passage, as a street; hence, the trees, buildings, etc., forming such an avenue; **2**, a mental view of a series of remembered or anticipated events.

vis-u-al (vĭzh'ū-ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or used in, sight; **2**, capable of being seen; visible.—*adv.* **vis'u-al-ly.**

vis-u-al-ize (vĭzh'ū-ăl-īz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to make a picture of in the mind; see in fancy.—*n.* **vis'u-al-iz"er.**—*n.* **vis"u-al-i-za'tion.**

vi-tal (vī'tăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, supporting, or necessary to, life; as, *vital* functions; air and food are *vital* necessities; **2**, living; full of life; **3**, essential; as, things of *vital* importance:—*n.* in *pl.*, **1**, the parts of animal bodies necessary to life, as the heart, lungs, etc.; **2**, hence, the parts necessary to the health, soundness, etc., of anything.—*adv.* **vi'tal-ly.**—*n.* **vi-tal'i-ty.**

vi-tal-ize (vī'tăl-īz), *v.t.* to animate; fill with life.—*n.* **vi'tal-iz"er.**

vi-ta-min (vī'tȧ-mĭn; vĭt'ȧ-; vī-tăm'ĭn), *n.* any of a class of obscure soluble substances present in living tissues and foods, the absence of which interferes with the normal processes of animal growth or may produce disease. Also, **vi'ta-mine** (vī'tȧ-mĭn; -mīn; -mēn).

vi-ta-phone (vī'tȧ-fōn), *n.* in motion pictures, a device for reproducing simultaneously the action and appropriate accompanying sounds, as instrumental music, singing, or the words spoken by the actors shown on the screen.

vi-ta-scope (vī'tȧ-skōp), *n.* a machine for projecting motion pictures upon a screen; cinematograph.

vi-ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* **1**, to corrupt; debase; contaminate; as, escaping gas *vitiates* the air; **2**, to make worthless; as, to *vitiate* a contract.—*n.* **vi"ti-a'tion.**—*n.* **vi'ti-a"tor.**

vit-i-cul-ture (vĭt'ĭ-kŭl"tûr), *n.* the cultivation of grapes.—*adj.* **vit"i-cul'tur-al.**—*n.* **vit"i-cul'tur-ist.**

vit-re-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or similar to, glass; as, *vitreous* rocks: **vitreous humor,** the jellylike substance filling the eyeball.—*n.* **vit're-ous-ness.**

vit-ri-fy (vĭt'rĭ-fī), *v.t.* to convert by heat into glass or a glassy substance:—*v.i.* to become glass, or like glass.—*adj.* **vit'ri-fi"a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **vit'ri-fied.**—*n.* **vit"ri-fi-ca'tion.**—*n.* **vit"ri-fac'tion.**

vit-ri-ol (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl), *n.* **1**, sulphuric acid: also called *oil of vitriol*; **2**, any of several of the salts of this acid, differentiated by adjectives indicating their color; as, blue *vitriol*, or copper sulphate; **3**, anything sharp or biting, as sarcasm.—*adj.* **vit'ri-ol'ic.**

vi-tu-per-ate (vī-tū'pẽr-āt), *v.t.* to blame; berate; revile abusively.—*n.* **vi-tu"per-a'tion.**—*adj.* **vi-tu'per-a-tive.**

vi-va-cious (vī-vā'shŭs; vĭ-), *adj.* lively; gay; animated; full of spirit.—*adv.* **vi-va'cious-ly.**—*n.* **vi-va'cious-ness.**—*n.* **vi-vac'i-ty.**

viv-id (vĭv'ĭd), *adj.* **1**, animated; fresh; vigorous; esp., of colors, brilliant; intense; as, a *vivid* purple; **2**, active; lively; as, a *vivid* imagination; **3**, producing, or tending to produce, lifelike images in the mind; as, a *vivid* description.—*adv.* **viv'id-ly.**—*n.* **viv'id-ness.**

viv-i-fy (vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* to invest with life; animate; quicken.—*n.* **viv'i-fi"er.**

vi-vip-a-rous (vī-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *adj.* producing living young (instead of eggs): opp. of *oviparous.*

viv-i-sect (vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt'; vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt), *v.t.* to dissect or experiment upon (the living body of an animal), for scientific study: —*v.i.* to operate or experiment upon a living animal.—*n.* **viv"i-sec'tor.**—*n.* **viv"i-sec'tion.**—*n.* **viv'i-sec'tion-ist.**

vix-en (vĭks'ĕn), *n.* **1**, a female fox; **2**, a quarrelsome, ill-tempered woman.—*adj.* **vix'en-ish.**—*adj.* **vix'en-ly.**

vi-zier (vĭ-zēr'; vĭz'yẽr), *n.* a higher officer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of Turkey; minister of state; councilor. Also, **vi-zir'.**—*n.* **vi'zier-ship.**

viz-or (vĭz'ẽr; vī'zẽr), *n.* the front brim of a hat or helmet. See **vis'or,** *Pfd. S.*

vo-cab-u-la-ry (vō-kăb'ū-lā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* vocabularies (-rĭz)], **1**, a list or collection of words arranged alphabetically and explained; **2**, the stock of words employed by a language, class, or individual.

vo-cal (vō'kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the voice or speech; having voice; full of voices; **2**, uttered or produced by the voice, as music: **vocal cords,** either of two pairs of bands of fibrous tissue, called the *false* and the *true* vocal cords respectively, situated in the larynx:—*n.* **1**, a vowel sound or diphthong; **2**, a vowel-like consonant or liquid, like *n* or *l*.—*adv.* **vo'cal-ly.**—*n.* **vo-cal'i-ty.**—*adj.* **vo-cal'ic.**—*n.* **vo'cal-ism.**

vo-cal-ist (vō'kăl-ĭst), *n.* a singer; esp., a trained singer.

vo-cal-ize (vō'kăl-īz), *v.t.* **1**, to utter with the voice; **2**, to use (a consonant) as a vowel; as, to *vocalize y*:—*v.i.* to produce sound with the voice, as in singing.—*n.* **vo"cal-i-za'tion.**

vo-ca-tion (vō-kā′shŭn), *n.* regular employment; calling; occupation; trade; profession; as, his *vocation* is law.—*adj.* **vo-ca′tion-al.**

voc-a-tive (vŏk′ă-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** relating to the act of calling or addressing by name; **2,** in grammar, designating, or pertaining to, the case denoting a person or thing directly addressed:—*n.* a noun which names a person or thing addressed.

vo-cif-er-ate (vō-sĭf′ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to cry out or exclaim noisily; shout; bawl; clamor.—*n.* **vo-cif″er-a′tion.**

vo-cif-er-ous (vō-sĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous* applause.—*adv.* **vo-cif′er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vo-cif′er-ous-ness.**

vod-ka (vŏd′kă), *n.* in Russia, a spirituous liquor containing from 40 to 60 per cent alcohol, distilled from fermenting rye, potatoes, or maize.

vogue (vōg), *n.* the prevailing fashion or mode; also, temporary popularity.

voice (vois), *n.* **1,** sound proceeding from the mouth, esp. human utterances in speech, a cry, song, etc.; **2,** the power of utterance; speech; as, he lost his *voice*; **3,** any sound suggesting speech, or likened to human utterance; as, the *voices* of the birds; **4,** sound produced by the vocal organs, as in pronouncing all vowels and such consonants as *b*, *d*, *v*, *m*, etc.; **5,** in grammar, the form of the verb indicating whether the subject acts or is acted upon:—*v.t.* **1,** to give expression to; put into speech; also, to divulge; rumor; **2,** to utter with vocal tone.—*p.adj.* **voiced.**—*adj.* **voice′-less.**—*adv.* **voice′less-ly.**—*n.* **voice′less-ness.**

void (void), *adj.* **1,** empty; vacant; **2,** lacking: with *of*; **3,** without result; in vain; useless; as, all their efforts were *void*; **4,** unfilled, as an office; **5,** in law, having no force; null:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to be empty; vacate; **2,** to send or throw out; discharge; **3,** to annul or cancel, as a law:—*n.* a vacuum; an empty space.—*adj.* **void′a-ble.**

vol-a-tile (vŏl′ă-tĭl), *adj.* **1,** easily evaporating or changing into vapor; as, ether is a *volatile* liquid; **2,** hence, light-hearted; lively; gay; also, changeable; fickle.—*n.* **vol′a-tile-ness.**—*n.* **vol″a-til′i-ty.**

vol-a-til-ize (vŏl′ă-tĭl-īz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to make, or become, volatile; **2,** to evaporate, or change into vapor.—*adj.* **vol′a-til-iz′a-ble.**—*n.* **vol″a-til-i-za′tion.**

vol-ca-no (vŏl-kā′nō), *n.* [*pl.* volcanoes; volcanos (-nōz)], an opening in the earth's surface, usually surrounded by a mass of ejected material forming a conical hill or mountain, from which molten rock, fire, and steam are, or have been, expelled.—*adj.* **vol-can′ic.**

vo-li-tion (vō-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or power of using the will to decide, choose, etc.; **2,** the state of determination or decision; **3,** that which is particularly determined upon.—*adj.* **vo-li′tion-al.**—*adv.* **vo-li′tion-al-ly.**

vol-ley (vŏl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* volleys (-ĭz)], **1,** the throwing of many missiles at the same time; also, the missiles so thrown; **2,** a sudden burst of any sort; as, a *volley* of words; **3,** in tennis, the return of a ball before it reaches the ground: **volley ball,** a game in which two groups of players attempt with the hands to keep a large ball moving from side to side over a net without letting the ball touch the ground:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to discharge, or be discharged, suddenly and all together; as, the cannon *volleyed* and thundered.

vol-plane (vōl′plān″), *n.* a glide in an airplane with little or no engine power:—*v.i.* to execute such a glide.

volt (vōlt), *n.* the practical unit of electromotive force, which will cause a current of one ampere to flow through a conductor against a resistance of one ohm.

volt-age (vōl′tăj), *n.* electromotive force, or difference in potential, in terms of volts.

vol-ta-ic (vŏl-tā′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the process of producing electricity by chemical action; galvanic.

volt-me-ter (vōlt′mē″tĕr), *n.* in electricity, an instrument for measuring an electromotive force, or difference in potential, in volts.

vol-u-ble (vŏl′ū-bl), *adj.* smooth or fluent in speech; talkative.—*n.* **vol′u-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **vol′u-bly.**—*n.* **vol″u-bil′i-ty.**

vol-ume (vŏl′ūm), *n.* **1,** a number of printed sheets bound together, a book; **2,** one of several parts of a large work, each of which is bound separately; **3,** the amount of space occupied by, or inclosed by the surface of, a body, as measured by cubic units; as, the *volume* of water in a vessel; hence, a large quantity; **4,** fulness of voice or tone.

vo-lu-mi-nous (vō-lū′mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1,** consisting of many books or volumes; **2,** having produced many books; **3,** filling much space; swelling.—*adv.* **vo-lu′mi-nous-ly.**—*n.* **vo-lu′mi-nous-ness.**

vol-un-ta-ry (vŏl′ŭn-tă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** coming from the will; **2,** intentional; **3,** free; not constrained; spontaneous; **4,** regulated by the will; **5,** able to act by one's own will; as, a *voluntary* agent:—*n.* [*pl.* voluntaries (-rĭz)], **1,** any free act or task; **2,** an organ solo played before, during, or after, a church service.—*adv.* **vol′un-ta-ri-ly.**

vol-un-teer (vŏl″ŭn-tēr′), *n.* one who enters into any service of his own free will; esp., one who offers himself for military or naval service:—*v.i.* to offer one's services freely:—*v.t.* to offer or bestow without constraint or compulsion:—*adj.* pertaining to volunteers; voluntary.

vo-lup-tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp′tū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* voluptuaries (-rĭz)], one who is devoted to the pleasures that appeal to the senses:—*adj.* pertaining to, or promoting, the gratification of sensual appetites.

vo-lup-tu-ous (vō-lŭp′tū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** producing, or arising from, the pleasures of the senses; sensuous; **2,** devoted to luxurious pleasures or the gratification of the senses; sensual.—*adv.* **vo-lup′tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vo-lup′tu-ous-ness.**

vo-lute (vō-lūt′), *n.* **1,** a spiral, scroll-shaped, architectural ornament, such as appears in the Ionic capital; **2,** a whorl, or single turn, of a spiral shell:—*adj.* having a spiral scroll.—*adj.* **vo-lut′ed.**

vom-it (vŏm′ĭt), *v.i.* **1,** to throw up the contents of the stomach; **2,** to come forth, or be sent out, with violence:—*v.t.* **1,** to throw up from the stomach; spew; **2,** to dis-

charge with violence; belch forth:—*n.* **1,** matter thrown up by the stomach; **2,** an emetic.

voo-doo (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), *n.* **1,** a degraded form of sorcery found among certain negroes, esp. in Haiti; **2,** one who practices such sorcery:—*adj.* pertaining to voodoo.—*n.* **voo'doo-ism.**

vo-ra-cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *adj.* greedy in eating; ravenous; also, figuratively, insatiable.—*adv.* **vo-ra'cious-ly.**—*n.* **vo-ra'cious-ness.**—*n.* **vo-rac'i-ty.**

vor-tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.* [*pl.* vortexes (-tĕk-sĕz); vortices (-tĭ-sēz)], air or water with a rotary motion tending to suck bodies caught in it into a depression or vacuum at the center; an eddy or whirlpool.—*adj.* **vor'ti-cal.** –*adj.* **vor'ti-cose.**

vo-ta-ry (vō'tȧ-rĭ), *adj.* promised; devoted:—*n.* [*pl.* votaries (-rĭz)], one consecrated by a vow or promise to some service; also, one devoted to any pursuit; as, a *votary* of music.—*n.fem.* **vo'ta-ress.**

vote (vōt), *n.* **1,** a formally stated choice, judgment, or wish, of one or more persons, as in an election; also, that which is so expressed; something resolved by the decision of a majority; as, a *vote* of thanks; **2,** the right to express such a choice or wish; as, women were given the *vote*; **3,** something by which such a choice or wish is expressed, as the voice or a ballot; **4,** the entire number of ballots or expressions of opinion; as, by a *vote* of 20 to 15;—*v.t.* **1,** to declare or authorize by a formal expression of a wish; as, to *vote* a reform; **2,** to grant; as, to *vote* money; **3,** *Colloq.*, to pronounce by general consent; as, we *voted* the meeting a failure:—*v.i.* to cast a ballot: often with *for* or *against*.—*n.* **vot'er.**

vo-tive (vō'tĭv), *adj.* given, or consecrated, by a vow; as, a *votive* offering to the church.—*adv.* **vo'tive-ly.**—*n.* **vo'tive-ness.**

vouch (vouch), *v.t.* to confirm; bear witness to; as, to *vouch* a statement:—*v.i.* to bear witness; guarantee: with *for*; as, to *vouch* for a man's honesty.

vouch-er (vouch'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who bears witness; **2,** a paper or the like, which bears witness to something; specif., a receipt for payment.

vouch-safe (vouch-sāf'), *v.t.* to deign to grant or give; concede; as, to *vouchsafe* an opinion:—*v.i.* to deign.

vow (vou), *n.* **1,** a solemn promise or pledge, esp. one made to God or before God; **2,** a pledge of love and faithfulness:—*v.t.* **1,** to promise solemnly; **2,** to assert solemnly; swear:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a solemn promise; **2,** to declare with emphasis.

vow-el (vou'ĕl), *n.* **1,** a simple vocal sound: distinguished from *consonant*; **2,** a letter representing such a sound, as *a, e, i, o, u*:—*adj.* pertaining to a vowel.

voy-age (voi'ăj), *n.* a journey by water, esp. a long one:—*v.i.* to make a journey by water:—*v.t.* to sail, or travel, over; traverse.—*n.* **voy'ag-er.**

vul-can-ite (vŭl'kăn-īt), *n.* a hardened compound of India rubber; hard rubber, made by heating with sulphur or oxides, or by soaking in a sulphur chloride solution: widely used in making tubing, chemical and electrical apparatus, etc.

vul-can-ize (vŭl'kăn-īz), *v.t.* to harden (India rubber) by heating, under pressure, with sulphur.—*n.* **vul'can-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **vul'can-iz'er.**

vul-gar (vŭl'gẽr), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the common people; plebeian; common; general; **2,** unrefined; in bad taste; **3,** low; mean.—*adv.* **vul'gar-ly.**—*n.* **vul-gar'i-ty.**

vul-gar-ism (vŭl'gẽr-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** rudeness; lack of refinement; **2,** an expression not in use by cultivated speakers.

vul-gar-ize (vŭl'gẽr-īz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or become, common, coarse, or low.—*n.* **vul'gar-i-za'tion.**

vul-ner-a-ble (vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being wounded or hurt; **2,** liable to injury or criticism, as a reputation, record, etc.—*n.* **vul'ner-a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty.**

vul-ner-a-ry (vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the healing of wounds:—*n.* a remedy for the healing of wounds.

vul-pine (vŭl'pīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a fox; cunning.

vul-ture (vŭl'tûr), *n.* any member of either of two families, one found in Europe, the other in America, of large, carrion-eating birds of prey allied to the hawks and eagles.—*adj.* **vul'tur-ine** (vŭl'tûr-īn; -ĭn). —*adj.* **vul'tur-ous.**

vy-ing (vī'ĭng), *n.* a competing or contending, as in a race.—*adv.* **vy'ing-ly.**

W

wab-ble (wŏb'l), *v.i.* **1,** to move unsteadily from side to side, or back and forth; totter; **2,** to lack firmness in opinion or action; waver:—*v.t.* to cause to move unsteadily from side to side:—*n.* a swaying motion. Also, **wob'ble.**—*n.* **wab'bler.**—*adj.* **wab'bly.**

wad (wŏd), *n.* **1,** a small mass or little bundle of soft material; **2,** a soft bunch of cotton, wool, rope, etc., used to stop an opening, pad a garment, etc.; **3,** *Slang:* **a,** a roll of paper money for personal use; **b,** often in *pl.*, a large amount, as of money:—*v.t.* **1,** to form, as some soft material, into a compact mass or bunch; **2,** to insert a wad into; **3,** to provide with a pad.

wad-ding (wŏd'ĭng), *n.* soft material used for gun wads, plugs, or for stuffing or lining garments; cotton prepared in sheets for padding.

wad-dle (wŏd'l), *v.i.* to sway from side to side in walking; walk with short, clumsy steps, as a duck; toddle:—*n.* a clumsy, rocking gait.—*n.* **wad'dler.**

wade (wād), *v.i.* **1,** to walk through water, mud, snow, or other substance that hinders progress; **2,** hence, to proceed with difficulty:—*v.t.* to cross by passing through water, mud, etc.—*n.* **wad'er.**

wa-fer (wā'fẽr), *n.* **1,** a thin cake or biscuit; **2,** a thin cake of unleavened, or unraised, bread, used in the communion service

in certain churches; **3**, a small, colored disk of adhesive paper, paste, etc., for fastening letters, sealing documents, etc.

waf-fle (wŏf'l), *n.* a flat batter cake baked in a waffle iron: **waffle iron**, often in *pl.*, a device for baking waffles, consisting of a pair of iron plates, hinged together so as to close over batter poured upon one of them.

waft (wäft), *v.t.* and *v.t.* to float, or cause to float, along through the air or on the water:—*n.* **1**, the act of floating, or causing to float along; **2**, a current or wave, as of water; a gust or puff, as of wind.

[1]wag (wăg), *v.t.* **1**, to move, or cause to swing, usually from side to side, as an object having one end fast; **2**, to turn from side to side, as the head: expressing disapproval or the like:—*v.i.* **1**, to move, as from side to side; **2**, *Colloq.*, to move, as in idle chatter: said of the tongue:—*n.* a turning movement, as from side to side.

[2]wag (wăg), *n.* **1**, a practical joker; **2**, a witty person.—*adj.* **wag'gish.**—*adv.* **wag'gish-ly.**—*n.* **wag'gish-ness.**

wage (wāj), *v.t.* to engage in vigorously, as a war:—*n.*, usually in *pl.*, that which is paid or received for services: usually, payments made by the hour, day, or week.

wa-ger (wā'jĕr), *n.* something risked on an uncertainty; a bet:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bet.—*n.* **wa'ger-er.**

wag-ger-y (wăg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* waggeries (-ĭz)], sport; jesting.

wag-gle (wăg'l), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to move from side to side; wag:—*n.* a movement from side to side.

wag-on (wăg'ŭn), *n.* a four-wheeled conveyance for goods or freight, drawn by horses, mules, etc. Also, **wag'gon.**—*n.* **wag'on-er.**—*n.* **wag'on-ful.**

wag-on-ette (wăg"ŭn-ĕt'), *n.* a light, open, four-wheeled pleasure carriage, with two side seats facing each other.

wag-tail (wăg'tāl"), *n.* a small bird with a long tail which is constantly jerked up and down.

waif (wāf), *n.* **1**, anything found that is unclaimed; **2**, a homeless wanderer; esp., a foundling, or deserted child.

wail (wāl), *v.t.* to mourn or lament aloud:—*v.i.* to utter a loud cry:—*n.* a mournful cry; a sound like such a cry.—*n.* **wail'er.**

wain-scot (wān'skŏt; wān'skŏt), *n.* a wooden lining around the walls of a room, hall, etc.:—*v.t.* to line or face, as the walls of a room, with wood.

waist (wāst), *n.* **1**, the narrowest part of the body, just below the ribs; **2**, a garment, or that section of a garment, which covers the body from shoulders to belt; **3**, the middle part of a vessel's deck, between the forecastle and quarter-deck.

waist-band (wāst'bănd"; wāst'bănd), *n.* the band, as of a skirt or trousers, which encircles the waist.

waist-coat (wās't'kōt"; *Colloq.* wĕs'kŭt), *n.* a short, sleeveless, formerly ornamental, man's garment, worn under the coat; a vest.

wait (wāt), *v.i.* **1**, to linger or tarry; remain; **2**, to continue in a state of expecting: with *for*; **3**, to attend or serve: with *on*:—*v.t.* **1**, to expect or tarry for; **2**, *Colloq.*, to delay; as, to *wait* supper:—*n.* **1**, the act of delaying or lingering; **2**, the length of time during which one lingers in expectation; delay; **3**, ambush; hiding; as, to lie in *wait* for an enemy.

wait-er (wāt'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who stays, as if expecting something; **2**, a man who serves at table; **3**, a serving tray for dishes: **dumb waiter**, a kind of small elevator for conveying food, dishes, etc., from one part of the house to another.—*n.fem.* **wait'ress.**

wait-ing (wāt'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act or state of delaying, lingering, etc.; **2**, service; attendance: **in waiting**, in attendance; as, ladies *in waiting*:—*p.adj.* attendant; serving.

waive (wāv), *v.t.* to give up a claim to; forego.—*n.* **waiv'er.**

[1]wake (wāk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waked (wākt) or woke (wōk), *p.pr.* wak'ing], **1**, to be awake; **2**, to cease to sleep: usually with *up*; also, to be roused from sleep; **3**, to be aroused, excited, or made active: usually with *up*; **4**, to experience new birth or resurrection; **5**, to keep a watch or vigil at night:—*v.t.* **1**, to rouse from sleep; awake: often with *up*; **2**, to make active; excite; arouse: often with *up*; **3**, to revive; resurrect; **4**, to keep a watch or vigil over, as a dead body:—*n.* the act or state of being awake; a vigil; esp., keeping awake to watch over a dead body prior to burial.—*n.* **wak'er.**

[2]wake (wāk), *n.* a trail left behind some moving object, as a vessel.

wake-ful (wāk'fōōl), *adj.* **1**, free from sleepiness; unable to sleep; **2**, watchful; as, a *wakeful* sentinel.—*adv.* **wake'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wake'ful-ness.**

wak-en (wāk'n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to rouse, or be roused, from sleep.—*n.* **wak'en-er.**

wale (wāl), *n.* **1**, (also, *wheal*), a ridge or mark produced on flesh by flogging; **2**, a ridge on the surface, as of cloth; hence, texture; **3**, a heavy plank along the side of a vessel; **4**, a timber fastened to a row of piles, to hold them in position; **5**, a strengthening ridge on a basket:—*v.t.* **1**, (also, *whale*), *U. S. Colloq.*, to mark with a ridge or stripes, as the body by flogging; **2**, to secure or protect, as with a wale. Also, **weal.**

walk (wôk), *v.i.* **1**, to go on foot; move by steps; **2**, to take a stroll or ramble for exercise or pleasure; **3**, to be restless, as a ghost; **4**, to live in a regular manner; hence, to behave:—*v.t.* **1**, to traverse on foot; **2**, to cause to go on foot or at a moderate pace:—*n.* **1**, the act of going on foot without running, esp. for exercise or recreation; **2**, manner of walking; gait; esp., one of the gaits of a horse; **3**, a place for people on foot; as, the side*walk*; also, pasture land for grazing; **4**, the circle of life in which one moves; **5**, conduct or deportment.—*n.* **walk'er.**

walk-out (wôk'out"), *n. Colloq.*, in the U. S., a labor strike.

wall (wôl), *n.* **1**, a solid fence of stone, brick, etc.; **2**, the solid, vertical structure which forms any one of the sides of a building; **3**, a partition forming the side of a room; **4**, a structure for defense; **5**, the side or inside surface of any cavity, vessel, or receptacle; **6**, in *pl.*, fortifications:—*v.t.* **1**, to surround with, or as with, a structure for inclosure, security, or defense; **2**, to fill in, as an opening.

wal-la-by (wŏl'ă-bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* wallabies (-bĭz)], any of several of the smaller Australian kangaroos.

wal-let (wŏl′ĕt), *n.* **1,** a bag or knapsack for carrying about the person the necessaries for a march or journey; **2,** a folding pocketbook.

wall—eye (wôl′ī″), *n.* **1,** an eye, the iris of which is white, as in horses; **2,** a condition in which the two eyes point in divergent directions: opp. of *cross-eye;* **3,** any of various kinds of fish with prominent eyes. —*adj.* **wall′-eyed″.**

wall-flow-er (wôl′flou″ĕr), *n.* **1,** a plant of the mustard family, with sweet-scented yellow, orange, or red flowers; **2,** *Colloq.,* at a dance, one who, for lack of partners, sits idle.

wal-low (wŏl′ō), *v.i.* **1,** to roll about, flounder, or welter, in, or as in, mud, as a hog; **2,** to live in vice or filth:—*n.* **1,** the act of weltering, as in mud or vice; **2,** a muddy place in which an animal rolls about.

wall pa-per paper for covering the inner walls of houses.

wal-nut (wôl′nŭt; wŏl′-), *n.* **1,** any of various trees bearing edible nuts, esp. the black walnut and the English walnut; **2,** the nut of such a tree; **3,** the wood of the tree.

wal-rus (wŏl′rŭs; wôl′-), *n.* a large Arctic sea animal allied to the seal, valuable for blubber, skin, and tusks.

waltz (wôlts), *n.* **1,** a round dance in triple time; **2,** music for such a dance:—*v.i.* to dance such a round dance.—*n.* **waltz′er.**

wam-pum (wŏm′pŭm; wôm′-), *n.* beads of shell, used by the North American Indians as money and for ornament.

wan (wŏn), *adj.* pale; sickly; looking worn or exhausted; as, a *wan* child; a *wan* smile.—*adv.* **wan′ly.**—*n.* **wan′ness.**

wand (wŏnd), *n.* **1,** a slender rod or stick; **2,** a staff of authority; also, a baton; often, a staff with supposedly magic power.

wan-der (wŏn′dĕr), *v.i.* **1,** to rove; ramble; stroll; **2,** to stray; **3,** to be delirious or out of one's mind; **4,** to turn aside: —*n.* **1,** the act of roaming aimlessly; **2,** a stroll. —*n.* **wan′der-er.**—*p.adj.* **wan′der-ing.**

wane (wān), *v.i.* **1,** to grow less; decrease: applied esp. to the moon; **2,** to decline in power or importance; fall:—*n.* **1,** the decrease of the visible bright part of the moon from full to new; **2,** decrease in power or importance; gradual failure.

want (wŏnt; wônt), *n.* **1,** lack; need; **2,** poverty; as, a family in *want;* **3,** a thing greatly desired; necessity:—*v.t.* **1,** to be without; **2,** to have need of; **3,** to desire:—*v.i.* **1,** to be deficient or lacking; **2,** to come short; **3,** to be in poverty.

want-ing (wŏn′tĭng; wŏn′-), *p.adj.* **1,** lacking; short of; **2,** missing.

wan-ton (wŏn′tŭn), *adj.* **1,** capricious; playful; sportive; **2,** loose in morals; **3,** careless; reckless; malicious:—*n.* a man or woman of loose, immoral habits:—*v.i.* to pass the time in reckless pleasure; revel: —*v.t.* to spend or waste recklessly.—*adv.* **wan′ton-ly.**—*n.* **wan′ton-ness.**

wap-i-ti (wŏp′ĭ-tĭ; wäp′-), *n.* a variety of large American deer: often called *elk* (see illus. next column).

war (wôr), *n.* **1,** a conflict by force of arms between political bodies, as nations; also, the condition created by such a conflict; **2,** the science or art of the profession of arms; **3,** any contest or contention; as, a *war* of words; **4,** hostility or enmity:—*v.i.* **1,** to engage in an armed conflict; **2,** to contend.

war-ble (wôr′bl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to trill; carol; **2,** to make a melodious sound:—*n.* a soft, sweet flow of sounds; carol.

war-bler (wôr′blĕr), *n.* **1,** one who carols; a singer; **2,** any of various small, singing birds, often brightly colored.

WAPITI, OR AMERICAN ELK ($\frac{1}{60}$)

ward (wôrd), *v.t.* **1,** *Archaic,* to guard; **2,** to turn aside: with *off;* as, to *ward* off an attack:—*n.* **1,** a political division of a city or town; **2,** the act of guarding or watching; **3,** a person under guard or protection; **4,** one section of a hospital; **5,** a projection or ridge in a lock, to prevent any but the proper key from turning in the lock; also, the notch made in a key to correspond (see ¹*key,* illus.).—*n.* **ward′ship.**

ward-en (wôr′dn), *n.* **1,** a guardian; keeper; **2,** a head keeper; **3,** a trustee.—*n.* **ward′en-ship.**—*n.* **ward′en-ry.**

ward-er (wôr′dĕr), *n.* one who watches or keeps; a guard or keeper.

ward-robe (wôrd′rōb″), *n.* **1,** a room or closet for clothes; **2,** one's stock of wearing apparel.

ward-room (wôrd′rōōm″), *n.* in a war vessel, the living quarters of the officers above the rank of ensign, not including the captain.

¹ware (wâr), *n.* **1,** an article of merchandise; **2,** articles of the same class: usually in *pl.,* except in its compounds; as, *hardware.*

²ware (wâr), *v.t. Archaic,* to beware of: used in such phrases as *ware hounds.*

ware-house (wâr′hous″), *n.* a building for storing goods:—*v.t.* (wâr′houz″), to store in a warehouse.—*n.* **ware′house′man.**

war-fare (wôr′fâr″), *n.* **1,** a condition of armed conflict; **2,** military operations between enemies; **3,** hence, any strife, contest, or struggle.

war horse a horse ridden in war; a charger.

war-like (wôr′līk″), *adj.* **1,** fit for, or fond of, military life or fighting; **2,** threatening conflict in arms.

war-lock (wôr′lŏk), *n.* formerly, a witch or wizard; necromancer.

warm (wôrm), *adj.* **1,** moderately heated; not cold; giving out moderate heat; **2,** serving to keep heat in; **3,** having little cold weather; **4,** passionate; earnest or eager; hence, kindly; **5,** in painting, having tones of red, yellow, or orange:—*v.t.* **1,** to impart moderate heat to; **2,** to fill with interest or excitement:—*v.t.* **1,** to become moderately heated; **2,** to become interested or excited.—*n.* **warm′er.**—*adv.* **warm′ly.**—*n.* **warm′ness.**

warmth (wôrmth), *n.* **1**, the sensation, state, or quality of being moderately heated; **2**, the power to give heat; **3**, earnestness; zeal; ardor.

warn (wôrn), *v.t.* **1**, to put on guard; make aware of possible danger; foretell a risk to; **2**, to advise against something; **3**, to notify in advance; summon.—*n.* **warn'er.**

warn-ing (wôrn'ing), *n.* **1**, previous notice, esp. against danger: **2**, a summons; **3**, notice to quit.

warp (wôrp), *n.* **1**, the lengthwise thread in weaving: distinguished from *woof*; **2**, the tow rope of a boat; **3**, a twist, as of a board:—*v.t.* **1**, to turn or twist out of shape; **2**, to turn from the proper course; **3**, to tow (a vessel):—*v.i.* **1**, to become twisted; **2**, to swerve.

war-rant (wôr'ănt), *n.* **1**, an official paper giving authority to receive money, to carry out an arrest, or to represent a principal in a lawsuit; **2**, that which vouches for or guarantees anything; **3**, justification; as, he acted without *warrant*:—*v.t.* **1**, to guarantee; answer for the genuineness of; **2**, to authorize (a person) to do something; **3**, to declare as certain; **4**, in law: **a**, to give assurance to, as a purchaser, of the quality of goods sold; **b**, to give assurance of (the quality of goods sold, the validity of a title, etc.); **5**, to make secure; **6**, to give just ground for or to.—*n.* **war'rant-er; war'ran-tor".**—*adj.* **war'rant-a-ble.**—*adv.* **war'rant-a-bly.**

war-rant of-fi-cer in the navy, an officer of subordinate rank, appointed by the President.

war-ran-ty (wôr'ăn-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* warranties (-tĭz)], **1**, *Archaic*, authority; **2**, legal guarantee; security.

war-ren (wôr'ĕn), *n.* **1**, an inclosure for protecting game or breeding animals; **2**, a place where rabbits live and breed.

war-rior (wôr'yẽr; wôr'ĭ-ẽr; wôr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1**, a soldier; a man in military life; **2**, an Indian brave.

wart (wôrt), *n.* a small, usually hard, lump on the skin.—*adj.* **wart'y.**

wart hog a large-headed, wild hog of Africa, having two pairs of warty protuberances on the face.

wa-ry (wā'rĭ), *adj.* **1**, careful in the face of danger; **2**, marked by caution.—*adv.* **wa'ri-ly.**—*n.* **wa'ri-ness.**

was (wŏz), the first and third persons singular, past tense, of the verb *be*.

wash (wŏsh), *v.t.* **1**, to cleanse by means of a liquid, usually water; **2**, to cover with water; **3**, to flow against; **4**, to take away by the action of water; **5**, to overlay with thin metal; **6**, in painting, to cover with a thin coat of color:—*v.i.* **1**, to become clean by the use of water; **2**, to cleanse something by rubbing it in water; **3**, *Colloq.*, to endure without harm being rubbed in water; **4**, to move with a flowing, lapping sound; **5**, to be worn away by action of water:—*n.* **1**, the act of becoming or making clean with water; **2**, a collection of articles to be washed; **3**, the dash or sound of a body of water; **4**, material deposited by water, as wreckage on a beach.—*adj.* **wash'a-ble.**—*n.* **wash'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **wash'ing.**

wash-er (wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which washes; specif., a machine for washing dishes, clothes, etc.; **2**, a flat ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to secure the tightness of a joint, screw, etc.

wash-out (wŏsh'out"), *n.* **1**, the carrying away of earth, rocks, etc., as by heavy rain; **2**, a place where earth, rocks, etc., have been so carried away.

wasp (wŏsp), *n.* **1**, any of numerous insects with a sharp sting; **2**, an irritable, peevish person.—*adj.* **wasp'y.**

wasp-ish (wŏs'pĭsh), *adj.* **1**, slender of waist; **2**, irritable; peevish.—*adv.* **wasp'ish-ly.**—*n.* **wasp'ish-ness.**

wast (wŏst), *Archaic* or *Poetic*, the second person singular, past indicative, of *be*.

wast-age (wās'tĭj), *n.* loss through use, wear and tear, evaporation, etc.

waste (wāst), *v.t.* **1**, to lay in ruins; devastate or destroy; **2**, to wear away gradually; **3**, to spend or use recklessly or unprofitably, as time, money, etc.:—*v.i.* to lose vigor, substance, or strength gradually:—*adj.* **1**, useless, as land; sterile; **2**, desolate; dreary; desert:—*n.* **1**, the act or process of spending carelessly, of wearing gradually away, etc.; **2**, that which is of no value; refuse; **3**, something thrown aside in a manufacturing process; as, cotton *waste*; **4**, that which is devastated, desolate, or unproductive; a desert.—*n.* **wast'er.**—*adj.* **waste'ful.**—*adv.* **waste'ful-ly.**—*n.* **waste'ful-ness.**

watch (wŏch), *n.* **1**, wakefulness and close observation for the purpose of guarding or protecting; **2**, close observation; vigilance; **3**, a watchman; guard or sentry; **4**, the time a guard is on duty; **5**, on shipboard: **a**, one of the periods during which a given part of a ship's crew is on duty; **b**, the section of a crew on duty during this period; **6**, a pocket timepiece:—*v.i.* **1**, to be or keep awake; **2**, to keep guard; **3**, to be on the lookout; **4**, to be expectant; wait:—*v.t.* **1**, to tend; guard; **2**, to keep in sight; have under inspection.—*n.* **watch'er.**—*adj.* **watch'ful.**—*adv.* **watch'ful-ly.**—*n.* **watch'ful-ness.**

watch-case (wŏch'kās"), *n.* the case containing the works of a watch.

watch-dog (wŏch'dŏg"), *n.* a dog quick to detect the approach of, and hostile toward, strangers.

watch-mak-er (wŏch'māk"ẽr), *n.* one who makes watches and repairs them.—*n.* **watch'mak"ing.**

watch-man (wŏch'măn), *n.* [*pl.* watchmen (-mĕn)], a guard; esp., one who guards a locality or building at night.

watch-word (wŏch'wûrd"), *n.* **1**, a password; secret word used as a countersign; **2**, a rallying cry; slogan.

wa-ter (wô'tẽr), *n.* **1**, the fluid which forms lakes, rivers, etc., and which comes from the clouds as rain: a colorless compound of two parts hydrogen and one part oxygen; **2**, a body of water, as a sea, river, lake, etc.; **3**, the luster or brilliance of a precious stone; **4**, a kind of wavy, shiny pattern, as in silk:—*v.t.* **1**, to moisten or sprinkle with water; **2**, to provide with water; **3**, to produce a wavy, shiny pattern upon, as silk; **4**, to flow through; irrigate; **5**, to lessen the quality or strength of by diluting:—*v.i.* **1**, to obtain, or take in, water; **2**, to secrete or discharge liquid.—*p.adj.* **wa'tered.**—*n.* **wa'ter-er.**

wa-ter buck a large antelope found in Central Africa.

wa-ter–clos-et (wô'tĕr=klŏz″ĕt), *n.* **1,** a small room fitted with an annular seat over a hopper that can be flushed with water, to receive waste matter from the body; **2,** also, the hopper.

wa-ter col-or **1,** a paint prepared for use by moistening with water; **2,** a picture made with paints of this kind, as distinguished from one painted with oil colors.

wa-ter-course (wô'tĕr-kōrs″), *n.* **1,** a stream of water; **2,** a channel for water; **3,** in map reading, a line showing where water would or does flow.

wa-ter cress a plant with pungent leaves, usually growing in running water. Also, *n.* **wa'ter-cress″**.

wa-ter-fall (wô'tĕr-fôl″), *n.* a very steep descent, or fall, of the water of a stream or river: a cascade; cataract.

wa-ter-fowl (wô'tĕr-foul″), *n.* a bird which lives on or close to a body of water, such as a wild duck; used as *pl.*, such birds collectively.

wa-ter ice a frozen dessert made of water flavored with fruit juice and sugar; sherbet.

wa-ter-ing place **1,** a place for getting water; **2,** a pleasure resort, esp. one noted for mineral springs.

wa-ter jack-et a case for holding water, or through which water may circulate for cooling or heating purposes.

wa-ter lil-y a plant which grows in the water, bearing a fragrant, beautiful flower and broad, flat, floating leaves; also, the flower itself.

wa-ter–logged (wô'tĕr=lŏgd″), *adj.* soaked or filled with water, so as to be heavy like a log.

wa-ter-man (wô'tĕr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* water-men (-mĕn)], a man who runs or manages a boat for hire.

wa-ter-mark (wô'tĕr-märk″), *n.* **1,** a mark showing the limit of the rise of water; **2,** a faintly visible marking or design in some kinds of paper, due to variation in texture:—*v.t.* to mark with such a design, or watermark.

wa-ter-mel-on (wô'tĕr-mĕl″ŭn), *n.* trailing plant cultivated for its large, edible fruit with green rind and red, sweet, juicy pulp; also, the fruit.

wa-ter pow-er **1,** power from falling or running water, used to run machinery; **2,** a fall of water which may be used for such a purpose.

wa-ter-proof (wô'tĕr-prōōf″), *adj.* shedding moisture; not admitting water:—*n.* any material treated so as to shed water; esp., a garment, as a raincoat, made of such material:—*v.t.* to make secure against water, as a garment or a roof.

wa-ter-shed (wô'tĕr-shĕd″), *n.* **1,** a height or ridge of land lying between areas drained by different river systems; a divide; **2,** an area drained by a single river or lake system.

wa-ter-side (wô'tĕr-sīd″), *n.* the shore or edge of a body of water.

wa-ter–soak (wô'tĕr=sōk″), *v.t.* to soak or saturate with water.

wa-ter-spout (wô'tĕr-spout″), *n.* **1,** a column of water drawn up by a whirlwind at sea to meet a descending funnel-shaped cloud; **2,** a spout for the discharge of water, esp. of rain water.

wa-ter–tight (wô'tĕr=tīt″), *adj.* so closely or compactly made as to permit no water to leak out or enter.

wa-ter tow-er **1,** a tower serving as a reservoir or tank for holding water; **2,** a fire-fighting apparatus provided with a pipe which may be raised to deliver a jet of water at a great height.

wa-ter-way (wô'tĕr-wā″), *n.* **1,** a channel for water; **2,** a body of water permitting navigation.

wa-ter wheel a wheel turned by the direct action of flowing or falling water (see *hydraulic*, illus.).

wa-ter-works (wô'tĕr-wûrks″), *n. pl.*, sometimes used as *sing.*, a pumping station; a system for supplying water to a city, town, etc.

wa-ter-y (wô'tĕr-ĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or like, water; **2,** soggy; tasteless; **3,** tearful; moist.—*n.* **wa'ter-i-ness.**

watt (wŏt), *n.* the electrical unit of power, or rate of work done by, a current of one ampere with a potential of one volt.—*n.* **watt'me″ter.**—*n.* **watt'age.**

wat-tle (wŏt'l), *n.* **1,** a twig; a rod easily bent; also, a hurdle of pliant rods; **2,** the loose red flesh under the throat of certain birds, as the cock.—*v.t.* **1,** to twist or interweave (twigs or rods) one with another; **2,** to fence in with rods.—*p.adj.* **wat'tled.**

wave (wāv), *n.* **1,** a swell on the surface of water; billow; **2,** the wavelike motion by which sound, light, and electrical radiations are transmitted; **3,** a curving ridge on any surface; **4,** an up-and-down or back-and-forth motion, as with the hand: **wave length,** the distance between successive waves:—*v.i.* **1,** to be moved up and down or back and forth; **2,** to signal by such a motion; **3,** to have undulations, or curves; as, her hair *waves* beautifully:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to move or swing back and forth; brandish; **2,** to signal by such a movement; **3,** to give an undulating, or curved, surface or form to.—*adj.* **wave'less.**—*n.* **1wav'er.**—*adj.* **wav'y.**—*adv.* **wav'i-ly.**—*n.* **wav'i-ness.**

2wa-ver (wā'vẽr), *v.i.* **1,** to tremble to and fro or back and forth; reel or stagger; **2,** to hesitate, as in opinion.—*n.* **wa'ver-er.**—*p.adj.* **wa'ver-ing.**—*adv.* **wa'ver-ing-ly.**

1wax (wăks), *v.i.* **1,** to increase in size, power, degree, etc.; grow: often used of the moon; **2,** to pass gradually into a specified condition; become; as, to *wax* merry.

2wax (wăks), *n.* **1,** a sticky, yellowish secretion of bees, from which the honeycomb is built; beeswax; **2,** any of several similar substances:—*v.t.* to smear, polish, or treat the surface of, with wax:—*adj.* made of wax: **wax bean,** a variety of bean with a rich yellow edible pod.—*adj.* **wax'en.**

wax myr-tle any of certain slender, evergreen shrubs or trees from the waxy berries of which candles are made: also called *bayberry*.

wax-wing (wăks'wĭng″), *n.* any of several crested birds with red tips on certain wing feathers, as the cedar bird.

wax-work (wăks'wûrk″), *n.* **1,** figures formed of wax in imitation of animals, flowers, people, etc.: **2,** in *pl.*, a

collection of wax figures, often life-size representations of historical characters.

wax-y (wăk'sĭ), *adj.* like, or full of, wax; adhesive or sticky.—*n.* **wax'i-ness.**

way (wā), *n.* **1,** a road, street, path, or passage; hence, room for passing; **2,** the route from one place to another; also, distance in general; **3,** advance; headway; **4,** manner; also, method or means; **5,** mode of life; custom; **6,** aspect; respect; **7,** the ordinary range or field of one's action or notice; **8,** condition; state; **9,** in *pl.*, a structure of timbers on which a ship is built and down which it slides when being launched.

way-bill (wā'bĭl″), *n.* a document, or paper, describing and containing shipping instructions for goods carried by train or steamer.

way-far-er (wā'fâr″ẽr), *n.* a traveler, esp. one who goes on foot.—*adj.* **way'far″ing.**

way-lay (wā″lā'; wā'lā″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laid' (-lād'), *p.pr.* -lay'ing], **1,** to lie in wait for; **2,** to beset by the road, esp. in order to rob.—*n.* **way'lay″er.**

way-side (wā'sīd″), *n.* the edge of the road;—*adj.* on or pertaining to the edge of the road; as, *wayside* flowers.

way sta-tion a small station between larger ones on a railroad.

way train a train which stops at nearly all stations along the road.

way-ward (wā'wẽrd), *adj.* **1,** perverse or disobedient; **2,** freakish; unaccountable; unsteady.—*adv.* **way'ward-ly.**—*n.* **way'ward-ness.**

way-worn (wā'wôrn″), *adj.* tired out by travel or by events.

we (wē), *personal pron.* the nominative plural of the pronoun *I*, used as follows: **1,** by the speaker or writer to mean himself and others, also, people in general; **2,** by sovereigns, as a sign of distinction, to mean *I*; **3,** by editors and other formal writers to denote the class of which they represent themselves as spokesmen.

weak (wēk), *adj.* **1,** lacking in strength of body or in endurance; easily overcome; **2,** wanting in mental or moral strength; easily influenced; **3,** faulty; defective; below standard; **4,** faint in sound; feeble; also, diluted; thin; watery; **5,** in grammar, regular; applied to verbs which form the past tense and past participle with a consonant suffix, in English *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*.—*adj.* and *adv.* **weak'ly.**—*n.* **weak'ness.**

weak-en (wēk'n), *v.t.* to reduce in quality or strength;—*v.i.* to become less strong or resolute.

weak-fish (wēk'fĭsh″), *n.* any of several kinds of edible sea fish with very tender mouth.

weak-ling (wēk'lĭng), *n.* a person lacking strength of body or character.

weal (wēl), *n.* **1,** happiness; prosperity; welfare; **2,** *Archaic:* **a,** the people at large; the body politic; **b,** wealth; riches.

weald (wēld), *n.* a region without woods; open, wild country; wold.

wealth (wĕlth), *n.* **1,** riches; large amounts of money or worldly possessions; **2,** abundance, profusion, or display of anything; as, a *wealth* of intricate detail.—*adj.* **wealth'y.**—*adv.* **wealth'i-ly.**

wean (wēn), *v.t.* **1,** to accustom (a child or any young animal) to substitute other food for the mother's milk; **2,** to draw away the affections or interests of (a person or animal) from any object or habit.

weap-on (wĕp'ŭn), *n.* any instrument for fighting or for defense; hence, any means of contest.—*adj.* **weap'on-less.**

[1]wear (wâr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wore (wôr), *p.p.* worn (wôrn), *p.pr.* wear'ing], **1,** to carry on or about the body; **2,** to bear or maintain about one, or to show habitually; **3,** to use up or consume, wholly or in part, esp. by personal use; often with *out*; **4,** to diminish the quality or value of by use, esp. when rubbing, scraping, or friction is involved; hence, to weaken; weary; fatigue; **5,** to reproduce or bring about by use, friction, attrition, erosive action, or the like:—*v.i.* **1,** to go through, or endure, the process of being used; **2,** to become used up; be diminished in value as a result of use, friction, etc.: often with *out*, *off*, or *down*; **3,** to pass gradually or painfully; as, the night *wore* on:—*n.* **1,** the state of being used, or act of using; **2,** garments worn: as, women's *wear*; **3,** damage caused by use.—*adj.* **wear'a-ble.**—*n.* **wear'er.**

[2]wear (wâr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wore (wôr), *p.pr.* wear'ing], of a ship, to go about by swinging bow to leeward (a ship) about by swinging bow to leeward.

wea-ri-some (wē'rĭ-sŭm), *adj.* causing fatigue; tedious; irksome.—*adv.* **wea'ri-some-ly.**—*n.* **wea'ri-some-ness.**

wea-ry (wē'rĭ), *adj.* **1,** fatigued; tired; worn out physically or mentally; **2,** exhausted, as in patience, by continuance of something tiresome; **3,** characteristic of, or showing, fatigue; **4,** causing, or accompanied by, fatigue; as, to walk many *weary* miles:—*v.t.* **1,** to wear out or make tired; **2,** to harass or worry by something irksome:—*v.i.* **1,** to become tired or fatigued; **2,** to become impatient.—*adv.* **wea'ri-ly.**—*n.* **wea'ri-ness.**

wea-sel (wē'zl), *n.* a small animal of the same family as the mink and skunk, with a pointed face and a long, thin body: destructive to poultry, mice, etc.

weath-er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* the state of the atmosphere as to cold, heat, wetness, dryness, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to expose to the air; season, alter, or injure by exposure to the air; **2,** to sail to the windward of; **3,** to endure or resist; as, to *weather* a gale at sea:—*v.i.* to undergo change by the action of the air, sun, rain, etc., as shingles or paint.

weath-er-beat-en (wĕth'ẽr-bēt'n), *adj.* toughened or worn by the action of air, sun, rain, etc.

weath-er-board (wĕth'ẽr-bōrd″), *n.* a board cut and fitted to form lapped joints with boards above and below, so as to make a waterproof outer wall; clapboard (see *frame house*, illus.):—*v.t.* to nail boards on (a building) so as to overlap one another.—*n.* **weath'er-board″ing.**

weath-er-cock (wĕth'ẽr-kŏk″), *n.* **1,** a figure, often shaped like a cock, fastened to a high spire, roof, pole, etc., and turning with the wind to show which way it blows; a weather vane; **2,** a fickle person.

weath-er-glass (wĕth'ẽr-glăs″), *n.* an instrument, as a barometer, for predicting the weather.

weath-er strip a strip of felt or other material placed at a joint or crack, as about a window or door, to exclude drafts, rain, or snow.

weave (wēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wove (wōv), *p.p.* wo'ven (wō'vn) or wove, *p.pr.* weav'ing], **1**, to twist or interlace, as threads; **2**, to form by interlacing or twisting, as cloth on a loom; **3**, to compose or fabricate; as, to *weave* a thrilling story:—*v.i.* **1**, to make cloth on a loom; **2**, to become twisted together or interlaced; **3**, to wind in and out:—*n.* a specified texture or pattern in weaving.

weav-er (wēv'ẽr), *n.* one whose trade is making cloth on a loom.

web (wĕb), *n.* **1**, anything woven; tissue; texture; fabric; **2**, a substance or piece of material resembling woven cloth; specif., a cobweb; **3**, anything carefully contrived, as a plan or scheme; **4**, the skin between the toes of many water birds, as in the duck; **5**, a large roll of paper for printing:—*v.t.* to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; entangle.—*p.adj.* **webbed**.—*adj.* **web'by**.

web-bing (wĕb'ĭng), *n.* **1**, a heavy woven strip of cotton or linen; **2**, skin joining the toes, as of a bird's foot.

web-foot (wĕb'fo͝ot", -fŭt"), *n.* [*pl.* webfeet (-fēt")], **1**, a foot with the toes joined by a membrane; **2**, any animal with feet of this kind.—*adj.* **web'–foot"ed**.

wed (wĕd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wed'ded or wed, *p.pr.* wed'ding], **1**, to marry; unite with in wedlock; **2**, to join in marriage; **3**, to attach (oneself) devotedly; as, he was *wedded* to his hobbies:—*v.i.* to marry.

wed-ding (wĕd'ĭng), *n.* **1**, a marriage; a marriage ceremony and festivities; **2**, a marriage anniversary or its celebration; as, a golden *wedding*.

wedge (wĕj), *n.* **1**, a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and thin at the other, used for splitting wood or rocks, raising heavy objects, etc.; **2**, anything of a similar shape:—*v.t.* **1**, to cleave, force, drive, or fasten, with a wedge; **2**, to press in closely; **3**, to fasten with a wedge, as a door or wheel.—*adj.* **wedg'y**.

WEDGE

wed-lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* the state of being married; matrimony.

Wednes-day (wĕnz'dā), *n.* the fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *adj.* very small; little; as, a *wee* bit of tea; a *wee* baby:—*n. Scot.* or *Archaic*, a short time or distance; as, bide a *wee*.

[1]weed (wēd), *n.* **1**, a wild plant growing in cultivated fields and injurious to the cultivated plants; **2**, any unsightly or useless plant; **3**, anything useless or troublesome; **4**, *Colloq.*, tobacco, esp. when prepared for use; a cigar:—*v.t.* **1**, to root out or remove, as undesirable plants: usually with *out*; **2**, to free from wild and useless plants; **3**, to remove from a group, as inferior, useless, and harmful parts:—*v.i.* to take out weeds or anything obnoxious.—*n.* **weed'er**.—*adj.* **weed'less**.

[2]weed (wēd), *n.* **1**, *Archaic*, a garment; **2**, in *pl.*, *Colloq.*, a widow's mourning garments: usually in the phrase *widow's weeds*.

weed-y (wēd'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding with, weeds; **2**, hence, ill-kept.—*n.* **weed'i-ness**.

week (wēk), *n.* **1**, a period of seven days, usually counted as beginning with Sunday; **2**, the six working days as a unit.

week day any day of the week except Sunday.

week–end (wēk'-ĕnd'), *n.* **1**, the time from Friday night or Saturday noon to Monday morning, usually free from business; **2**, a holiday or house party at this time.—*n.* **week'–end'er**.

week-ly (wēk'lĭ), *adj.* **1**, continuing for, or produced within, a week; **2**, happening or coming every seven days:—*adv.* once a week:—*n.* [*pl.* weeklies (-lĭz)], a paper or magazine issued once every seven days.

ween (wēn), *v.i. Archaic*, to suppose; think; as, I *ween*.

weep (wēp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wept (wĕpt), *p.pr.* weep'ing], **1**, to shed tears; cry; **2**, to drop:—*v.t.* **1**, to shed, as tears; **2**, to shed tears for; hence, to lament or mourn; bewail.—*n.* **weep'er**.—*n.* and *p.adj.* **weep'ing**.

wee-vil (wē'vĭl), *n.* a small beetle, whose larvæ are injurious to fruit and grain.

weft (wĕft), *n.* **1**, in weaving, the threads that cross the warp, or lengthwise threads; woof; **2**, a web; a woven fabric.

weigh (wā), *v.t.* **1**, to find the heaviness of; examine by a scale or balance; **2**, to ponder; reflect on carefully; **3**, to press heavily upon: with *down*: **4**, to raise: used only in *to weigh anchor*:—*v.i.* **1**, to have (a given) heaviness; **2**, to bear heavily; **3**, to be considered important.—*n.* **weigh'er**.

weight (wāt), *n.* **1**, heaviness; the property by which bodies tend toward the earth; **2**, the force with which a body is attracted toward the earth; **3**, a system of units used in finding the heaviness or quantity of objects or substances; as, apothecaries' *weight*; **4**, a piece of metal used as a balance in finding the heaviness of other bodies; **5**, a heavy mass; a load; **6**, something oppressive; **7**, power; importance:—*v.t.* to put weight upon; load down.—*adj.* **weight'y**.—*adv.* **weight'i-ly**.—*n.* **weight'i-ness**.

weir (wēr), *n.* **1**, a dam in a stream, esp. a dam which forms a mill pond; **2**, a fence of brush or stakes set in a stream for catching fish. Also, **wear**.

weird (wērd), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to fate or to witchcraft; hence, uncanny or unearthly; as, a *weird* sound; **2**, *Colloq.*, strange and mysterious.—*adv.* **weird'ly**.—*n.* **weird'ness**.

wel-come (wĕl'kŭm), *adj.* **1**, received with gladness or hospitality; producing gladness; **2**, permitted gladly:—*n.* a greeting, usually kindly; the reception of a guest or newcomer:—*v.t.* to salute with kindness; receive with hospitality.—*n.* **wel'com-er**.

weld (wĕld), *v.t.* **1**, to unite by heating and hammering; press together, as two pieces of heated iron; **2**, hence, to unite closely:—*v.i.* to become melted, or firmly joined, together:—*n.* **1**, the state of being heated and pressed together; **2**, a joint made by heating and hammering.—*n.* **weld'er**.

wel-fare (wĕl'fâr"), *n.* **1**, the state or condition of having good health, happiness, or prosperity; also, state or condition in general.

wel-kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n. Archaic,* the expanse of the heavens; the sky.

we'll (wēl), a contraction for *we will* and *we shall.*

[1]well (wĕl), *n.* **1,** a spring or fountain; **2,** a shaft sunk in the earth, for obtaining subterranean fluid, as water; a round opening drilled or bored into rock, often very deep, for water, gas, or oil; **3,** a source of steady or continuous supply:—*v.i.* to flow as from a spring; as, tears *welled* into her eyes.

[2]well (wĕl), *adv.* [*comp.* bet'ter, *superl.* best], **1,** in a right, just, or praiseworthy manner; **2,** satisfactorily or suitably; with reason; **3,** favorably; fortunately; prosperously; **4,** to a considerable extent or degree:—*adj.* **1,** in good health; **2,** in a satisfactory state.

well-be-ing (wĕl'-bē'ĭng), *n.* a state of general health and welfare.

well-born (wĕl'-bôrn"), *adj.* born of a good family.

well-bred (wĕl'-brĕd"), *adj.* **1,** refined in manners; cultivated; **2,** of good breed, as an animal.

well-nigh (wĕl'-nī"), *adv.* very nearly; almost; as, *well-nigh* sick.

well-spring (wĕl'spring"), *n.* a source of never-failing supply.

well-to-do (wĕl'-tōō-dōō"), *adj.* prosperous; fairly wealthy.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *n.* **1,** the language of Wales; **2,** used as *pl.,* the people of Wales: with *the*:—*adj.* pertaining to Wales, its people, or their language: **Welsh rabbit,** a dish of melted cheese, cooked with milk, seasoned, and spread upon toasted bread or crackers: sometimes erroneously called *Welsh rarebit.*

welt (wĕlt), *n.* **1,** an edge or border fastened around something, as the narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper and the sole; **2,** a red, swollen mark raised on the skin by a blow:—*v.t.* **1,** to secure or ornament with a welt; **2,** to flog.

wel-ter (wĕl'tĕr), *v.i.* **1,** to roll; wallow, as a pig in mire; hence, to indulge to excess, as in vice; **2,** to rise and fall with violent tossing, as waves:—*n.* **1,** a rolling, as of waves; **2,** a state of confusion; **3,** a wallow.

wench (wĕnch), *n.* **1,** formerly, a young girl or maiden; **2,** a female servant.

wend (wĕnd), *v.i. Archaic,* to direct one's course; journey:—*v.t.* to direct or continue; as, to *wend* one's way.

went (wĕnt), the past tense of the irregular verb *go.*

wept (wĕpt), the past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *weep.*

were (wûr; *Br.* wâr), **1,** past indicative, plural, of *be;* **2,** past subjunctive, singular and plural, of *be.*

were-wolf (wēr'wo͝olf"; wĕr'wo͝olf"), *n.* [*pl.* werewolves (-wo͝olvz")], in folklore, a person turned into a wolf, or one who could assume a wolf's shape at will.

wert (wûrt), *Archaic* or *Poetic,* second person singular, past indicative and subjunctive, of the verb *be.*

west (wĕst), *n.* **1,** that part of the heavens where the sun is seen to set; **2,** one of the four points of the compass; **3,** the part of the earth lying toward the sunset: West, **1,** the Western Hemisphere; **2,** the part of the U. S. between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean:—*adj.* pertaining to, or coming from, the direction of the sunset; lying on the left hand when one faces the north:—*adv.* in the direction of the sunset.—*adj.* **west'ern.**

west-er-ly (wĕs'tĕr-lĭ), *adj.* **1,** toward the west; **2,** from the west, as a wind:—*adv.* in the direction of the west:—*n.* [*pl.* westerlies (-lĭz)], a wind from the west.

west-ward (wĕst'wĕrd), *adj.* and *adv.* toward, or in the direction of, the sunset. Also, *adv.* **west'wards.**—*adv.* **west'ward-ly.**

wet (wĕt), *v.t.* to cover, moisten, or soak with water or some other liquid:—*n.* water; moisture; also, rainy or misty weather:—*adj.* **1,** containing, consisting of, or soaked with, water or some other liquid; **2,** rainy or misty; as, *wet* weather; **3,** *Slang,* opposed to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.—*n.* **wet'ness.**

weth-er (wĕth'ĕr), *n.* a male sheep that has been castrated.

whack (hwăk), *n. Colloq.,* a smart, resounding blow:—*v.t. Colloq.,* to strike with a smart, resounding blow.

whale (hwāl), *n.* **1,** any of several species of large, warm-blooded, air-breathing sea mammals having finlike fore limbs, no external hind limbs, and a fish-like tail; loosely, the dolphin or porpoise; **2,** *Colloq.,* anything big or impressive:—*v.i.* to engage in the occupation of catching whales, and preparing and selling the products obtained from them, as blubber, whalebone, etc.—*n.* **whal'er.**—*n.* **whal'ing.**

WHALE AND CALF

whale-back (hwāl'băk"), *n.* a long, low freight steamer having a convexly curved deck.

whale-bone (hwāl'bōn"), *n.* a stiff, springy substance found in the upper jaw of certain whales.

wharf (hwôrf), *n.* [*pl.* wharves (hwôrvz); wharfs (hwôrfs)], a structure built at the water's edge, for loading or unloading ships; a pier or quay.

wharf-age (hwôr'fĭj), *n.* **1,** the fee collected for the use of a wharf or pier; **2,** the entire wharf space at a port.

wharf-in-ger (hwôr'fĭn-jĕr), *n.* the owner of a wharf.

what (hwŏt), *adj.* **1,** in interrogative use, asking for selection from an indefinite number or amount; as, *what* trade does he follow? **2,** in exclamatory use, how strange or unusual; as, *what* recklessness! **3,** that or those which: having the force of a demonstrative adjective plus a relative pronoun; as, give me *what* books you have:—*pron.* **1,** a neuter compound relative, that or those which; the thing or things that; as, give him *what* he wants; **2,** the neuter interrogative pronoun, singular and plural, with the meaning what thing or things, asking for selection from an indefinite number: as, *what* is wrong? **3,** in

exclamatory use, what things; how much; as, *what* he has suffered!—*adv.* **1**, with exclamatory force, how; as, *what* bright colors! **2**, with interrogative force, how much; in what way; as, *what* does it profit a man? **3**, partly: often followed by *with*; as, *what* with the cold and *what* with the darkness, we could go no farther:—*conj. Obs.*, as far as:—*interj.* indicating astonishment, dismay, indignation, etc., used: **1**, alone; as, *what!* the boat stolen? **2**, in certain expressions; as, *what* the deuce!

what-ev-er (hwŏt′ĕv′ĕr), *pron.* **1**, all that; anything that; as, give *whatever* you can; **2**, no matter what; as, we must have sugar, *whatever* its cost:—*adj.* **1**, of any kind; as, no truth *whatever* in it: **2**, no matter what kind of; as, *whatever* property he has, sell it to the highest bidder.

what-not (hwŏt′nŏt″), *n.* an article of furniture consisting of shelves for books, ornaments, etc.

what-so-ev-er (hwŏt″sō-ĕv′ĕr), *pron.* and *adj.* the formal or emphatic form of *whatever*.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* **1**, any of several varieties of a cultivated grass, the most important of the cereals: **2**, the seed of this grass, used in the making of flour and cereals. —*adj.* **wheat′en.**

whee-dle (hwē′dl), *v.t.* **1**, to flatter; cajole; coax; **2**, to get by coaxing or flattery:—*v.i.* to coax.—*n.* **whee′dling.**

wheel (hwēl), *n.* **1**, a circular frame or body capable of turning on a central axis or axle; **2**, a circular frame for steering, as in a boat or an automobile; **3**, a bicycle; **4**, an old instrument of torture; **5**, a complete turning around; **6**, in *pl.*, the inner workings of anything:—*v.t.* **1**, to move on wheels; **2**, to cause to turn, as a line of troops:—*v.i.* **1**, to turn on, or as if on, an axis; **2**, to move on wheels, as a vehicle.—*p.adj.* **wheeled.**

wheel-bar-row (hwēl′băr″ō), *n.* a light vehicle with two handles and usually one wheel, used to carry small loads: also called *barrow*.

wheel-wright (hwēl′rīt″), *n.* one who makes or repairs wheels and vehicles with wheels.

wheeze (hwēz), *v.i.* **1**, to breathe noisily and with difficulty; **2**, to make a whistling noise:—*n.* a whistling or gasping breath, as in asthma.

wheez-y (hwēz′ĭ), *adj.* affected with difficult breathing.—*n.* **wheez′i-ness.**

whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* any of a number of large, spiral-shelled, marine gastropods, some of which are edible.

whelm (hwĕlm), *v.t.* to overpower, as with a mass of water; engulf.

whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* **1**, the young of a dog, lion, fox, etc.: a cub; **2**, a worthless child or youth: used contemptuously:—*v.t.* to give birth to (a whelp):—*v.i.* to bring forth whelps, or cubs.

when (hwĕn), *adv.* **1**, in interrogative use, at or during what time; as, *when* are you coming? how soon; as, *when* shall you see him? how long ago; as, *when* did you see him last? **2**, in relative use, at which: used of time; as, the hour *when* he arrived; at or after the time at which; as, *when* he came, it was too late; on any occasion that; whenever; at whatever time; as, "*when* Greek meets Greek"; as soon as; as, *when* the war is over:—*conj.* whereas; while on the contrary, etc.; as, he gave me ten dollars *when* he owed me only five:—*n.* what time; as, since *when* have you been here?

whence (hwĕns), *adv.* **1**, in interrogative use, from what place, source, or origin; hence, for what reason; **2**, in relative use, from which; as, the place *whence* I came.

whence-so-ev-er (hwĕns″sō-ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* and *conj.* from no matter what place or origin; also, because of; for whatever reason.

when-ev-er (hwĕn-ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* and *conj.* at whatever time.

when-so-ev-er (hwĕn″sō-ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* and *conj.* at no matter what time; whenever.

where (hwâr), *adv.* **1**, in interrogative use, at or in what place or places; as, *where* do we live? hence, in what part; in what respect; as, *where* am I wrong? to what place; whither; as, *where* are you going? **2**, in relative use, in, at, or to which: used of place; as, the house *where* I lived; to the place in, at, or to which; wherever; as, go *where* you are called:—*conj.* whereas; as, he did much, *where* we expected little:—*n.* the place at or in which something occurs; situation.

where-a-bouts (hwâr′ə-bouts″), *adv.* about where; near what place:—*n. pl.*, commonly used as *sing.*, the place where a person or thing is; as, her *whereabouts* is unknown. Also, **where′a-bout″.**

where-as (hwâr-ăz′), *conj.* **1**, considering that: it being the case that; **2**, while on the contrary; the case being that.

where-at (hwâr-ăt′), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, at which, or upon which; whereupon; **2**, in interrogative use, at what.

where-by (hwâr-bī′), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, by which; **2**, in interrogative use, by what; how.

where-fore (hwâr′fōr), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, for which reason; therefore; **2**, in interrogative use, why:—*n.* a cause or reason; as, the whys and *wherefores*.

where-in (hwâr-ĭn′), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, in which; in which time, place, respect, etc.; **2**, in interrogative use, in what; as, *wherein* am I mistaken?

where-of (hwâr-ŏv′; hwâr-ŏf′), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, of which; of whom; **2**, in interrogative use, of what.

where-on (hwâr-ŏn′), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, on which; **2**, in interrogative use, on what; as, *whereon* do you rely?

where-so-ev-er (hwâr″sō-ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* in or to whatsoever place.

where-to (hwâr-tōō′), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, to which; **2**, in interrogative use, to what, or to what end or place.

where-up-on (hwâr″ŭ-pŏn′), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, upon which; as the result of, or after, which; as, *whereupon* he rose to speak; **2**, in interrogative use, upon what; upon what grounds.

wher-ev-er (hwâr-ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* at, to, or in, whatever place.

where-with (hwâr-*with*′; hwâr-with′), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, with which; **2**, in interrogative use, with what.

where-with-al (hwâr″*with*-ôl′), *adv.* **1**, in relative use, with which;

2, in interrogative use, with what:—*n.* that with which a thing can be bought or done; as, he has the *wherewithal*. Also, *adv.* **where-with'**.

wher-ry (hwĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* wherries (-ĭz)], **1,** a light, shallow rowboat; **2,** a light barge or fishing vessel.

whet (hwĕt), *v.t.* **1,** to sharpen by rubbing, as a knife; **2,** to make keen or eager:—*n.* **1,** anything which, taken in a small amount, stimulates an appetite for more; **2,** the act of grinding, or sharpening, as a tool.

wheth-er (hwĕth'ĕr), *pron.* and *adj.* *Archaic,* which (of two) or which one (of two):—*conj.* used to introduce the first of two or more alternatives, having *or*, or *or whether*, as its correlative; as, I do not know *whether* this or that is the true reason.

whet-stone (hwĕt'stōn"), *n.* a stone for sharpening edge tools.

whey (hwā), *n.* the thin, sweet, watery part of milk, separated from the curds, as in cheese making.—*adj.* **whey'ey.**

which (hwĭch), *pron.* **1,** used as an interrogative, asking for selection from a definite, limited number; as, *which* of these men is your friend? **2,** used as a relative, introducing a subordinate clause when the antecedent is not a person; **3,** used as a compound relative, the one that; as, point out *which* is yours; **4,** *Archaic,* in relative use, who or whom; as, Our Father *which* art in heaven:—*adj.* in interrogative use, asking for selection from a limited, definite number; as, *which* house is yours?

which-ev-er (hwĭch-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* whether one or the other; whether one or another. Also, **which"so-ev'er.**

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* **1,** a sudden breath or blast, as of air or smoke; a light puff; **2,** a faint odor; a trace:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to puff or blow out in sudden breaths.—*n.* **whiff'er.**

whif-fle (hwĭf'l), *v.i.* **1,** to blow unsteadily or in gusts, as the wind; **2,** hence, to be fickle or unsteady.—*n.* **whif'fler.**

whif-fle-tree (hwĭf'l-trē"), *n.* a swinging, crosswise bar at the front of a carriage or wagon to which the traces of the harness are fastened. Also, **whip'ple-tree"**, *Pfd. S.*

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* **1,** one of a former political party in the U. S. that favored a protective tariff, and was succeeded by the present Republican party; **2,** a supporter of the American Revolution; **3,** one of a liberal political party which originated in England in the 17th century, and developed into the Liberal party: distinguished from *Tory*:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Whigs.—*adj.* **Whig'gish.**—*adv.* **Whig'gish-ly.**—*n.* **Whig'ger-y.**

while (hwīl), *n.* **1,** a period of time; **2,** time or pains required to do something: used in the expressions *worth while* and *worth one's while*:—*conj.* **1,** as long as; during the time that; at the same time that; **2,** although; whereas:—*v.t.* to cause to pass; spend; as, to *while* away the time between trains.

whiles (hwīlz), *adv. Scot.*, sometimes:—*conj. Archaic,* while.

whi-lom (hwī'lŭm), *adv. Archaic,* formerly; once:—*adj.* former; one time.

whilst (hwīlst), *conj.* while: an old variant, still widely used in England.

whim (hwĭm), *n.* a fancy; caprice; notion; a sudden, often unreasonable, wish.

whim-per (hwĭm'pĕr), *v.i.* to weep with a low, whining, broken voice:—*n.* a low, broken complaint; fretful whining.—*n.* **whim'per-er.**

whim-sey (hwĭm'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* whimseys (-zĭz)], a caprice; a sudden freak; an unreasonable notion. Also, **whim'sy.**

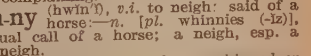
whim-si-cal (hwĭm'zĭ-kăl), *adj.* freakish; full of odd notions; capricious; queerly humorous.—*adv.* **whim'si-cal-ly.**—*n.* **whim'si-cal-ness.**—*n.* **whim"si-cal'i-ty.**

whin (hwĭn), *n.* in England, the common gorse, or furze.

whine (hwīn), *v.i.* **1,** to show distress by a plaintive, nasal cry; **2,** to murmur in a mean or childish manner; complain; talk in a plaintive, nasal tone:—*v.t.* to utter in a fretful or complaining way:—*n.* **1,** a plaintive tone; **2,** the act or sound of weak, fretful complaining.—*n.* **whin'er.**

whin-ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *v.t.* to neigh: said of a horse:—*n.* [*pl.* whinnies (-ĭz)], the usual call of a horse; a neigh, esp. a gentle neigh.

whip (hwĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whipped or whipt (hwĭpt), *p.pr.* whip'ping], **1,** to strike, as with a lash or rod; beat; **2,** to beat into froth, as cream; **3,** to beat out; separate, as grain from chaff; **4,** to fish (a body of water) with a rod and line, making repeated, lashing casts; **5,** to take forcibly; snatch; jerk: usually with *off*, *out*, or the like; **6,** to sew with an overcasting stitch, as a seam in fabric; **7,** to overlay or wrap, as a cord or rope, with a cord or thread going round and round it; **8,** *Colloq.*, to defeat in a contest; conquer:—*v.i.* **1,** to thrash about, as a loose sail; **2,** to move quickly; whisk:—*n.* **1,** a flexible rod, often tapering to a lash; **2,** anyone who makes use of a whip, as a driver; **3,** a hoist, as in coal mines; **4,** a member of a legislature whose duty it is to keep the members of his party together.—*n.* **whip'per.**


WHIPPED END OF ROPE

whip-cord (hwĭp'kōrd"), *n.* a hard cord, often used for whiplashes.

whip-lash (hwĭp'lăsh"), *n.* the striking part of a whip.

whip-per-snap-per (hwĭp'ĕr-snăp"ĕr), *n. Colloq.*, a small, insignificant person who feels important.

whip-pet (hwĭp'ĕt), *n.* **1,** a very fleet kind of dog resembling a greyhound, but smaller: used for racing; **2,** a small tank or armored caterpillar tractor, used in war.

whip-ple-tree (hwĭp'l-trē"), *n.* a swinging crosswise bar at the front of a carriage or wagon to the ends of which the traces of the harness are fastened; a swingletree. Also, **whif'fle-tree'.**

whip-poor-will (hwĭp'pōōr-wĭl"), *n.* a small American bird, named from its cry, heard only at night.

whip-saw (hwĭp'sô"), *n.* a long, narrow saw set in a frame.

whip-stock (hwĭp'stŏk"), *n.* the handle of a whip.

whir (hwûr), *v.i.* to fly, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a buzzing noise:—*n.* a buzzing or whizzing noise caused by rapid motion.

whirl (hwûrl), *v.t.* **1,** to cause to revolve rapidly; **2,** to cause to move rapidly,

with a revolving motion:—*v.i.* 1, to revolve with great speed; 2, to move along swiftly, esp. on wheels:—*n.* 1, a rapid rotation or circular motion; 2, something revolving rapidly.—*n.* **whirl'er.**

whirl-i-gig (hwûr'lĭ-gĭg"), *n.* 1, anything that turns around rapidly; 2, a child's toy that spins or whirls round; 3, a merry-go-round.

whirl-pool (hwûrl'pōōl"), *n.* an eddy in water, sometimes with a central depression into which floating objects are drawn by suction.

whirl-wind (hwûrl'wĭnd"), *n.* 1, a violent wind moving with a circular current, or with a whirling, spiral motion; a tornado; cyclone; 2, a sudden, violent rush.

whisk (hwĭsk), *v.t.* 1, to sweep or brush rapidly; 2, to move or carry off with a quick, sweeping motion:—*v.i.* to move rapidly and nimbly:—*n.* 1, the act of brushing with a quick motion; 2, a quick, nimble movement; 3, a small bunch or bundle of hair, grass, or straw, used as a brush; 4, hence, a small broom or brush.—*n.* [1]**whisk'er.**

[2]**whisk-er** (hwĭsk'ẽr), *n.* 1, usually in *pl.*, a hair growing on the side of a man's face, or on his upper lip or his chin; 2, a long, bristly hair growing near the mouth of a cat, rat, or other animal.—*adj.* **whisk'ered.**

whis-ky (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* whiskies (-kĭz)], a strong alcoholic liquor distilled from grain or potatoes. Also, **whis'key.**

whis-per (hwĭs'pẽr), *v.i.* 1, to speak in a low voice; 2, to speak softly or under the breath; 3, to make a hissing sound:—*v.t.* to say under the breath; speak privately:—*n.* 1, a low, soft tone of voice; 2, a private disclosure; 3, a hint or suggestion; 4, a soft, rustling sound.—*n.* **whis'per-er.**

[1]**whist** (hwĭst), *n.* a card game for four persons, opposite pairs being partners, in which the trump suit is that of the last card dealt, and the object is to take the greatest possible number of tricks.

[2]**whist** (hwĭst), *interj. Archaic,* hush! be silent!—*adj. Archaic,* hushed or quiet; as, the winds are *whist.*

whis-tle (hwĭs'l), *v.i.* 1, to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the teeth or puckered lips, or by forcing air, steam, or the like, through a small aperture; 2, to make any similar shrill sound; 3, to go or pass with a sharp, shrill sound:—*v.t.* 1, to utter by whistling; 2, to call or signal by whistling:—*n.* 1, the shrill noise made by forcing air, steam, etc., through an opening; 2, an instrument to produce such a sound.—*n.* **whis'tler.**

whit (hwĭt), *n.* the smallest particle; speck; jot; as, not a *whit.*

white (hwīt), *adj.* 1, of the color of clean snow: opp. of *black;* 2, hence, pure; innocent; 3, silvery; gray: said of the hair; 4, pale; bloodless; 5, fair-skinned; of the Caucasian race:—*n.* 1, the color of clean snow: opp. of *black;* 2, a white pigment; 3, a Caucasian, or white man; 4, the albumen of an egg; 5, the white part of an eyeball.—*n.* **white'ness.**—*adj.* **whit'ish.**

white ant any of a family of pale-colored, soft-bodied, social insects, most abundant in Africa, and destructive to wooden structures, books, etc.

white-bait (hwīt'bāt"), *n.* [*pl.* whitebait], the young of the herring, and of several other fishes: caught while small and considered a delicacy as food.

white-cap (hwīt'kăp"), *n.* a wave crest breaking into foam.

white cor-pus-cle one of a class of colorless bodies floating in the blood.

white-fish (hwīt'fĭsh"), *n.* any of several edible, fresh-water fishes of the salmon family.

white flag a flag of truce, or temporary peace.

white lead 1, a heavy white substance, having lead carbonate as a base, used in the manufacture of paints; 2, natural lead carbonate.

white-liv-ered (hwīt'-lĭv"ẽrd), *adj.* 1, of a pallid, feeble appearance; 2, timid; cowardly.

whit-en (hwīt'n), *v.t.* to make white; blanch:—*v.i.* to become white.

white-wash (hwīt'wŏsh"), *n.* a white mixture of lime and water, for coating walls, ceilings, fences, etc.:—*v.t.* 1, to cover with a coat of lime and water; 2, hence, to gloss over in order to hide faults.—*n.* **white'wash"er.**

white-wood (hwīt'wŏŏd"), *n.* 1, any of a number of trees having light-colored wood, as the tulip tree; 2, the timber of such a tree.

whith-er (hwĭth"ẽr), *adv.* 1, to what place; as, *whither* goest thou? 2, wherever; as, go *whither* you will; 3, to which (place): used relatively.

whith-er-so-ev-er (hwĭth"ẽr-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* wherever.

whit-ing (hwīt'ĭng), *n.* 1, any of various marine food fishes; 2, a powdered preparation of chalk used in the manufacture of putty, in polishing silverware, etc.

whit-low (hwĭt'lō), *n.* 1, a felon; 2, a certain foot disease in animals.

whit-tle (hwĭt'l), *v.t.* 1, to cut, shape, or sharpen with a knife; 2, to reduce bit by bit by cutting away:—*v.i.* to cut aimlessly, as at a piece of wood.

whiz (hwĭz), *v.i.* 1, to make a humming or hissing noise, as from rapid motion; 2, to move rapidly with a humming or hissing sound:—*v.t.* to cause to whiz:—*n.* a humming noise accompanying rapid motion.

who (hōō), *pron.* [*nom.* who, *poss.* whose (hōōz), *obj.* whom (hōōm)], 1, in interrogative use, what person or persons; as, *who* was at the theater with you? I know *who* was there; also, what sort of person or persons; as, *who* am I to be so honored? 2, in relative use, that; as, Mr. Smith, *who* lives near me; 3, whoever: used as a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied; as, *who* heard and saw, immediately believed.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* stop! hold! a call to a horse. Also, **ho.** *Pfd. S.*

who-ev-er (hōō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* anyone or everyone who: whatever person or persons; as, *whoever* wishes it.

whole (hōl), *adj.* 1, *Archaic,* in good health; hale and sound in body; 2, not defective or broken; intact; 3, complete; containing all the parts:—*n.* 1, all the parts of something taken together; a total; 2, a unity

formed from an organization of parts.—*n.* **whole'ness.**—*adv.* **whol'ly.**

whole-heart-ed (hōl'=härt'ĕd), *adj.* 1, sincere; having one single purpose; 2, earnest; energetic; hearty, as applause.—*adv.* **whole"-heart'ed-ly.**—*n.* **whole"-heart'ed-ness.**

whole-sale (hōl'sāl"), *n.* the sale of goods in large quantities: opp. of *retail*:—*adj.* 1, buying or selling in large quantities; 2, widely spread; indiscriminate.

whole-some (hōl'sŭm), *adj.* 1, tending to promote health of body or mind, or good morals; 2, characteristic of, or suggesting, health.—*adv.* **whole'some-ly.**—*n.* **whole'some-ness.**

whom (hōōm), *pron.* objective case, singular and plural, of the pronoun *who*.

whom-so-ev-er (hōōm"sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* the objective case of the pronoun *whosoever*.

whoop (hōōp), *v.i.* 1, to utter a loud, shrill, and prolonged cry; shout; halloo; 2, to make the gasping sound produced after a fit of coughing, as in whooping cough:—*v.t.* to drive, call, or mock with loud cries or shouts:—*n.* 1, a loud shout, as of pursuit, attack, triumph, etc.; 2, a gasping sound following a paroxysm of coughing; 3, the hoot of an owl.—*n.* **whoop'er.**

whoop-ing cough an infectious disease to which children are particularly susceptible: characterized by spasmodic coughing followed by a long, shrill inspiration.

whorl (hwûrl; hwôrl), *n.* 1, a circular arrangement of leaves, petals, etc., around a common center; 2, one of the turns of a spiral shell.—*adj.* **whorled.**

whor-tle-ber-ry (hwûr'tl-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* whortleberries (-ĭz)], 1, any of several low-growing shrubs bearing small, firm, glossy black berries; the huckleberry; 2, the fruit of this plant.

whose (hōōz), *pron.* of whom; sometimes, of which; possessive case, singular and plural, of *who* and *which*.

whose-so-ev-er (hōōz"sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* possessive case of *whosoever*; as, *whosesoever* it may be.

who-so (hōō'sō), *pron.* any person who; whoever.

who-so-ev-er (hōō"sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* any person who; whoever.

why (hwī), *adv.* 1, used interrogatively, for what cause, with what motive, or for what purpose; on what account; wherefore; 2, used relatively, on account of which; for which:—*n.* [*pl.* whys (hwīz)], a reason.

wick (wĭk), *n.* the cotton cord, tape, etc., through which oil in a lamp or candle passes, and which is lighted at the top.

wick-ed (wĭk'ĕd), *adj.* 1, evil; sinful; immoral; as, a *wicked* heart; 2, *Colloq.*, in a playful sense, mischievous.—*adv.* **wick'ed-ly.**—*n.* **wick'ed-ness.**

wick-er (wĭk'ĕr), *n.* 1, a pliant twig; esp., a pliant willow rod; 2, such twigs woven into baskets, furniture, etc.:—*adj.* made of wicker; as, a *wicker* table.

wick-er-work (wĭk'ĕr-wûrk"), *n.* 1, a fabric made of woven or plaited twigs, esp. of osier; 2, collectively, articles made of wicker.

wick-et (wĭk'ĕt), *n.* 1, a small door; a gate, esp. one in a larger gate or door; 2, in cricket, either of the two frames at which the ball is bowled; 3, an arch in a croquet set.

wide (wīd), *adj.* 1, of considerable extent from side to side; broad; as, a *wide* road; also, stretching for a given space at right angles to length; 2, vast; spacious; 3, inclusive of much; comprehensive; 4, far from a point aimed at; 5, open; expanded:—*adv.* 1, widely; far; 2, to a great extent; fully open; 3, far from the point aimed at:—*n.* in cricket, a ball bowled so as to be out of the reach of the batsman on either side of the wicket.—*adv.* **wide'ly.**—*n.* **wide'ness.**

wide-a-wake (wīd'=ə-wāk'), *adj.* 1, entirely awake; 2, alert.

wid-en (wīd'n), *v.t.* to make broader; spread open:—*v.i.* to become broader or larger; as, here the river *widens*.

widg-eon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* any of several freshwater ducks.

wid-ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* a woman who has lost her husband by death and has not married again: **widow's weeds**, mourning worn by a widow:—*v.t.* to bereave of a husband or wife; as, a *widowed* mother.—*n.* **wid'ow-hood.**

wid-ow-er (wĭd'ō-ĕr), *n.* a man whose wife has died and who has not married again.

width (wĭdth), *n.* the extent of a thing from side to side; breadth.

wield (wēld), *v.t.* 1, to use with the hands; as, to *wield* a hammer; 2, to exercise, as influence.—*n.* **wield'er.**

wife (wīf), *n.* [*pl.* wives (wīvz)], a woman joined to a man in marriage; a married woman: correlative of *husband*.—*n.* **wife'hood.**—*adj.* **wife'ly.**—*n.* **wife'like.**

wig (wĭg), *n.* an artificial covering of hair for the head, to conceal baldness, to adorn, or to form part of official dress.—*adj.* **wigged.**—*adv.* **wig'less.**

wig-an (wĭg'ăn), *n.* a kind of cotton canvas, used to stiffen parts of garments, as lapels.

wig-gle (wĭg'l), *v.t. Colloq.*, to move from side to side with a quick, jerky, shaky motion; wriggle.

wig-gler (wĭg'lĕr), *n.* 1, one who or that which moves jerkily from side to side; 2, the larva, or young, of the mosquito.

wight (wīt), *n.* a human being: archaic, except in jest.

wig-wag (wĭg'wăg"), *v.t.* and *v.i.* 1, to move back and forth; 2, to signal with flags or movable lights, moved or flashed according to a code, as in the army or navy.—*n.* **wig'wag"ger.**

wig-wam (wĭg'wŏm; wĭg'wŏm), *n.* a hut made of poles covered with bark or skins of animals, used by the eastern American Indians.

wild (wīld), *adj.* 1, living in its natural state; untamed; 2, uncultivated; 3, not civilized; savage; 4, violent; turbulent; uncontrolled; passionate; 5, fantastic; unreasonable; 6, disorderly; reckless; 7, wide of the mark; 8, *Colloq.*, eager; as, I am *wild* to go:—*n.*, usually in *pl.*, a desert or wilderness.—*adv.* **wild'ly.**—*n.* **wild'ness.**

wild cat any of numerous species of the smaller savage cats, widely spread over the world, as the lynx and the

Texas wild cat: also written *wildcat:* **wildcat,** *adj.* **1,** out of control: used of a runaway locomotive or one running contrary to orders; **2,** *Colloq.,* risky; highly speculative or fraudulent, as a stock promotion.

wil-der-ness (wĭl'dẽr-nĕs), *n.* **1,** a region neither cultivated nor inhabited; a desert or waste; **2,** a large, confused mass; as, a *wilderness* of flowers.

wild-fire (wīld'fīr"), *n.* **1,** any fire hard to quench; **2,** a skin disease of sheep.

wild-ing (wīl'dĭng), *n.* a wild plant or its fruit:—*adj. Poetic,* uncultivated.

wile (wīl), *n.* a sly trick; a subtle or crafty maneuver:—*v.t.* **1,** to wheedle; beguile; as, to *wile* the secret from him; **2,** to pass (time): with *away:* incorrect for *while.*

wil-ful (wĭl'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** bent on having one's own way; stubborn; obstinate; as, a *wilful* child; **2,** intentional; deliberate; as, *wilful* murder. Also. **will'ful.**—*adv.* **wil'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wil'ful-ness.**

will (wĭl), *n.* **1,** the power by which the mind decides upon, and directs its energies to carry out, an action; **2,** control over impulse; as, a strong *will;* **3,** choice; desire; determination upon a special end or purpose; as, where there's a *will* there's a way; **4,** determination by an authority; hence, a command; decree; **5,** a legal document disposing of one's property at death:—*v.aux.* [*p.t.* would (wo͝od); no other parts], followed by the infinitive without *to* and used: **1,** to form the simple future tense in the second and third persons; **2,** to express promise or determination in the first person; as, I *will* do it, whether you approve or not; **3,** to express a polite command; as, you *will* please take this report to the colonel; **4,** in questions, in the second and third persons, when expected in the answer; as, *will* you go with me? yes, I *will:*—*v.t.* **1,** to decide; determine: often with *to* and an infinitive; as, he recovered because he *willed* to do so; **2,** to give at death; bequeath; as, to *will* an estate; **3,** to influence by exerting the power of will or by hypnotic power; as, she *willed* him to turn around:—*v.i.* to wish; desire; prefer.

will-ing (wĭl'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** cheerfully ready; **2,** given or done freely or gladly.—*adv.* **will'ing-ly.**—*n.* **will'ing-ness.**

will-o'-the-wisp (wĭl'=ō=thĕ=wĭsp'), *n.* **1,** a light that flits above marshy ground; a jack-o'-lantern; an ignis fatuus; **2,** hence, anything that misleads, or that escapes one's grasp.

wil-low (wĭl'ō), *n.* **1,** any of several trees and shrubs usually growing near water and having slender, flexible branches; **2,** its wood.—*adj.* **wil'low-y.**

[1]wilt (wĭlt), *v.i.* **1,** to wither or droop, as a flower; **2,** to lose strength; become faint or weak:—*v.t.* to cause to wither or droop.

[2]wilt (wĭlt), *Archaic,* second person singular of the verb *will;* as, if thou *wilt.*

wil-y (wīl'ĭ), *adj.* cunning; crafty; as, the *wily* fox.—*adv.* **wil'i-ly.**—*n.* **wil'i-ness.**

wim-ple (wĭm'pl), *n.* a covering of linen, silk, etc., for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn by some orders of nuns (see illus. next column):—*v.t.* **1,** to clothe with such a covering; **2,** to lay in folds:—*v.i.* **1,** to lie in folds; **2,** to ripple, as a stream.

win (wĭn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* won (wŭn), *p.pr.* win'ning], to gain a victory; prevail; as, to *win* in a battle:—*v.t.* **1,** to get by labor; obtain; as, to *win* promotion; earn, as a living; **2,** to gain in a contest; as, he *won* the prize; **3,** to effect, as by perseverance; as, to *win* one's way; **4,** to reach by effort, as a point on a journey; **5,** to persuade; as, try to *win* him over to our side.

WIMPLE (*a*)

wince (wĭns), *v.i.* to shrink or draw back suddenly, as from a blow; flinch:—*n.* the act of flinching.—*n.* **winc'er.**

winch (wĭnch), *n.* **1,** a projecting handle or crank for turning a revolving machine such as the common grindstone; **2,** a hoisting machine in which a rope or chain is wound up on a drum turned by a crank handle.

[1]wind (wĭnd; *Poetic* wīnd), *n.* **1,** a natural current of air; breeze; **2,** an artificial current of air, as that caused by bellows; **3,** breath; ability to breathe; **4,** anything as light as the wind; hence, idle words or threats; **5,** in an orchestra, the brass and wood instruments sounded by blowing; **6,** scent; as, to get *wind* of game; **7,** gas formed in the digestive organs:—*v.t.* (wīnd), **1,** to follow by scent; **2,** to expose to the wind; winnow; **3,** to put out of breath; **4,** to rest, as a horse, so as to permit recovery of breath.

[2]wind (wīnd; wĭnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wound (wound) or, *Rare,* wind'ed (wīn'dĕd, wĭn'dĕd), *p.pr.* wind'ing], to blow, as a horn, or to cause by blowing, as a blast.

[3]wind (wīnd) *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wound (wound) or, *Rare,* wind'ed (wīn'dĕd), *p.pr.* wind'ing], **1,** to turn; keep changing direction; as, the stream *winds* through the valley; **2,** to twine round and round; as, the vine *winds* around the post; **3,** *Colloq.,* to come to a conclusion: with *up:*—*v.t.* **1,** to turn; twist; coil; often with *up:* as, to *wind* up a watch; **2,** to twist round and round on something; as, to *wind* a bandage around the arm; **3,** to introduce by artful means; as, he *wound* himself into favor; **4,** to entwine; as, to *wind* a pole with a vine; **5,** to accomplish by turning; as, to *wind* one's course; **6,** *Colloq.,* to conclude; bring to an end: with *up;* as, to *wind* up a business successfully:—*n.* a bend; coil; twist.—*n.* **wind'er.**

wind-age (wĭn'dāj), *n.* **1,** the force of the wind in turning aside a shell or bullet, or the distance it is turned aside; **2,** the surface of a ship exposed to the wind.

wind-break (wīnd'brāk"), *n.* a shelter or protection from the wind.

wind-fall (wīnd'fôl"), *n.* **1,** something brought down by the wind, as ripe fruit; **2,** an unexpected piece of good fortune, as a legacy.

wind-flow-er (wĭnd'flou"ẽr), *n.* the wind anemone.

wind in-stru-ment any of several instruments sounded by a current of air, including the organ.

wind-jam-mer (wĭnd'jăm"ẽr), *n. Colloq.,* a sailing vessel.

wind-lass (wĭnd'lăs), *n.* a machine for hoisting by winding a rope or chain on a cylinder turned either by hand or by machinery (see illus. next page).

wind-mill (wĭnd'mĭl"), *n.* a mill operated by a wheel whose oblique sails or vanes turn as they catch the wind.

win-dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* **1**, an opening in the side of a building to let in light and air; **2**, the sash, shutter, or other frame-work which fills such a space or opening.

WINDLASS

wind-pipe (wĭnd'-pīp"), *n.* the trachea, or breathing tube, leading from the larynx to the lungs.

wind-row (wĭnd'rō"; wĭn'-), *n.* **1**, a long, low ridge of raked hay, or a row of sheaves of grain stacked in a line and left to dry before being piled; **2**, dust, dry leaves, etc., swept by the wind into ridges.

wind-shield (wĭnd'shēld"), *n.* a glass shield in front of the front seat of a motor vehicle, to shield the occupants from wind, rain, dust, etc.

wind-ward (wĭnd'wĕrd), *n.* the direction from which the wind blows: —*adj.* being on the side from which the wind blows:—*adv.* toward the wind.

wind-y (wĭn'dĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to air in motion; breezy; exposed to the wind; **2**, *Colloq.*, noisy or boastful.—*adv.* **wind'i-ly.**—*n.* **wind'i-ness.**

wine (wīn), *n.* **1**, the fermented juice of grapes, used as a drink; **2**, the fermented juice of other fruits or plants, such as currants or dandelions, used similarly:—*v.t.* to furnish with wine:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, to drink wine.—*adj.* **wine'less.**—*adj.* **win'y.**

wing (wĭng), *n.* **1**, a broad, flat organ or part, used for flight through the air; **2**, the fore limb of a vertebrate, corresponding to the human arm, developed for flying, as in the bird; also, a structure on a bat, similar in appearance but consisting of a fold of skin extending from the body between the hind and the fore limb; **3**, an appendage on the back of an insect, used for flying; **4**, one of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane; **5**, a building projecting from the main body of a structure; **6**, in a theater, the stage platform extended at either side, or a room at the side of the stage; **7**, in the army or navy, a force at the extreme right or left of the main force: —*v.t.* **1**, to equip with means of flight; specif., to feather; as, to *wing* an arrow; **2**, to accomplish by flying; **3**, to wound in the wing; as, to *wing* a bird:—*v.i.* to fly.—*adj.* **wing'less.**

wink (wĭngk), *v.t.* **1**, to close and open quickly one or both eyelids; **2**, to convey a hint by the motion of the eyelid; **3**, to close the eyes, feigning ignorance: with *at*; as, to *wink* at a wrong; **4**, to twinkle; gleam, as the light of a lighthouse:—*v.t.* **1**, to close and open quickly, as the eyelids; **2**, to remove by winking, as tears:—*n.* **1**, the act of opening and shutting the eyelids, esp. one eyelid; **2**, a hint thus given; **3**, the time required for one such act; an instant; **4**, a gleam; sparkle.

wink-er (wĭngk'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who winks; **2**, a blinder for a horse; blinker; **3**, *Colloq.*, an eyelash.

win-ner (wĭn'ẽr), *n.* one that wins; a victor, hence, anything exceptionally good.

win-ning (wĭn'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, successful; **2**, attractive; charming; as, *winning* manners:—*n.* **1**, the act of gaining or conquering; **2**, in *pl.*, that which one gains.—*adv.* **win'ning-ly.**

win-now (wĭn'ō), *v.t.* to blow chaff and refuse from (grain) by a current of air; **2**, to separate; as, to *winnow* truth from falsehood; **3**, to disperse by blowing:—*v.i.* to separate chaff from grain by the wind. —*n.* **win'now-er.**

win-some (wĭn'sŭm), *adj.* attractive; pretty; gay; charming.—*adv.* **win'some-ly.**—*n.* **win'some-ness.**

win-ter (wĭn'tẽr), *n.* **1**, the coldest season of the year, varying with the climate; cold weather; **2**, any time, as of gloom or sorrow, suggesting winter:—*v.i.* to pass the months of the cold season; as, snakes *winter* in the ground:—*v.t.* to keep during the cold season; as, to *winter* vegetables.

win-ter-green (wĭn'tẽr-grēn"), *n.* a woody, low, evergreen plant that bears white blossoms and edible red berries, and whose leaves yield an aromatic oil: also called *checkerberry.*

win-try (wĭn'trĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the cold season. Also, **win'ter-y.**—*n.* **win'tri-ness.**

wipe (wīp), *v.t.* **1**, to dry or cleanse by rubbing with something soft; as, to *wipe* dishes; to *wipe* furniture; **2**, to remove by rubbing: usually with *away* or *off*; as, to *wipe* away tears:—*n.* the act of cleansing by rubbing.—*n.* **wip'er.**

wire (wīr), *n.* **1**, a metal rod of comparatively small, often minute, diameter: usually flexible and of great length; **2**, a telegraph wire or cable; **3**, *Colloq.*, a telegram: **to pull wires**, to use influence in order to gain an end:—*v.t.* **1**, to bind, fit, or provide with wire; as, to *wire* a house for electricity; **2**, *Colloq.*, to send a message to by telegraph.

wire-less (wīr'lĕs), *adj.* without the use of wires: used esp. of a system of telegraphing, telephoning, etc., by means of electric waves in space without connecting wires: **wireless telegraphy** or **telephony**, telegraphic or telephonic communication without the use of wires; radio:—*n.* telegraphy, or a telegraphic system, without connecting wires; as, to inform by *wireless*:—*v.i.* to transmit (a message) by wireless:—*v.i.* to communicate by wireless.

wir-y (wīr'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, like wire; stiff; **2**, lean and slight, but strong and sinewy.—*adv.* **wir'i-ly.**—*n.* **wir'i-ness.**

wis-dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* **1**, the faculty of forming a sound judgment in a matter; discernment based on experience of men and things; discretion; **2**, hence, learning; knowledge: **wisdom tooth**, the third molar, or extreme back tooth, on each side in each jaw, usually appearing between the ages of 17 and 22.

[1]wise (wīz), *adj.* **1**, having the faculty of forming a true judgment; discerning; **2**, having knowledge or experience; learned; skilled.—*adv.* **wise'ly.**

[2]wise (wīz), *n.* way; manner; mode: esp. in the expression *in such wise.*

wise-a-cre (wīz'ā-kẽr), *n.* **1**, a knowing person: usually used humorously; **2**, a stupid person who affects wisdom.

wish (wĭsh), *v.i.* to have a strong desire: usually with *for*: —*v.t.* **1**, to desire or long for; crave; **2**, to desire for someone else; as, to *wish* her good fortune:—*n.* **1**, a strong or eager desire; **2**, the object or thing desired; **3**, a request.—*n.* **wish'er.**

wish-bone (wĭsh'bōn"), *n.* the forked bone in front of the breast-bone in most birds.

wish-ful (wĭsh'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of longing; wistful; desirous.—*adj.* **wish'-ful-ly.**—*n.* **wish'ful-ness.**

wisp (wĭsp), *n.* a handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay.

wist (wĭst), *Archaic*, past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *wit*.

wis-ta-ri-a (wĭs-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* a climbing shrub of the pea family, with drooping purple flowers. Also, **wis-te'ri-a.**

wist-ful (wĭst'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, earnestly thoughtful; pensive; **2**, longing; wishful; as, a *wistful* expression of the face.—*adv.* **wist'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wist'ful-ness.**

[1]wit (wĭt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*pres.* I wot, thou wot'test, he wot, we, you, they wit'en or wit'e; *p.t.* and *p.p.* wist, *p.pr.* wit'ting], to know; be aware: archaic except in the phrase *to wit*, namely: used in legal documents.

[2]wit (wĭt), *n.* **1**, intellect; wisdom; sagacity; **2**, often in *pl.*, mental faculty or power; as, keep your *wits* about you; **3**, the power quickly to perceive an odd situation and to phrase it in an unexpected and amusing way; also, the written or spoken words of persons having this power; **4**, a person who has this power; also, a quick or clever person: **at one's wits' end**, at the end of one's mental resources; in a dilemma; at a loss.

witch (wĭch), *n.* **1**, one supposed to have supernatural powers from a compact with the Devil: now used only of a woman; **2**, a hag; **3**, an attractive young woman:—*v.t.* to bewitch or charm.

witch-craft (wĭch'krȧft"), *n.* dealings with evil spirits; sorcery.

witch-er-y (wĭch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* witcheries (-ĭz)], fascination; compelling charm or influence.

witch-ha-zel (wĭch'-hā"zl), *n.* **1**, a shrub having small yellow flowers which appear after the leaves are dead; **2**, an extract from the bark of this shrub, used as a soothing lotion.

with (*with*), *prep.* indicating: **1**, proximity or companionship; as, put the glove *with* its mate; come *with* me; **2**, association, connection, or intercourse; as, he has been *with* the firm for years; **3**, agreement or harmony: as, blue does not go *with* green; **4**, possession, endowment, or combination; as, the boy came *with* the milk; New York *with* its skyscrapers; **5**, keeping, care, or guardianship; as, leave the child *with* me; **6**, the instrument of an action; as, slain *with* a dagger; **7**, manner or circumstances; as, *with* ease; **8**, cause; as, perish *with* hunger; **9**, estimation or opinion; as, his excuses had no weight *with* his employer; **10**, proportion, relation, or simultaneousness; as, the river rose higher *with* every minute; **11**, in spite of; notwithstanding; as, *with* all his learning, he was modest; **12**, separation or difference; as, he parted *with* me; I differ *with* you; **13**, antagonism; as, to fight *with* the Romans.

with-al (*with*-ôl'), *adv. Archaic*, moreover; likewise:—*prep. Archaic*, with: used after its object.

with-draw (*with*-drô'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -drew' (-dro͞o'), *p.p.* -drawn' (-drôn'), *p.pr.* -draw'ing], **1**, to remove; take back; **2**, to recall; as, to *withdraw* a charge in court: —*v.i.* to retire; as, to *withdraw* from a room.—*n.* **with-draw'al.**—*n.* **with-draw'ment.**

withe (with; *with*), *n.* a tough, flexible twig; a withy.

with-er (*with*'ẽr), *v.t.* to cause to shrink, fade, droop, or decay:—*v.i.* to lose sap or juice; dry up or fade; hence, to languish.

with-ers (*with*'ẽrz), *n.pl.* the part of the body lying between the shoulder blades, as of the horse.

with-hold (*with*-hōld'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -held' (-hĕld'), *p.pr.* -hold'ing], **1**, to hold back, as from action; restrain; **2**, to keep back; as, to *withhold* payment.

with-in (*with*-in'), *adv.* in the inner part; inside; in the house:—*prep.* **1**, inside of; **2**, in the limits or space of; as, *within* an hour; *within* hail.

with-out (*with*-out'), *adv.* outside; outwardly; outdoors; as, clean within and *without*:—*prep.* **1**, outside of; **2**, beyond; as, *without* question; **3**, in the absence of; lacking; as, *without* hope.

with-stand (*with*-stănd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -stood' (-sto͝od'), *p.pr.* -stand'ing], to stand against; oppose; resist.

with-y (with'ĭ; *with*'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* withies (-ĭz)], a tough, flexible twig, esp. of willow, used as a binding material; a withe:—*adj.* flexible and tough.

wit-less (wĭt'lĕs), *adj.* without understanding; hence, foolish; unwise.

wit-ness (wĭt'nĕs), *n.* **1**, declaration of personal knowledge of the truth of a stated fact or event; testimony; evidence; **2**, a person or thing that gives evidence; **3**, a person who tells in court under oath what he knows of a fact or event; **4**, one who puts his signature to a document to show that he has seen it signed; **5**, one who from actual presence knows of an occurrence: also called *eyewitness*: —*v.t.* **1**, to give evidence of, as in court; **2**, to show by behavior or appearance; as, her face *witnessed* her fear; **3**, to sign (a document) to indicate knowledge of another's signing; **4**, to see or know personally; as, to *witness* a performance of a play:—*v.i.* to testify.

wit-ti-cism (wĭt'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* a witty remark; a clever saying.

wit-ting-ly (wĭt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* with knowledge; intentionally.

wit-ty (wĭt'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, having the faculty of arousing laughter by a bright or unusual way of expressing ideas; **2**, marked by quickness and cleverness; as, *witty* remarks. —*adv.* **wit'ti-ly.**—*n.* **wit'ti-ness.**

wives (wīvz), *n.* plural of *wife*; as, old *wives'* tales.

wiz-ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* **1**, one supposed to possess magical powers from alliance with evil spirits: now used only of a man; a magician; conjurer; sorcerer; **2**, a wonder worker; **3**, *Colloq.*, a very clever person.—*adv.* **wiz'ard-ly.**—*n.* **wiz'ard-ry.**

wiz-en (wĭz'n), *adj.* dried up; shriveled: —*v.i.* and *v.t.* to dry up or shrivel. —*p.adj.* **wiz'ened.**

woad (wōd), *n.* **1,** a plant of the cabbage family, formerly cultivated for a blue dye obtained from its leaves; **2,** the dye obtained from its leaves.

woe (wō), *n.* **1,** deep sorrow; inconsolable grief; **2,** the cause of sorrow or grief; an affliction. Also, **wo.**

woe-be-gone (wō′bē-gôn″), *adj.* woeful; overwhelmed with woe.

woe-ful (wō′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** sorrowful; miserable; **2,** mean; paltry; wretched. Also, **wo′ful.**—*adv.* **woe′ful-ly.**

wold (wōld), *n.* in England, a wild, treeless tract of land; a down or moor.

wolf (wo͝olf), *n.* [*pl.* wolves (wo͝olvz)], **1,** any of various fierce, carnivorous wild animals of wide distribution over the world; **2,** a fierce, greedy, or destructive person.

wolf-ish (wo͝ol′fĭsh), *adj.* **1,** like a wolf; savage; **2,** *Colloq.,* very hungry.—*adv.* **wolf′ish-ly.**—*n.* **wolf′ish-ness.**

wolf-ram (wo͝ol′frăm; wōl′frăm), *n.* a hard, heavy, grayish white metallic element used esp. in electric lamps: also called *tungsten.*

wolfs-bane (wo͝olfs′bān″), *n.* monkshood, a European plant of the crowfoot family, yielding the drug aconite.

wol-ver-ene (wo͝ol″vẽr-ēn″), *n.* a wary, voracious, carnivorous mammal of Canada and the northern U. S., related to the sable and the marten, thickset, and between two and three feet long: also called *glutton.*

wolves (wo͝olvz), *n.* plural of *wolf;* as, a pack of *wolves.*

woman (wo͝om′ăn), *n.* [*pl.* women (wĭm′ĕn)], **1,** an adult female of the human race; **2,** the female sex.—*n.* **wom′an-hood.**—*adj.* **wom′an-ish.**

woman-an-kind (wo͝om′ăn-kīnd″), *n.* women collectively.

woman-an-ly (wo͝om′ăn-lĭ), *adj.* **1,** suitable for a woman; **2,** having the noble qualities of feminine character;—*adv.* in the manner of a woman.—*adj.* **wom′an-like″.**—*n.* **wom′an-li-ness.**

womb (wo͞om), *n.* **1,** the uterus; the organ which holds the young of mammals before birth; **2,** hence, a place where anything is concealed; as, the *womb* of the earth.

wom-bat (wŏm′băt), *n.* any of several Australian mammals, related to the kangaroo, and resembling a small bear.

wom-en (wĭm′ĕn), *n.* plural of the noun *woman.*

won (wŭn), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *win.*

won-der (wŭn′dẽr), *n.* **1,** the state of mind produced by anything new, strange, unexpected, or surprising; astonishment; **2,** a cause of surprise; marvel; miracle:—*v.i.* **1,** to feel surprise; be astonished; **2,** to feel doubt and curiosity:—*v.t.* to be doubtful about; have a desire to know; as, I *wonder* what I ought to do.—*n.* **won′der-ment.**

won-der-ful (wŭn′dẽr-fo͝ol), *adj.* surprising; strange; marvelous.—*adv.* **won′der-ful-ly.**—*n.* **won′der-ful-ness.**

won-der-land (wŭn′dẽr-lănd″), *n.* a land of strange surprises.

won-drous (wŭn′drŭs), *adj.* marvelous; strange.—*adv.* **won′drous-ly.**—*n.* **won′drous-ness.**

wont (wŭnt; wōnt), *adj.* used or accustomed; as, she is *wont* to give much to charity:—*n.* habit or custom:—*v.t.* and *v.i. Rare,* to accustom or be accustomed.

won't (wōnt; wŭnt), a contraction of *will not,* archaic variant of *will not.*

wont-ed (wŭn′tĕd; wōn′-), *p.adj.* **1,** accustomed; **2,** usual; customary.

woo (wo͞o), *v.t.* **1,** to court or make love to; **2,** to ask earnestly; **3,** to seek; as, to *woo* success:—*v.i.* to go courting.—*n.* **woo′er.**

wood (wo͝od), *n.* **1,** a thick growth of trees; grove or forest; **2,** the hard part of a tree between the pith and the bark; **3,** sticks for making a fire; also, lumber; timber; **4,** anything made of wood, as a cask: **wood alcohol,** a colorless, volatile, inflammable, and poisonous liquid, obtained synthetically or by the distillation of wood, used esp. as a solvent for shellacs, gums, etc., and as a fuel: **wood louse,** a small, land-dwelling crustacean; a sow bug (see illus. page 134):—*v.t.* **1,** to supply with wood; **2,** to make into a forest.—*p.adj.* **wood′ed.**

wood-bine (wo͝od′bīn″), *n.* **1,** any of several vines of the honeysuckle family, esp. one bearing fragrant, white or purplish flowers; **2,** the Virginia creeper.

wood-chuck (wo͝od′chŭk″), *n.* a coarse-furred, American burrowing rodent about eighteen inches long: also called *ground hog.*

wood-cock (wo͝od′kŏk″), *n.* a small European game bird allied to the snipe and plover; also, a related American bird.

wood-craft (wo͝od′krăft″), *n.* knowledge of the woods and forests; esp., knowledge of camping, hunting, trapping, etc. (see illus. page 651).

wood-cut (wo͝od′kŭt″), *n.* an engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving: also called *wood engraving.*

wood-en (wo͝od′n), *adj.* **1,** made, or consisting, of wood; as, a *wooden* bucket; **2,** hence, stiff; awkward; without expression; **3,** dull; spiritless.

wood-land (wo͝od′lănd″; wo͝od′lănd″), *n.* land covered with trees; a forest:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the woods; silvan.—*n.* **wood′land-er.**

wood-man (wo͝od′măn), *n.* [*pl.* woodmen (-mĕn)], **1,** a forest officer; forester; **2,** one who cuts down trees; **3,** one who lives in a forest.

wood-peck-er (wo͝od′pĕk″ẽr), *n.* any of several birds with tail feathers and feet adapted for climbing, and a strong beak for piercing the bark of trees for insects (see illus. next page).

woods-man (wo͝odz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* woodsmen (-mĕn)], one who lives or works in the woods, as a hunter.

wood sor-rel any of several plants native to the north temperate zone and having three-parted leaves, delicate white, purple, or yellow flowers, and acid juice.

wood thrush **1,** a migratory North American thrush with a bell-like note: also called *wood robin;* **2,** any of several other thrushes, as the hermit thrush.

wood-work (wo͝od′wûrk″), *n.* objects, or parts of objects, made of wood; esp., the wooden finishings of a house, as stairways, doors, etc.—*n.* **wood′work″er.**

wood-y (wo͝od'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, covered with, or abounding in, woods; **2**, like, or characteristic of, woods or forests; silvan; **3**, like, or characteristic of, wood. —*n.* **wood'i-ness.**

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

woof (wo͝of), *n.* **1**, in weaving, the threads carried back and forth by the shuttle: distinguished from *warp*; **2**, the texture of a fabric; cloth.

wool (wo͝ol), *n.* **1**, the soft, fine, curly hair which covers the sheep and some other animals; **2**, anything soft and downy like wool; **3**, *Colloq.*, thick, kinky hair, as of a negro.

wool-en (wo͝ol'ĕn), *adj.* made in part, or wholly, of wool; as, a *woolen* blanket:—*n.*, often in *pl.*, cloth made in part, or wholly, of wool. Also, **wool'len.**

wool-gath-er-ing (wo͝ol'găth″ĕr-ĭng), *adj.* given to idle fancies:—*n.* indulgence in idle dreaming.

wool-ly (wo͝ol'ĭ), *adj.* consisting of, like, or clothed with, wool; as, a *woolly* head.—*n.* **wool'li-ness.**

word (wûrd), *n.* **1**, a group of letters representing one or more sounds and expressing an idea; **2**, that which is said or spoken, esp. a brief expression; **3**, a statement; tidings; information; a message or communication; as, he received *word* today; **4**, a password; **5**, a command; **6**, a promise; as, to keep one's *word*; **7**, in *pl.*: **a**, talk or discourse; **b**, a dispute; as, to have *words*: **Word**, **1**, the second person of the Trinity; as, the *Word* was made flesh; **2**, the Scriptures: —*v.t.* to express in words.

word-ing (wûrd'ĭng), *n.* the manner in which anything is expressed in words; as, the *wording* of a letter.

word-y (wûrd'ĭ), *adj.* full of words; verbose: as, a *wordy* argument.—*adv.* **word'i-ly.**—*n.* **word'i-ness.**

wore (wōr), past tense of *wear*; past tense and past participle of *wear*.

work (wûrk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* worked (wûrkt) or, in certain meanings, wrought (rôt), *p.pr.* work'ĭng], **1**, to put forth physical or mental effort; labor; toil; **2**, to be occupied in business; be employed; as, he *works* in the steel mill; **3**, to act, operate, or run; esp., to act effectively; accomplish the end desired, as a scheme; **4**, to ferment, as liquors; **5**, to progress slowly or laboriously; as, the rain *worked* through the roof:—*v.t.* **1**, to operate, manage, or set in motion, as a quarry or a scheme; **2**, to prepare for use; manipulate; as, to *work* the soil; **3**, to bring or move gradually or laboriously, as into a given position, situation, or the like; as, he *worked* the stone into position; **4**, to perform, produce, or cause; as, he *wrought* marvelous cures; **5**, to make or fashion; esp., to embroider; **6**, to exact labor from; cause to labor, as horses; **7**, to solve: sometimes with *out*; as, to *work* out a problem; **8**, *Slang*, to utilize or exploit (a person), esp. through deceit; as, he was only *working* you for your money:—*n.* **1**, physical or mental effort directed to some end or purpose; toil; labor; **2**, occupation; employment; job; **3**, a task; an undertaking; **4**, a product of mental or physical effort, or both; as, a *work* of art; **5**, in *pl.*: **a**, the moving parts of any machinery; as, the *works* of a watch; **b**, structures connected with civil or mechanical engineering, as bridges, docks, or dams; as, public *works*; **c**, often used as *sing.*, an establishment for manufacturing, or the like, with its contents, outbuildings, etc.—*n.* **work'er.**

work-a-day (wûrk'ȧ-dā″), *adj.* everyday; commonplace; prosaic.

work-day (wûrk'dā″), *n.* a day for employment, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, holidays, etc.

work-house (wûrk'hous″), *n.* **1**, a house in which work is carried on; a shop; **2**, a house of correction in which convicts are confined at labor; **3**, in England, a public institution where the poor are supported, the able-bodied among them being made to work; a poorhouse.

work-ing day a day for work.—*adj.* **work'ing-day″.**

work-ing-man (wûr'kĭng-man), *n.* [*pl.* workingmen (-mĕn)], a man who works with his hands; laboring man; common laborer.—*n.fem.* **work'ing-wom″an.**

work-man (wûrk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* workmen (-mĕn)], a man who is employed in manual labor; esp., a skilled laborer. —*adj.* **work'man-like.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **work'man-ly.**—*n.pl.* **work'peo″ple.**

work-man-ship **1**, the skill and methods of a workman; **2**, the finish or peculiar quality of anything made; **3**, the product of skill and labor; work.

work-wom-an (wûrk'wo͝om″ăn), *n.* [*pl.* workwomen (-wĭm″ĕn)], a woman who is employed, esp. at labor with her hands.

world (wûrld), *n.* **1**, the earth with all living things and the traces of them, esp. man and his works; **2**, any one of the planets or stars imagined as similar to the earth; **3**, the material universe; **4**, a part of the earth distinguished from the rest in some way; as, the New *World*; the Roman *world*; **5**, any separate system, state, or sphere of existence, conceived as a whole; **6**, the inhabitants of the earth and their affairs; esp., people in general as the bearers of public opinion; **7**, those people who are esp. devoted to pleasure; also, material affairs as opposed to spiritual; **8**, the social habits, manners, and motives of mankind; as, to know the *world*; **9**, a great number or amount; as, his father's coat is a *world* too big for the boy.

world-ling (wûrld'lĭng), *n.* one who is devoted to the pleasures and advantages of the present life.

world-ly (wûrld'lĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or devoted to, this life and its enjoyment and advantages.—*n.* **world'li-ness.**

world-ly-wise (wûrld'lĭ-wīz″), *adj.* wise in the affairs of this life.

worm (wûrm), *n.* **1**, any small, slender, creeping or crawling, limbless animal, usually having a soft, naked body; **2**, any

WOODCRAFT SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

The signs shown above are widely used by woodsmen and campers. They are adapted, with permission, from the chapter on Signs, Signals, and Symbols, by Daniel Carter Beard, in the official handbook of the Boy Scouts of America.

device resembling such an animal, as a short rotating screw, made to mesh with a worm wheel; **3**, an insignificant or contemptible person: used in scorn or disgust; **4**, in *pl.*, a disorder of the intestines due to the presence of parasitic worms: **worm gear, 1**, a worm wheel (which see); **2**, a worm wheel and worm screw geared to each other: **worm wheel**, a wheel fitted with teeth geared with a short rotating screw, or worm: also called *worm gear:*—*v.t.* to elicit by devious or insidious means; as, to *worm* his secret from him; also, reflexively, to insinuate (oneself); as, he *wormed* himself into favor.—*adj.* **worm'y.**

worm-wood (wûrm'wo͝od"), *n.* **1**, a bitter plant of the aster family, formerly used as a remedy for the disorder of worms, now used as a tonic and in making absinth; **2**, hence, a source of bitterness.

worn (wôrn), past participle of the irregular verb *wear.*

worn-out (wôrn'-out"), *adj.* past repair; spoiled by constant use.

wor-ri-some (wûr'ĭ-sŭm), *adj.* **1**, annoying; troublesome; **2**, fretful.

wor-ry (wûr'ĭ), *v.t.* **1**, to shake, tear, or mangle with the teeth; **2**, to trouble; tease; harass:—*v.i.* to feel or express undue anxiety; be fretful:—*n.* anxiety; disturbance of mind.—*p.adj.* **wor'ried.**—*n.* **wor'ri-er.**

worse (wûrs), *adj.* and *adv.* comparative of *bad*, and of *badly, ill:*—*n.* that which is less good.

wor-ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* **1**, the act of paying reverence, adoration, or homage to God, a god, or a sacred object; **2**, devotion; adoration; excessive admiration: **your worship**, your honor: a title of respectful address:—*v.t.* **1**, to pay divine honors, or religious service, to; **2**, to admire excessively; idolize:—*v.i.* to perform acts of homage or adoration, such as religious services.—*n.* **wor'ship-er; wor'ship-per.**

wor-ship-ful (wûr'shĭp-fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, worthy of respect or honor; honorable; **2**, a term of respect.—*adv.* **wor'ship-ful-ly.**—*n.* **wor'ship-ful-ness.**

worst (wûrst), *adj.* and *adv.* superlative of *bad*, and of *badly, ill:*—*n.* that which is most bad or evil:—*v.t.* to defeat.

wor-sted (wo͝os'tĕd; wo͝or'stĕd), *n.* **1,** a twisted yarn spun out of wool; also, the cloth made from such yarn; **2,** a softer woolen yarn, twisted or untwisted, used in knitting and embroidery:—*adj.* consisting of worsted yarn.

[1]wort (wûrt), *n.* a plant; an herb: used as a suffix in old botanical names.

[2]wort (wûrt), *n.* in brewing, the liquid which, at a certain stage before fermenting, is separated from the solid part of the grain mash, and which, after fermentation, becomes beer, ale, or other drink.

worth (wûrth), *n.* **1,** excellence or desirable qualities; merit: used of persons or things; **2,** value as expressed in a standard of exchange; **3,** of a person, extent of possessions; riches:—*adj.* **1,** deserving of; meriting; **2,** having the actual value of; as, *worth* the price asked; **3,** priced at; **4,** possessed of; as, *worth* a million dollars.

worth-less (wûrth'lĕs), *adj.* having no value, merit, or excellence; useless; contemptible.—*adv.* **worth'less-ly.**—*n.* **worth'less-ness.**

wor-thy (wûr'*thi*), *adj.* **1,** having value or excellence; estimable; **2,** meriting; deserving:—*n.* **1,** a local celebrity: used in jest; **2,** in *pl.*, persons of importance.—*adv.* **wor'thi-ly.**—*n.* **wor'thi-ness.**

wot (wŏt), *Archaic*, first and second person singular, present, of the verb *wit*.

would (wo͝od), *v. aux.* past tense of *will*, followed by the infinitive without *to* and used: **1,** in a dependent clause following a past tense, to express determination in the first person; as, I resolved that I *would* go; **2,** in such a clause, to express simple future action in the second and third persons; as, he said he *would* return soon; **3,** in an independent clause, to express determination in all three persons; as, he *would* try it, in spite of all we could do; **4,** to express a customary action in the past; as, every day he *would* come to call; **5,** to express a wish; as, *would* that I could go; **6,** in the conclusion of a sentence expressing a present condition contrary to fact; as, if he were here, he *would* defend me.

[1]wound (wo͞ond; *Archaic*, wound), *n.* **1,** a hurt or injury caused by violence, esp. one in which the skin is broken; a cut; stab; **2,** an injury to the feelings or reputation:—*v.t.* to hurt by violence; cut; slash; hurt the feelings of:—*v.i.* to inflict injury.

[2]wound (wound), past tense and past participle of *[2]wind* and *[3]wind*.

wove (wōv), past tense of *weave:* **woven,** past participle of *weave*.

[1]wrack (răk), *n.* **1,** *Rare,* a wreck; **2,** that which is cast ashore, as seaweed and wreckage; **3,** *Archaic,* (usually, *rack*), destruction; ruin.

[2]wrack (răk), *n.* thin, broken, flying clouds:—*v.i.* to scud before the wind, as clouds. Also, **rack,** *Pfd. S.*

wraith (rāth), *n.* the ghost of a living person, supposedly seen just before or just after death; hence, an apparition.

wran-gle (răng'gl), *v.i.* **1,** to argue or dispute angrily or noisily; **2,** to engage in discussion; debate:—*n.* a noisy dispute.—*n.* **wran'gler.**

wrap (răp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wrapped or wrapt (răpt), *p.pr.* wrap'ping], **1,** to roll, fold, or wind together; **2,** to cover by folding or winding; infold; **3,** to do up in a package:—*n.* **1,** an article of dress to be folded round the person, as a fur, cloak, shawl, etc.; **2,** in *pl.*, outside garments.

wrap-per (răp'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one that folds or winds; **2,** that in which anything is inclosed or folded; **3,** a dressing gown.

wrath (răth; rȧth; *Br.* often rŏth), *n.* **1,** deep, determined, and violent anger; rage; **2,** punishment; vengeance.—*adj. Colloq.,* **wrath'y.**—*adj.* **wrath'ful.**—*adv.* **wrath'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wrath'ful-ness.**

wreak (rēk), *v.t.* to execute; inflict; as, he *wreaked* his fury on the dog.

wreath (rēth), *n.* **1,** a circular band of flowers or leaves; garland; **2,** anything curled or twisted into circular shape.

wreathe (rēth), *v.t.* and *v.i.* **1,** to make by twisting and twining, as a garland; **2,** to entwine or infold.

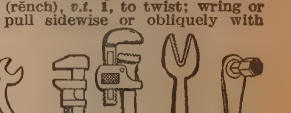
wreck (rĕk), *n.* **1,** (also, *Rare, wrack*), destruction by violence or misuse; esp., the destruction of a vessel afloat; shipwreck; **2,** anything that has been thus ruined or disabled; **3,** (also, *Rare, wrack*), a vessel that has been wholly or partly destroyed while afloat; **4,** goods, or fragments of ships, cast ashore by the sea:—*v.t.* **1,** to ruin or disable by violence; **2,** to involve in ruin, esp. in a shipwreck; **3,** to dismantle or raze, as a building.

wreck-age (rĕk'ăj), *n.* **1,** the remains of a destroyed ship, train, building, etc.; **2,** destruction; ruin.

wreck-er (rĕk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who causes destruction or ruin; as, a train *wrecker;* **2,** a person or vessel employed to recover wrecked vessels or wrecked goods; **3,** *Colloq.,* a train or car for clearing away railroad wreckage.

wren (rĕn), *n.* any of several kinds of small singing birds, having short wings and a short tail that stands up.

wrench (rĕnch), *v.t.* **1,** to twist; wring or pull sidewise or obliquely with effort or violence; **2,** to distort; pervert:—*n.* **1,** a twisting pull; **2,** a sprain; **3,** a tool for turning nuts, bolts, etc.



WRENCHES
1, S wrench; 2, monkey wrench; 3, Stillson wrench; 4, alligator wrench; 5, socket wrench.

wrest (rĕst), *v.t.* **1,** to turn or wrench, esp. from a normal state; pull or take away by force or violence; **2,** to distort; pervert:—*n.* a key for tuning a harp or piano.

wres-tle (rĕs'l), *v.i.* **1,** to grapple with an opponent in an effort to force him to the ground; **2,** to struggle; strive earnestly; as, to *wrestle* with a problem:—*n.* a contest in which each of two contestants strives to force his opponent to the ground.—*n.* **wres'tler.**—*n.* **wres'tling.**

wretch (rĕch), *n.* **1,** an unfortunate or miserable person; **2,** a mean, contemptible person: often used in playful abuse.

wretch-ed (rĕch'ĕd), *adj.* **1,** miserable; unhappy; **2,** causing misery; **3,** mean; **4,** poor.—*adv.* **wretch'ed-ly.**—*n.* **wretch'ed-ness.**

wrig-gle (rĭg'l), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to move by twisting and turning; squirm: —*n.* the act of twisting or squirming; a squirming motion.—*n.* **wrig'gler.**

wright (rīt), *n.* a workman, esp. one who works in wood; as, a ship*wright.*

wring (rĭng), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wrung (rŭng), *p.pr.* wring'ing], **1,** to twist and strain, as wet clothes; **2,** to force out by twisting or pressure; extort; **3,** to give pain to, as if by twisting; distress; grieve.

wring-er (rĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which twists, strains, etc.; **2,** specif., a machine for pressing the water out of clothes after washing.

wrin-kle (rĭng'kl), *n.* a slight ridge caused by folding, puckering, or rumpling; a crease:—*v.t.* to form small ridges or creases in; pucker:—*v.i.* to become creased.—*adj.* **wrin'kly.**

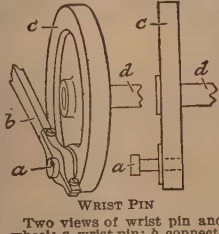
wrin-kle (rĭng'kl), *n. Colloq.*, a valuable hint; clever device; good idea.

wrist (rĭst), *n.* the joint between the hand and forearm.

wrist-band (rĭst'bănd; *Colloq.* rĭz'bănd), *n.* the part of a sleeve, esp. of a shirt sleeve, that covers the wrist.

wrist-let (rĭst'lĕt), *n.* a band worn around the wrist as a protection from cold, or as an ornament.

wrist pin in mechanics, a stud or pin serving to attach a crank, wheel, or other moving part to a connecting rod: also called *wrist.*



WRIST PIN

Two views of wrist pin and wheel: *a,* wrist pin; *b,* connecting rod; *c,* rim of wheel; *d,* axle.

writ (rĭt), *n.* **1,** anything written: mainly applied to Scripture; as, Holy *Writ;* **2,** a written order of a court of justice.

write (rīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wrote (rōt) or, *Archaic,* writ (rĭt), *p.p.* writ'ten (rĭt'n) or, *Archaic,* writ, *p.pr.* writ'ing], **1,** to trace (symbols representing words or sounds) on a surface with an instrument; **2,** to express in words or characters on paper with a pen or pencil; as, to *write* one's name; **3,** to cover with writing; as, the sheet is *written* on both sides; **4,** to produce as author; compose; **5,** to leave traces on; as, trouble is *written* on his face; **6,** to compose and send a letter to:—*v.i.* **1,** to form letters, as with a pen; **2,** to compose; **3,** to communicate by letter.

writ-er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which sets down words on paper; as, a *typewriter;* **2,** a correspondent; **3,** an author.

write-up (rīt'-ŭp"), *n.* **1,** a written account or record, as of an event; **2,** *Colloq.*, a written narrative, description, criticism, or the like, esp. in a newspaper.

writhe (rĭth), *v.t. Rare,* to contort:—*v.i.* to squirm or twist about, as from pain or distress.

writ-ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of forming letters with a pen or pencil, as on paper; **2,** that which is so set down, as an autograph; **3,** the art of literary production; **4,** often in *pl.*, a product of literary work, as a book or poem.

writ-ten (rĭt'n), past participle of the irregular verb *write.*

wrong (rŏng), *adj.* **1,** deviating from what is morally right or just; unjust; unlawful; immoral; **2,** deviating from fact; false; erroneous; incorrect; **3,** unsuitable; amiss; not according to intention or requirement; out of order; as, the clock is *wrong;* **4,** contrary to law; illegal; **5,** not well-finished; meant to be turned away from view or wear: used of that side of a piece of cloth, or the like, which is opposite to the *right* side:—*n.* **1,** that which is contrary to moral right, fact, intention, or purpose, etc.; evil; injury; crime: opp. of *right;* **2,** in law, an invasion of a legal right; a tort:—*adv.* in a manner not right morally; also, incorrectly:—*v.t.* **1,** to treat unjustly; injure; harm; **2,** to have a false opinion of.—*n.* **wrong'er.**—*adv.* **wrong'ly.**—*n.* **wrong'ness.**

wrong-do-er (rŏng'dōō'ẽr; rŏng'dōō'ẽr), *n.* one who does evil; an offender against the law.—*n.* **wrong'do'ing.**

wrong-ful (rŏng'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of evil, injury, or injustice; unfair; as, a *wrongful* accusation.—*adv.* **wrong'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wrong'ful-ness.**

wrote (rōt), past tense of the irregular verb *write.*

wroth (rōth; *Br.* rōth), *adj.* angry; full of wrath; furious: generally used in the predicate; as, he was *wroth* at the taunt.

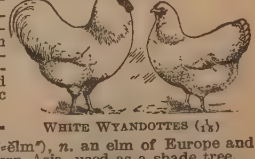
wrought (rôt), *Archaic,* past tense and past participle of *work:*—*p.adj.* worked; fashioned or molded from the rough: **wrought iron,** iron of low carbon content, produced in a puddling furnace: useful because of its toughness, ductility, and malleability.

wrung (rŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *wring.*

wry (rī), *adj.* **1,** twisted; askew; out of normal shape: as, a *wry* face; **2,** distorted or changed in meaning; perverted; as, a *wry* statement.—*adv.* **wry'ly.**—*n.* **wry'ness.**

wry-neck (rī'nĕk"), *n.* **1,** a bird of the woodpecker family which has a habit of twisting the head; **2,** a contraction of the neck muscles, causing an unnatural position of the head.

wy-an-dotte (wī'ăn-dŏt), *n.* an American variety of medium-sized domestic fowl.


WHITE WYANDOTTES ($\frac{1}{15}$)

wych-elm (wĭch'-ĕlm"), *n.* an elm of Europe and northern Asia, used as a shade tree.

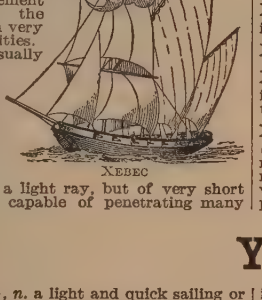
X

xan-the-in (zăn'thē-ĭn), *n.* that part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers that is soluble in water.

xan-thin (zăn'thĭn), *n.* **1,** that part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers that is insoluble in water; **2,** (preferably, *xanthine*), a white, amorphous substance, a derivative of carbonic acid, allied to urea, caffeine, etc.: found in the human body.

xan-thous (zăn'thŭs), *adj.* pertaining to the yellow-skinned races, esp. the Mongolian, or to those races with yellowish, auburn, red, or brown hair.

xe-bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* a small, three-masted sailing ship formerly used on the Mediterranean Sea. Also, **ze'bec.**



XEBEC

xen-on (zĕn'ŏn; zē'nŏn), *n.* a heavy, inert, gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere in very minute quantities.

X ray [1], usually *in pl.*, a Röntgen ray; a ray or radiation produced by an electric discharge in a vacuum tube, now known to be similar to a light ray, but of very short wave length, capable of penetrating many substances ordinarily opaque, and used in medical diagnosis to locate fractures, malformations, and pathological conditions of tissue, and in the treatment of certain morbid tissue conditions, as in cancer; **2,** a photograph made with the aid of such rays; a radiograph, or skiagraph. Also, *n.* **X'-ray'; x ray; x'-ray'.**

X-ray (ĕks'rā') *adj.* pertaining to X rays; as, an *X-ray* apparatus or photograph:—*v.t.* to examine or photograph with X rays. Also, **x'-ray'.**

xy-lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* the woody tissue of plants; esp., in higher plants, the supporting and water-conducting, thick-walled cells of plant tissue in stems, roots, and leaves: distinguished from *phloëm.*

xy-lene (zī'lēn), *n.* a colorless, oily liquid in coal tar and wood tar.

xy-lo-gen (zī'lō-jĕn), *n.* the substance which forms xylem.

xy-lo-graph (zī'lō-grăf), *n.* an engraving on a wooden block; also, an impression from such an engraving.

xy-lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* celluloid, an artificial material like ivory.

xy-loph-a-gous (zī-lŏf'ă-gŭs), *adj.* eating wood, as certain insect larvæ, crustaceans, etc.

XYLOPHONE

xy-lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* a musical instrument made of parallel wooden bars, and played with small, flexible mallets, or rubbed

Y

yacht (yŏt), *n.* a light and quick sailing or steam vessel, for pleasure or racing:—*v.i.* to sail in a yacht.—*n.* **yacht'ing.**

yachts-man (yŏts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* yachtsmen (-mĕn)], one who owns or sails a yacht.—*n.fem.* **yachts'wom'an.**

yak (yăk), *n.* a wild or domesticated ox of central Asia, with long hair hanging from its shoulders and sides.

YAK ($\frac{1}{40}$)

yam (yăm), *n.* **1,** a tropical vine with edible, potatolike roots, also, the root itself; **2,** a kind of sweet potato.

yank (yăngk), *v.t. Colloq.*, to jerk or pull quickly:—*n. Colloq.*, a jerk or twist.

Yan-kee (yăng'kē), *n.* **1,** a citizen of New England; **2,** a native of the U. S.: chiefly a foreign usage; **3,** a soldier of the Federal armies, or any Northerner: so used in the South, esp. during the Civil War:—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, Yankees.

yap (yăp; yäp), *v.i.* **1,** to bark or yelp: usually said of a small dog; **2,** *Slang*, to chatter:—*n.* **1,** a bark or yelp; **2,** a worthless cur; **3,** *Slang*, a noisy, ill-bred person.

[1]yard (yärd), *n.* **1,** the standard unit of English lineal measure, equal to three feet, or 36 inches; **2,** a measuring rod of 36 inches; yardstick; **3,** a comparatively slender spar slung crosswise to a mast.

[2]yard (yärd), *n.* **1,** a small piece of inclosed ground beside or around a building; as, a front *yard;* **2,** a space, often inclosed, within which any work is carried on; as, a railroad *yard;* **3,** in the U. S. and Canada, an area used during the winter as a browsing ground by moose and deer.

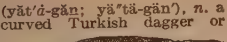
yard-arm (yärd'ärm"), *n.* either end of the yard that supports a sail.

yard-stick (yärd'stĭk"), *n.* a measuring stick three feet in length.

yarn (yärn), *n.* **1,** heavy spun thread, esp. of wool; **2,** *Colloq.*, an exaggerated story:—*v.i.* to tell an unlikely story.

yar-row (yăr'ō), *n.* a plant of the composite family, having a pungent smell, and bearing small white flowers.

yat-a-ghan (yăt'ə-găn'; yä"tä-gän'), *n.* a curved Turkish dagger or short saber. Also, **yat'a-gan.**



YATAGHAN AND SCABBARD

yaw (yô), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to steer wildly; move from the right course; said of a ship or of an airplane: —*n.* a changing from a straight course in steering a ship or guiding an airplane.

yawl (yôl), *n.* **1,** a two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel having the smaller mast (jigger mast or mizzenmast) aft of the rudder post (see *ship*, illus.); **2,** a ship's small boat; **3,** a fisherman's small boat.

yawn (yôn), *n.* an unintentional opening of the jaws, as from sleepiness; a gape: —*v.i.* **1,** to open the mouth wide, as from hunger, etc.; **2,** esp., to open the mouth as wide as possible while inhaling deeply, as from drowsiness; **3,** to open wide.

ye (yē), *pron. Archaic*, you: plural of *thou*; strictly used for nominative plural only, but sometimes used for the nominative and objective of both singular and plural.

yea (yā), *adv.* **1,** yes; indeed; **2,** truly; **3,** not only this, but more:—*n.* an affirmative vote; also, an affirmative voter.

year (yēr), *n.* **1,** the length of time required by the earth to make one complete revolution around the sun, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds, called *astronomical year;* in common use, a period of twelve months, consisting of 365 days, or, in the case of leap year, 366 days, now reckoned as beginning January 1 and ending with December 31: called *calendar, civil,* or *legal year;* **2,** the time required by a planet to make one complete revolution around the sun; as, the *year* of Mars or of Saturn; **4,** usually in *pl.*, age; time of life; as, well stricken in *years.*

year-book (yēr'bo͝ok") ing facts about the current year, such as its seasons, dates, etc.; **2,** a book either published or revised annually.

year-ling (yēr'ling), *n.* an animal between one and two years old:—*adj.* one year old; of a year's duration.

year-ly (yēr'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a year; as, *yearly* rent; **2,** lasting, or accomplished in, a year; **3,** happening or coming once a year:—*adv.* once a year.

yearn (yûrn), *v.i.* to be filled with longing, compassion, or tenderness.

yeast (yēst), *n.* **1,** a fungus consisting of minute cells, causing fermentation in sugar solutions and starchy substances: used in making beer, bread, etc.; **2,** froth.

yeast-y (yēs'tĭ), *adj.* **1,** tending to ferment or rise; **2,** light; **3,** frothy.

yegg-man (yĕg'măn), *n.* [*pl.* yeggmen (-mĕn)], *Slang*, a criminal; esp., a burglar: also called *yegg.*

yell (yĕl), *n.* **1,** a loud cry, as of pain, rage, or terror; a shriek; **2,** a characteristic shout, as used in warfare or by a group of persons; as, a college *yell:*—*v.t.* to shout or utter noisily:—*v.i.* to utter a sharp cry.

yel-low (yĕl'ō), *adj.* **1,** of the color of gold, butter, etc.; **2,** *Slang*, cowardly or dishonorable; as, a *yellow* streak; **3,** *Colloq.*, sensational: said of some newspapers:—*n.* **1,** an elementary color, between orange and green in the spectrum; **2,** any dye or paint that gives this color; **3,** the yolk of an egg:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or become, yellow.—*adj.* **yel'low-ish.**—*n.* **yel'low-ness.**

yel-low-bird (yĕl'ō-bûrd'), *n.* **1,** the American goldfinch; **2,** the yellow warbler; **3,** in England, the golden oriole.

yel-low fe-ver a dangerous, infectious fever of the tropics, marked by a yellow skin, vomiting, etc., and carried to man by the bite of certain species of mosquito; yellow jack.

yel-low-ham-mer (yĕl'ō-hăm"ẽr), *n.* **1,** in the U. S., the flicker; **2,** an Old World finch, the male of which has bright yellow markings.

yel-low jack **1,** yellow fever; **2,** the quarantine flag; **3,** a West Indian golden and silvery food fish.

yel-low jack-et an American wasp, having a black abdomen marked with yellow.

yelp (yĕlp), *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark, as a dog when hurt:—*n.* a sharp, quick bark, as of a dog.—*n.* **yelp'er.**—*n.* **yelp'ing.**

yen (yĕn), *n.* the Japanese unit of coinage, worth, at par, about 50 cents.

yeo-man (yō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* yeomen (-mĕn)], **1,** formerly, a retainer of a member of the English nobility; **2,** in England, a commoner; a small landowner; **3,** in the U. S. navy, a petty officer who does clerical work.—*adj.* and *adv.* **yeo'man-ly.**—*n.* **yeo'man-ry.**

yes (yĕs), *adv.* aye; yea; it is so: opp. of *no.*

yes-ter (yĕs'tẽr), *adj.* pertaining to a period of time just past: usually in compounds; as, *yesteryear.*

yes-ter-day (yĕs'tẽr-dā), *n.* **1,** the day just past; **2,** hence, a recent day:—*adv.* on the day before today.—*adv.* and *n.* **yes'ter-night".**

yet (yĕt), *adv.* **1,** up until now; as, he has not come *yet;* **2,** still: in relation to time; as, I have your present *yet;* **3,** in addition; besides; still; as, more important *yet;* **4,** finally; **5,** even though this is so; as, *yet* I cannot undertake it:—*conj.* **1,** nevertheless; however; **2,** although; though.

yew (yo͞o), *n.* **1,** a large, cone-bearing, evergreen tree of the Old World, with dark green foliage; also, the fine-grained wood of this tree, formerly used for making bows; **2,** a small evergreen tree of Pacific North America; **3,** a dwarf evergreen shrub of the eastern U. S., often called *ground hemlock.*

Yid-dish (yĭd'ĭsh), *n.* a kind of mixed German and Hebrew language spoken by Jews and written or printed in Hebrew characters.

yield (yēld), *v.t.* **1,** to produce; as, the land *yields* wheat; **2,** to concede; as, I *yield* the point; **3,** to surrender; **4,** to afford; as, to *yield* space; **5,** to give as return for labor, money invested, etc.:—*v.i.* **1,** to assent; comply; **2,** to give way; submit; **3,** to give a return; produce:—*n.* the return for labor expended or for capital invested.—*n.* **yield'er.**

yo-del (yō'dl), *v.i.* and *v.t.* to sing or call with sudden changes in the voice by raising it from chest tones to falsetto:—*n.* a call or song so executed: a form of music common among Swiss shepherds. Also, **yo'dle.**—*n.* **yo'del-er; yo'dler.**

yo-ga (yō'gȧ), *n.* a mystical Hindu philosophy, enjoining ascetic meditation.

yo-gi (yō'gē), *n.* [*pl.* yogis (-gēz)], one who follows the yoga; an ascetic. Also, **yo'gin** (yō'gĕn).—*n.* **yo'gism.**

yo-icks (yō'ĭks; yoiks), a cry to the hounds in fox hunting.

yoke (yōk), *n.* **1**, a wooden frame to couple draft animals, as oxen, together for work; **2**, a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a bucket, or the like, hanging from each end; **3**, a band or piece of cloth cut to fit the shoulders or hips, to support a gathered or plaited part, as of a skirt; **4**, that which binds or connects; a bond or tie; **5**, hence, bondage; **6**, two animals coupled together; as, a *yoke* of oxen:—*v.t.* **1**, to put a yoke on; as, to *yoke* oxen; **2**, to tie together; couple; **3**, to enslave or confine.

yoke-fel-low (yōk'fĕl"ō), *n.* **1**, a person bound to another by some tie; **2**, an associate in work.

yo-kel (yō'kl), *n.* a plowboy; rustic; country fellow.

yolk (yōk; yōlk), *n.* **1**, the yellow part of an egg; **2**, an oily secretion found in sheep's wool. Also, *Rare*, **yelk.**—*adj.* **yolk'y.**

yon (yŏn), *adj.* and *adv. Poetic*, yonder:—*pron. Rare*, that; those: used of persons or things at a distance, yet within view.

yon-der (yŏn'dẽr), *adj.* situated at a distance, but still visible:—*adv.* at that place; there.

yore (yōr), *n.* old time; long ago: used only in *of yore.*

you (yōō), *pron.* of the second person (used as *sing.* or *pl.* but always taking a plural verb), [*nom.* you, *poss.* your (yōōr), yours (yōōrz), *obj.* you], **1**, the person or persons addressed; **2**, one; anyone; a person; people: used as an indefinite pronoun.

young (yŭng), *adj.* **1**, being in the early part of life or growth; **2**, inexperienced; **3**, vigorous in body or mind; **4**, pertaining to youth; **5**, of youthful appearance.—*n.* the offspring of animals.—*adj.* **young'ish.**

young-ling (yŭng'lĭng), *n.* a person in early years; also, a young animal or plant:—*adj.* young; immature.

young-ster (yŭng'stẽr), *n.* **1**, a person in early years; a child or youth; lad; **2**, *Slang*, a subaltern recently assigned to a regiment or other organization.

your (yōōr), *poss. adj.* belonging to you: possessive case of the personal pronoun *you:* used before the noun; as, *your* coat.

yours (yōōrz), a possessive form of the personal pronoun *you*, used alone: **1**, as *adj.*, in the predicate; as, whose hat is it? it is *yours;* **2**, as *pron.;* as, which hat have you? I have *yours.*

your-self (yōōr-sĕlf'), *pron.* [*pl.* yourselves (-sĕlvz')], you in your own person: used as a reflexive and as an emphatic form of *you.*

youth (yōōth), *n.* **1**, the state or quality of being young; **2**, a young person, esp. a young man; **3**, young people; **4**, the part of life between childhood and maturity.—*adj.* **youth'ful.**—*adv.* **youth'ful-ly.**—*n.* **youth'ful-ness.**

YUCCA ($\frac{1}{70}$)

yowl (youl), *n.* a howl; a long, wailing cry, as of a cat:—*v.t.* to howl or yell.

yuc-ca (yŭk'ȧ), *n.* a plant of the lily family, having long, pointed leaves, and bearing white blossoms.

yule (yōōl), *n.* Christmas or Christmas time; also, the Christmas feast: **yule log**, a huge log for the Christmas fire.

yule-tide (yōōl'tīd"), *n.* Christmas time; the holiday season.

Z

za-ny (zā'nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* zanies (-nĭz)], **1**, a clown; buffoon; **2**, a stupid person.

zeal (zēl), *n.* ardor in a cause, or in promoting some end; great earnestness.

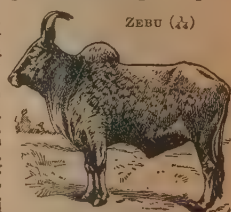
zeal-ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* an enthusiast; a fanatic; one who is zealous.—*n.* **zeal'ot-ry.**

zeal-ous (zĕl'ŭs), *adj.* eager in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.—*adv.* **zeal'ous-ly.**—*n.* **zeal'ous-ness.**

ZEBRA ($\frac{1}{50}$)

ze-bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* any of several African wild animals of the horse family, esp. one with dark stripes on a white or tawny body.

ze-bu (zē'bū), *n.* the Indian ox or cow, with long ears, and a large hump on the shoulders.



ZEBU ($\frac{1}{44}$)

zed (zĕd), *n.* the English name for Z, the last letter of the alphabet.

zem-stvo (zĕmst'fō), *n.* [*pl.* zemstvos (-fōz)], a local Russian elective body, administering local affairs, such as roads, schools, and charity.

ze-nith (zē'nĭth; *Br.* zĕn'ĭth), *n.* **1**, the point in the heavens directly overhead: opp. of *nadir;* **2**, the greatest height; summit.

zeph-yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* **1**, a gentle west wind; **2**, a kind of soft woolen yarn.

Zep-pe-lin (zĕp′ē-lĭn; *Ger.* tsĕp′ē-lēn′), *n.* a large, cigar-shaped, dirigible balloon, able to fly long distances.

ze-ro (zē′rō), *n.* [*pl.* zeros; zeroes (-rōz)], **1**, a cipher; **2**, nothing; **3**, the point on a scale from which reckoning begins, as on a thermometer; **4**, the lowest point.

zest (zĕst), *n.* **1**, spicy flavor; relish; **2**, keen enjoyment; eager enthusiasm.

zig-zag (zĭg′zăg″), *n.* **1**, one of a number of short, sharp angles or turns in a course; **2**, something with quick turns, as a path:—*adj.* having short, sharp turns:—*adv.* crookedly; with sharp turns:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to move, form, or be in zigzags.

zinc (zĭngk), *n.* an important, bluish white metal, which can stand exposure to air and moisture:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* zincked or zinced (zĭngkt), *p.pr.* zinck′ing or zinc′ing], to coat or cover with zinc.—*adj.* **zinck′y; zink′y; zinc′y.**—*adj.* **zinc′ous.**

zin-ni-a (zĭn′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* any of several plants, often cultivated, bearing bright-colored, asterlike flowers.

Zi-on (zī′ŏn), *n.* **1**, a hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of King David and his successors and the seat of the temple; **2**, the chosen people; the Jewish race; **3**, the Church of God; **4**, the new Jerusalem, or heaven. Also, **Si′on.**

Zi-on-ism (zī′ŏn-ĭzm), *n.* a plan for, or belief in, the return of the Jews as a nation to Palestine.—*n.* **Zi′on-ist.**

zir-con (zûr′kŏn), *n.* zirconium silicate, an important ore of zirconium.

zir-co-ni-um (zĕr-kō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* a lustrous, blackish gray metallic element found widely distributed in nature: useful in various alloys, and in compounds for resisting heat and acids.

zith-er (zĭth′ẽr), *n.* a modern musical instrument of the lyre class, with about 36 strings over a shallow sounding box: played with a plectrum. Also, **zith′ern.**

zlo-ty (zlō′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* zlotys (-tĭz)], the monetary unit of Poland, equivalent to 11.22 cents by a decree of 1927.

zo-di-ac (zō′dĭ-ăk), *n.* **1**, a belt of twelve constellations, extending eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic, containing the paths of the moon, planets, and most of the asteroids, and divided into twelve equal parts, called *signs;* **2**, a figure or diagram of the heavens, showing the relation of the parts of the zodiac to the sun and the earth: **signs of the zodiac,** the twelve divisions of the zodiac, each with a specific name, as Leo, the Lion, and each represented by a symbolic design.

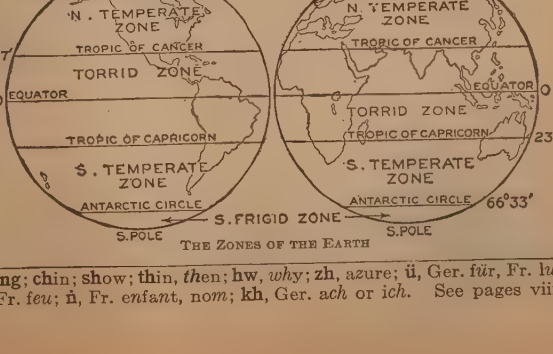
A Representation of the Signs of the Zodiac

[The figures 1, 2, etc., represent the months (January, February, etc.) during which the sun enters the respective signs. As commonly numbered, Aries (3) is the first sign of the zodiac, Taurus (4) the second, etc.]

1, Aquarius, *Water Bearer;* 2, Pisces, *Fishes;* 3, Aries, *Ram;* 4, Taurus, *Bull;* 5, Gemini, *Twins;* 6, Cancer, *Crab;* 7, Leo, *Lion;* 8, Virgo, *Virgin;* 9, Libra, *Balance;* 10, Scorpio, *Scorpion;* 11, Sagittarius, *Archer;* 12, Capricornus, *Goat.*

zo-di-a-cal (zō-dī′ȧ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within or along, the zodiac; as, the *zodiacal* constellations.

zone (zōn), *n.* **1**, any encircling belt, band, stripe, or path; as, a *zone* of color; **2**, any of the five sections into which the earth's surface is divided by imaginary lines on the parallels of latitude at 23° 27′ and 66° 33′ north and south of the equator: called *torrid zone* (about the equator), *frigid zones* (about the poles), and *temperate zones* (lying between); **3**, in the U. S. parcel-post system,



The Zones of the Earth

an area including all post offices between two specified radial distances from a given mailing point: used in determining postal rates for parcels; as, points in the third *zone* lie between 150 and 300 miles from the mailing point; **4**, an area or region distinct because of its use, its natural characteristics, or the like; as, a safety *zone;* a cotton *zone;* **5**, in mathematics, the part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes:—*v.t.* to divide into areas, or zones.—*adj.* **zon'al.**—*p.adj.* **zoned** (zōnd).

ZONE OF A SPHERE

zoo (zōō), *n. Colloq.*, a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition; a zoölogical garden.

zo-ög-ra-phy (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* zoögraphies (-fĭz)], the technical description of animals, their habits, etc.—*adj.* **zo"ö-graph'ic; zo"ö-graph'i-cal.**

zo-ö-log-i-cal (zō"ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to zoölogy, or the science of animal life.—*adv.* **zo"ö-log'i-cal-ly.**

zo-öl-o-gy (zō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* zoölogies (-jĭz)], the branch of biology dealing with animal life; also, a textbook on this subject.—*n.* **zo-öl'o-gist.**

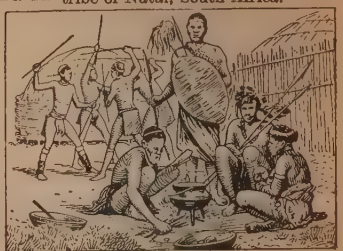
zoom (zōōm), *n.* in aëronautics, the maneuver executed when a pilot turns his airplane suddenly upward, utilizing its speed in climbing for a time at a steeper angle than can be maintained:—*v.i.* to execute such a maneuver.

Zo-ro-as-tri-an (zō"rō-ăs'trĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the ancient Persian religion, or to his doctrines:—*n.* a follower of Zoroaster.—*n.* **Zo"ro-as'tri-an-ism.**

Zou-ave (zōō-ăv'), *n.* **1**, in the French army until 1914, an infantryman wearing a brightly colored uniform similar to that worn in Algeria; **2**, one of a body of soldiers in the American Civil War, which adopted a similar dress and drill.

zounds (zoundz), *interj. Archaic*, an oath expressing anger or wonder.

Zu-lu (zōō'lōō), *n.* one of a warlike native tribe of Natal, South Africa.



ZULUS

zwie-back (zwē'băk"; *Ger.* tsvē'-), *n.* a kind of biscuit or roll first baked in a loaf and then sliced and browned.

zyme (zīm), *n.* **1**, that which causes fermentation; **2**, a virus or ferment supposed to be the cause of diseases that result from the multiplication of disease germs in the body.—*adj.* **zym'ic** (zĭm'ĭk; zīm'ĭk).

zy-mol-o-gy (zī-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* zymologies (-jĭz)], the science or study of fermentation.—*n.* **zy-mol'o-gist.**

zy-mo-sis (zī-mō'sĭs), *n.* **1**, a fermentation; **2**, any contagious or infectious disease.

zy-mot-ic (zī-mŏt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation; **2**, working through the body like a ferment: said of an infectious or contagious disease, such as smallpox.

zy-thum (zī'thŭm), *n.* a malt beer made by the ancient Egyptians.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND STANDARDS

THE METRIC SYSTEM

MEASURES OF LENGTH AND SURFACE

Length

Metric Denominations and Values		*Equivalents*
1 myriameter	10,000 meters	6.2137 miles
1 kilometer	1,000 meters	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches
1 hectometer	100 meters	328 feet 1 inch
1 decameter	10 meters	393.7 inches
1 meter	1 meter	39.37 inches
1 decimeter	1/10 meter	3.937 inches
1 centimeter	1/100 meter	0.3937 inch
1 millimeter	1/1,000 meter	0.0394 inch
1 micron	1/1,000,000 meter	1/1,000 millimeter
1 millimicron	1/1,000,000,000 meter	1/1,000 micron
1 Angström unit	$1/10^{10}$ meter	1/10,000 micron

Surface

1 square kilometer	1,000,000 square meters	0.3861 square mile
1 hectare	10,000 square meters	2.471 acres: equivalent to a square 328′ 1″ on a side
1 are	100 square meters	119.6 square yards
1 centare	1 square meter	1,550 square inches
1 square decimeter	0.01 square meter	15.50 square inches
1 square centimeter	0.0001 square meter	0.155 square inch
1 square millimeter	0.000001 square meter	0.00155 square inch

MEASURES OF CAPACITY AND VOLUME

Metric Denominations and Values		*Cu. In.*	*Equivalents* *Dry Measure*	*Liquid Measure*
1 kiloliter[1]	1,000 liters	61025.0	1.308 cubic yards	264.18 gallons
1 hectoliter	100 liters	6102.50	2.8378 bushels	26.418 gallons
1 decaliter	10 liters	610.250	1.1351 pecks	2.6418 gallons
1 liter	1 liter	61.0250	0.9081 quart	1.0567 quarts
1 deciliter	1/10 liter	6.10250	0.18162 pint	0.8454 gill
1 centiliter	1/100 liter	0.610250	0.6102 cubic inch	0.3381 fluid ounce
1 milliliter	1/1,000 liter	0.0610250	0.0610 cubic inch	0.2705 fluid dram

[1] 1 kiloliter = 61,025 cubic inches; 1 cubic meter = 61,023.38 cubic inches, or 1.000027 kiloliters. By definition, 1 stere = 1 cubic meter; 1 hectostere = 100 cubic meters.

MEASURES OF MASS (WEIGHTS)

Metric Denominations and Values		*Equivalent Quantity of Water*	*Avoirdupois Weight*	*Troy Weight*
1 tonne (metric ton)	1,000,000 grams	1 cubic meter (nearly)	1.102311 short tons	
1 quintal	100,000 grams	1 hectoliter	220.46 pounds	
1 myriagram	10,000 grams	10 liters	22.046 pounds	
1 kilogram	1,000 grams	1 liter	2.2046 pounds	2.6792 pounds
1 hectogram	100 grams	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces	3.2151 ounces
1 decagram	10 grams	1 milliliter	0.3527 ounce	0.3215 ounce
1 gram	1 gram	1 cubic centimeter	0.0353 ounce	0.0322 ounce
1 decigram	1/10 gram	1/10 cubic centimeter		1.5432 grains
1 centigram	1/100 gram	10 cubic millimeters		0.1543 grain
1 milligram	1/1,000 gram	1 cubic millimeter		0.0154 grain

METRIC EQUIVALENTS OF DOMESTIC MEASURES

Length

1 inch	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	0.3048 meter
1 yard	0.9144 meter
1 rod	5.029 meters
1 mile	1,609.35 meters

Surface

1 square inch	6.452 square centimeters
1 square foot	0.0929 square meter
1 square yard	0.8361 square meter
1 square rod	25.293 square meters
1 acre	4046.87 square meters
1 acre	40.469 ares
1 square mile	259.000 hectares

Capacity

1 cubic inch	16.387 cubic centimeters
1 cubic inch	0.0164 liter, cubic decimeter
1 cubic foot	28.316 liters, 28.317 cubic decimeters
1 cubic yard	764.539 liters, 764.559 cubic decimeters
1 cord	3.625 steres
1 quart, dry measure	1.1012 liters
1 peck (U. S.)	8.8096 liters
1 bushel (U. S.)	35.24 liters
1 fluid dram	3.70 cubic centimeters
1 fluid ounce	29.57 cubic centimeters
1 fluid ounce	0.0296 liter
1 gill	0.1183 liter
1 quart, liquid measure	0.9463 liter
1 gallon (231 cubic inches)	3.785 liters

English Measures (used also in Canada)

1 British quart	1.2009 U. S. liquid quarts
1 British quart	1.0320 U. S. dry quarts
1 U. S. dry quart	0.9690 British quart
1 U. S. liquid quart	0.8327 British quart

Weights

1 grain[1]	64.80 milligrams
1 ounce, avoirdupois	28.3495 grams
1 ounce, troy	31.103 grams
1 pound, avoirdupois	0.45359 kilogram
1 pound, troy	0.3732 kilogram
1 short ton (2,000 pounds)	907.2 kilograms
1 short ton (2,000 pounds)	0.9072 metric ton
1 long ton (2,240 pounds)	1.016 metric tons

[1] The troy, avoirdupois, and apothecaries' grain are the same.

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM

Length

The denominations in practical use are the millimeter (mm.), centimeter (cm.), meter (m.), and kilometer (km.).

10 millimeters	1 centimeter
10 centimeters	1 decimeter
10 decimeters	1 meter
1,000 meters	1 kilometer

Weight

The denominations in use are the milligram (mg.), gram (g.), kilogram (kg.), and the metric ton.

1,000 milligrams	1 gram
1,000 grams	1 kilogram
1,000 kilograms	1 metric ton

Capacity

The denominations in use are cubic centimeter (c.c.) and liter (l.).

1,000 cubic centimeters	1 liter
100 liters	1 hectoliter

Relation of capacity and weight to length: a cubic decimeter is, approximately, a liter, and a liter of water weighs one kilogram.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS

A meter (39.37 inches) is about a yard.

A kilogram (2.2 pounds) is about two pounds.

A liter (0.91 dry qt. and 1.06 liquid qts.) is about a quart.

A centimeter (0.39 inch) is about one half inch.

A metric ton (2,204.6 pounds) is about a long ton.

A kilometer (0.62 mile, or 3,280 feet) is about $\frac{5}{8}$ mile.

A cubic centimeter is about a thimbleful.

A nickel weighs about five grams.

For postal purposes fifteen grams are considered the equivalent of one half ounce avoirdupois. At the mint a half dollar is considered to weigh 12.5 grams.

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Long Measure

12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard
5½ yards	1 rod or pole
40 rods	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 statute mile (1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet)
3 miles	1 league

Mariners' Measure

6 feet	1 fathom
100 fathoms	1 cable length, or about 1/10 nautical mile
5,280 feet	1 statute mile
6,080.20 feet	1 nautical mile

Surveyors' Measure

1 link	7.92 inches
100 links	1 chain
1 chain	22 yards
10 square chains	1 acre

Square Measure

144 square inches	1 square foot
9 square feet	1 square yard
30¼ square yards	1 square rod
40 square rods	1 rood
4 roods, 160 square rods	1 acre

[An acre contains 43,560 square feet, equivalent to a square approximately 208′ 8½″ on a side.]

640 acres	1 square mile
100 square feet	1 square: used in roofing, etc.

Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	1 cubic yard
24¾ cubic feet	1 perch

Wood Measure

24¾ cubic feet	1 perch
16 cubic feet	1 cord foot
8 cord feet, or 128 cubic feet.	1 cord, a pile of wood 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high.

Dry Measure

2 pints	1 quart
8 quarts	1 peck
4 pecks	1 bushel
1 quart, dry measure	67.2 cubic inches
1 bushel, level	2,150.42 cubic inches

Liquid Measure

4 gills	1 pint
2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
31½ gallons	1 barrel
2 barrels	1 hogshead
1 gallon	231 cubic inches. [This is the unit of liquid measure; a gallon of water weighs 8⅓ pounds.]

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure

60 minims	1 fluid dram
8 fluid drams	1 fluid ounce
16 fluid ounces	1 pint
8 pints	1 gallon

Apothecaries' Weight

20 grains	1 scruple
3 scruples	1 dram
8 drams	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound

Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams	1 ounce
16 ounces	1 pound (7,000 grains)
25 pounds	1 quarter
4 quarters, or 100 pounds	1 short hundredweight
112 pounds	1 long hundredweight
20 hundredweight	1 ton
2,000 pounds	1 short ton
2,240 pounds	1 long ton

Troy Weight

24 grains	1 pennyweight
20 pennyweights	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound
3⅛ grains	1 carat

[The metric carat, 200 milligrams, is now generally used by jewelers.]

Angular Measure

60 seconds (″)	1 minute (′)
60 minutes	1 degree (°)
90 degrees	1 right angle or quadrant
360 degrees	1 circle or circumference
1 radian	57.296° —

Time Measure

60 seconds	1 minute
60 minutes	1 hour
24 hours	1 day
7 days	1 week
28 to 31 solar days	1 month
365 solar days	1 common year
366 solar days	1 leap year

[1 tropical year = 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds; 1 Julian year = 365¼ days.]

FOREIGN CURRENCY

Values in United States currency of the legal standard coins of foreign countries

Country	Legal Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in Terms of U. S. Money
Argentine Rep.	Gold[1]	Peso	$0.9648
Austria	Gold	Schilling	.1407
Belgium[12]	Gold	Belga[2]	.1390
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano[3]	.3650
Brazil	Gold[4]	Milreis	.5462
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665
Br. Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.0000
Bulgaria	Gold	Lev [*pl.* leva]	.0072
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.0000
Chile	Gold	Peso	.1217
China	Silver	Tael[5]. Haikwan	.6892
		Tael[5]. Shanghai	.6187
		Dollar[6]. Yuan	.4389
		Dollar[6]. Hongkong	.4455
		Dollar[6]. British Mexican	.4488
Colombia	Gold[7]	Peso	.9733
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon[8]	.4653
Cuba	Gold	Peso	1.0000
Czechoslovakia	Gold	Krone[9]	.2026
Denmark	Gold	Krone [*pl.* kroner]	.2680
DominicanRep	Gold	Dollar[10]	1.0000
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.2000
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)[11]	4.9431
Estonia	Gold	Kroon	.2680
Finland	Gold	Markka	.0252
France[12]	Gold	Franc	.0392
Germany	Gold	Reichsmark	.2382
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665
Greece[12]	Gold	Drachma	.0130
Guatemala	Gold	Quetzal	1.0000
Haiti	Gold[13]	Gourde	$0.2000
Honduras	Gold	Lempira	.5000
Hungary	Gold	Pengö	.1749
India (British)[14]	Gold	Rupee	.3650
Indo-China	Silver	Piaster	.4462
Italy[12]	Gold	Lira [*pl.* lire]	.0526
Japan	Gold	Yen [*pl.* yen]	.4985
Latvia	Gold	Lat	.1930
Liberia	Gold[15]	Dollar	1.0000
Lithuania	Gold[16]	Litas	.1000
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.4985
Netherlands	Gold	Guilder (florin)	.4020
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.0000
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba	1.0000
Norway	Gold	Krone [*pl.* kroner]	.2680
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.0000
Paraguay	Gold[17]	Peso (Argentine)	.9648
Persia	Silver[18]	Kran	.0761
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.8665
Philippine Isl.	Gold	Peso	.5000
Poland	Gold	Zloty	.1122
Portugal	Gold[19]	Escudo	1.0805
Rumania	Gold	Leu [*pl.* lei]	.0060
Russia (Soviet Rep.)	Gold	Chervonetz[20]	5.1460
Salvador	Gold	Colon	.5000
Siam	Gold	Baht (tical)	.4424
Spain	Gold	Peseta[21]	.1930
Straits Settlements	Gold	Dollar	.5678
Sweden	Gold	Krona [*pl.* kronor]	.2680
Switzerland[12]	Gold	Franc	.1930
Turkey	Gold	Piaster[22]	.0440
Uruguay	Gold[19]	Peso	1.0342
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.1930
Yugoslavia	Gold	Dinar	.1930

[1] Currency, paper, normally convertible at 44 per cent of face value: now inconvertible.—[2] 1 belga equals 5 paper francs.—[3] 13½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.—[4] Currency, government paper.—[5] The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael; the values of other taels are based on that of the Haikwan tael.—[6] The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese Republic; it is equivalent to .637— of the Haikwan tael. Mexican silver pesos issued under Mexican decree of Nov. 13, 1918, are of silver content approximately 41% less than the dollar here quoted; and those issued under decree of Oct. 27, 1919, contain about 51% less silver.—[7] Currency, silver and government paper.—[8] By law, 4 colons (in currency other than gold) = $1 U. S.—[9] The Austrian crown (krone) is the basis of circulation: no monetary system adopted.—[10] U. S. money is principal circulating medium.—[11] The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.—[12] Originally member Latin Union.—[13] Currency, national bank notes redeemable on demand in American dollars.—[14] The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender in India at 10 rupees per sovereign; actual exchange rates approximate 18 pence (36½ cents) to the rupee.—[15] Currency, depreciated silver token coins. Customs duties are collected in gold.—[16] Currency, notes of the bank of Lithuania: now inconvertible.—[17] Currency, depreciated Paraguayan paper currency.—[18] Currency, silver circulating above its metallic value. Gold coin is a commodity only, normally worth double the silver.—[19] Currency, inconvertible paper.—[20] The pre-war unit was the ruble, worth $0.5146.—[21] Valuation is for gold peseta; currency is notes of the bank of Spain.—[22] 100 piasters equal to the Turkish pound.

WORD FORMATION

Prefixes and Suffixes, and Latin and Greek Combining Forms and Stems

A simple abbreviation, as Eng., Lat., etc., indicates that the form occurs in, or is immediately derived from, English, Latin, etc. The symbol +, as +Fr., indicates that the form has suffered some little change in coming into English through the language so marked, from an already named earlier source.

The prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms are listed in the form in which they appear in modern English. The stems of the Greek and Latin words show various changes in spelling when they appear in English words, especially those of Latin words which have come into English through the French (as in Latin *brevi-s* 'short,' *cognitu-s* 'known,' appearing in English as *abridge*, *acquaint*). Words derived *directly* from the Greek or Latin show fewer changes; but *c*, *ch*, and *y* in English words from the Greek usually stand for Greek *k*, *kh*, and *u* (as in *c*ardiac, *ch*orus, p*y*re), and English *e* may stand for Greek *oi* or Latin *æ* or *œ* (as in *e*conomic, celestial, *e*qual).

Prefixes, Suffixes, and Combining Forms

[1]a-, *prefix*, **1,** [Eng.]: **a,** up (*arise*); **b,** of (*akin*); **c,** [a form of [1]*an-* used before a consonant], in, on, into, to, at (*afire*, *ashore*); **2,** [a form of *ab-*], from (*avert*).

[2]a-, [Gk.], *prefix*, [*an-* before vowels (*anarchy*)], without, not (*apathy*, *amorphous*).

-a, [Lat.], *suffix*, forming the plural of Latin neuter nouns in *-um* (*data*, *memoranda*).

ab-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [*abs-* before *c* and *t* (*abstain*); *a-* before *p* and *v* (*avert*)], **1,** from, away (*abduct*); **2,** used intensively (*absorb*).

-able, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, [with some stems, *-ible* (*possible*, *terrible*, *visible*), or *-ble* (*noble*)], meaning: **1,** able to (*durable*, *delectable*); **2,** capable of being (*readable*); **3,** fit to be (*laudable*, *detestable*); **4,** inclined to; characterized by (*peaceable*, *seasonable*). Akin to **habēre.**

ac-, *prefix*, a form of *ad-* used before *c* and *q* (*accede*, *acquire*).

-ac, [Gk.], *adj. suffix*, like or affected by, having (*elegiac*, *ammoniac*); pertaining to (*pericardiac*): the adjectives often being used as nouns (*maniac*, *hypochondriac*).

-aceous, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, belonging or pertaining to, or like (*herbaceous*): in botany, belonging to a (given) family (*liliaceous*).

-acious, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, abounding in or inclined to (*mendacious*, *fallacious*, *audacious*, *pugnacious*).

-acy, [Lat.], *n. suffix*, meaning quality, state, or office (*accuracy*, *magistracy*).

ad-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [remaining unchanged before a following vowel and *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, or *v* (*adequate*, *adduce*, *adhere*, *adjective*, *admire*, *advent*), or changed according to the initial sound of the word to which it is prefixed (*abbreviate*, *accede*, *affect*, *aggregate*, *allusion*, *annotate*, *apply*, *acquiesce*, *arrogate*, *associate*, *ascend*, *aspire*, *astringent*, *attract*)], meaning to, toward, in addition to, etc.; sometimes merely intensifying the meaning of the word to which it is attached.

-ad, [Gk.], *n. suffix*, forming: **1,** collective numerals (*triad*); **2,** names of poems (*Iliad*, *Dunciad*); **3,** patronymics or names of family groups with a common designation (*dryad*); **4,** names of some family plant groups; **5,** [see *-ade*], forms shortened from the suffix *-ade* (*ballad*, *salad*).

-ade, [Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix*, denoting: **1,** something done (*escapade*); **2,** something going on or taking place (*parade*); **3,** something made or created (*lemonade*, *masquerade*); **4,** [see *-ad*], a group formed of similar units (*decade*).

af-, ag-, *prefixes*, forms of *ad-* used before *f* and *g* (*affiliate*, *aggregate*).

-age, [Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix*, denoting: **1,** a collection, sum, etc. (*foliage*, *mileage*); **2,** the act or process (*passage*, *massage*); **3,** fees for or cost of (*cartage*, *postage*); **4,** condition or rank (*bondage*, *peerage*).

al-, *prefix*, a form of *ad-* used before *l* (*alleviate*).

-al, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, like or pertaining to (*fatal*, *natural*):—*n. suffix*, that which is like or pertaining to (*recital*, *withdrawal*).

ambi-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [in certain combinations *am-* (*amputate*), *amb-* (*ambient*)], around, about, on both sides (*ambidextrous*).

amphi-, [Gk.], *prefix*, on both sides, around (*amphibious*, *amphitheater*).

[1]an-, *prefix*, **1,** [Eng.], on, in (*anon*): also, **a-** (*ashore*); **2,** [Eng.], against (*answer*).

[2]an-, **1,** a form of [2]*a-* used before a vowel (*anarchy*); **2,** a form of *ana-* used before a vowel (*anode*); **3,** a form of *ad-* used before *n* (*annotate*).

-an, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, like or pertaining to (*American*): the adjectives often becoming nouns denoting a member of a zoölogical group (*crustacean*), a person of a given characteristic (*utilitarian*) or nationality (*Roman*), or a language (*Italian*). Also, **-ane** (*mundane*).

ana-, [Gk.], *prefix,* [before a vowel, *an-* (*anode*)], up, back, anew, again (*anatomy, anabasis*).

-ana, [Lat.], *n.pl. suffix,* things pertaining to, sayings or anecdotes of or information upon (*America*na).

-ance, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* denoting action, process, quality, or state (*assistance, hindrance, brilliance*). Also, **-ancy** (*hesitancy*).

-ane, [a form of *-an*], *adj. suffix,* pertaining to (*mundane*): often used in differentiation from a similar form ending in *-an* (*urban, urbane; human, humane*).

-ant, [Lat.], *adj. suffix,* attached to Latin verb stems of the first conjugation with the force of the present participle (*regnant,* reigning; *defiant,* defying):—*n. suffix,* denoting the doer of the action indicated by the root (*claimant*).

ante-, [Lat.], *prefix,* [in certain combinations, *anti-* (*anticipate*), *an-* (*ancestor*)], before in time, place, or position (*antedate, anteroom*).

anti-, [Gk.], *prefix,* [before a vowel sometimes *ant-* (*antacid*)], against, preventive of, opposite of (*antislavery, antifat, anticlimax*).

apo-, [Gk.], *prefix,* [*aph-* before a rough breathing (*aphelion*), *ap-* before a vowel], **1,** from, off (*apostle*); **2,** used intensively (*apoplexy*); **3,** used as a negative (*apocalypse*).

ar-, *prefix,* a form of *ad-* used before *r* (*arrogate*).

-ar, [Lat.], *adj. suffix,* like or pertaining to (*familiar, similar, popular*):—*n. suffix,* **1,** a thing like or pertaining to (*altar, exemplar*); **2,** [Eng.: a form of -er], a doer or agent (*beggar, liar*).

arch-, [Gk.], *n.* chief (*archbishop*).

-ard, [Old High German +Fr.], denoting one with an excess of a quality: often of an adverse meaning (*drunkard, laggard*). Also, **-art** (*braggart*).

-arian, [Lat.], *adj.* and *n. suffix,* expressing: **1,** occupation (*veterinarian*); **2,** religious affiliation; habit of thought (*Unitarian*); **3,** age (*nonagenarian*).

-arium, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* denoting place where (*herbarium*).

-ary, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* forming names of persons, places, or things (*notary, library, dictionary*):—*adj. suffix,* pertaining to or characterized by (*literary, honorary*).

as-, at-, *prefixes,* forms of *ad-* used before *s, t* (*associate, attract*).

-ate, [Lat.], *suffix,* in adjectives from the Latin past participle (*ornate*): the adjectives often being used as nouns (*delegate, reprobate*):—*v. suffix,* forming verbs derived from Latin verbs (*nominate*):—*n. suffix,* denoting: **1,** function or station (*potentate, pontificate*); **2,** in chemistry, a salt from an acid ending in *-ic* (*nitrate*).

-atic, [Lat.], *adj. suffix,* pertaining to, characterized by (*lymphatic, erratic*): the adjectives often becoming nouns (*lunatic*).

-ation, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* indicating: **1,** act or process (*creation*); **2,** condition or state (*starvation, emaciation*); **3,** a thing that is formed or made (*plantation*). Also, **-sion; -tion; -ion.**

-ative, [Lat.], *adj. suffix,* pertaining to, characterized by (*formative, decorative*): the adjectives often becoming nouns (*nominative, relative*).

auto-, [Gk.], a prefix or combining form meaning self, oneself, itself (*autobiography*); also, by itself, independent or independently (*autocrat, automobile*).

be-, [Eng.], *prefix,* **1,** to cause to be, make: forming transitive verbs from adjectives and nouns (*befoul, befriend*); **2,** all around, all over, completely, thoroughly (*bespread, bedabble, bedeck*); **3,** to call: used to form transitive verbs from nouns (*bedevil*); **4,** to surround with, behave toward as, affect with: used to form transitive verbs from nouns (*becloud, bedew, bewitch*); **5,** off, away: used with privative force (*behead, bereave*); **6,** adding a tone of contempt or jocularity to a participial adjective (*bewigged*).

bi-, [Lat.], *prefix,* two, twice, doubly (*bilateral*); specif., **1,** lasting two or occurring every two specified intervals (*biennial*); **2,** (in this sense preferably *semi-,* to avoid ambiguity), coming or occurring twice (*biweekly*).

biblio-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning book (*bibliophile, bibliographer*).

-ble, *adj. suffix,* a form of *-able* or of *-ile* (*noble, voluble, humble*).

by-, [Eng.], *prefix,* secondary, out of the direct road (*bypath*).

cata-, [Gk.], *prefix,* [*cath-* before a rough breathing (*cathode*), *cat-* before vowels (*cation*)], **1,** down (*cataract*); **2,** under (*catacomb*); **3,** against (*catapult*). Also, **kata-.**

circum-, [Lat.], *prefix,* around, roundabout (*circumnavigate*).

cis-, [Lat.], *prefix,* on this side (*cis*alpine): opp. of *trans-* or *ultra-.*

-cle, [Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix,* used to form diminutives (*corpuscle,* particle).

co-, *prefix,* a form of *com-* used esp. before vowels, *w, h,* and *gn* (*coöperate, coworker, coheir, cognate*).

col-, *prefix,* a form of *com-* used before *l* (*collaborate*).

com-, [Lat.], *prefix,* [*com-* before *b, m, p,* and sometimes *f; col-* before *l; cor-* before *r; co-* before *h, w, gn,* or a vowel; *con-* before any consonant except *b, m, p, l, r, h, w, gn*], **1,** together (*compose*); **2,** with (*compete*); **3,** completely, fully: an intensive (*compel*).

con-, *prefix,* a form of *com-* used before any consonant except *v, m, p, l, r, h, w.*

contra-, [Lat.], *prefix,* against, opposite, opposite to, contrary, contrary to (*contradict, contradiction*).

cor-, a form of *com-* used before *r* (*correspond*).

counter-, [Lat.], *prefix,* used with nouns, verbs, adverbs, and participial adjectives, with the following senses: **1,** reciprocation (*counteract*); **2,** retaliation, opposition (*counterclaim*); **3,** oppositeness of direction, tendency, intent, or the like (*countermarch, counterclockwise, countermand*); **4,** correspondence, or a complementary thing, state, etc. (*counterpart, counterpoint, countersign*); **5,** a duplicate or substitute (*counterfeit, counterfoil*).

-cracy, [Gk.], *n. suffix,* a government or method of ruling (*autocracy, democracy*).

-crat, [Gk.], *n. suffix,* a ruler (*autocrat, democrat*).

-cy, [Lat. and Gk.], *n. suffix,* forming abstract nouns (*bankruptcy, captaincy*).

de-, [Lat.], *prefix*, **1,** down (*de*pend, *de*press); **2,** off, away (*de*tract, *de*sist, *de*port); **3,** entirely: used with intensive effect (*de*note, *de*clare, *de*claim); **4,** expressing reversal or negation (*de*capitate, *de*mobilize); **5,** [a form of *dis-*], away, etc. (*de*bar, *de*camp, *de*fer).

deca-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning ten (*deca*gon, *deca*thlon). Also, **dek-**.

deci-, *prefix*, tenth (*deci*mate); esp., in the metric system of weights and measures, the tenth part of a given unit (*deci*meter).

demi-, [Lat.], *prefix*, **1,** half (*demi*semiquaver); **2,** less or smaller than usual (*demi*-tasse); inferior (*demi*god).

di-, [Gk.], *prefix*, **1,** two, twofold, double (*di*graph, *di*pterous): used in chemistry to indicate two atoms, radicals, groups, or equivalents (*di*oxide); **2,** [a form of *dia-* used before a vowel], through (*di*optric); **3,** [Lat.: a form of *dis-*], away, etc. (*di*vert, *di*late, *di*rect).

dia-, [Gk.], *prefix*, [*di-* before a vowel (*di*optric)], **1,** through, across (*dia*meter, *dia*phanous); **2,** apart (*dia*lysis); **3,** thoroughly: used intensively (*dia*gnosis).

dis-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [also, in certain combinations, *di-* (*direct*), *dif-* (*differ*), *de-* (*de*camp)], expressing: **1,** removal, separation (*dis*tract, *dis*bar); **2,** negation (*dis*obliging); **3,** reversal: equivalent to *un-* or *not* (*dis*entangle); **4,** used intensively (*dis*annul).

-dom, [Eng.], *n. suffix*, used to form nouns expressing: **1,** rank, domain (duke*dom*); **2,** state or condition (martyr*dom*); **3,** a collection or group (official*dom*).

dys-, [Gk.], *prefix*, bad, difficult, or painful: opp. of *eu-* (*dys*pepsia).

e-, *prefix*, a form of ¹*ex-* used before *b, d, g, h, l, m, n, r, v.*

ec-, *prefix*, a form of ²*ex-* sometimes used before a consonant (*ec*centric, *ec*lectic).

-ed, [Eng.], *v. suffix*, ending of the past tense and past participle of regular verbs (trust*ed*): —*adj. suffix*, possessed of, having the characteristics of, etc.: added to nouns (a walled garden).

-ee, [Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix*, one who receives, or is affected by, an action (pay*ee*).

ef-, *prefix*, a form of ¹*ex-* used before *f* (*ef*fect).

-eer, [Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix*, [*-ier* in some words (financ*ier*)], denoting a person connected or concerned with (auction*eer*, engine*er*): sometimes suggesting contempt (sonnet*eer*, profit*eer*).

electro-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning, in English compounds, electricity (*electro*magnet, *electro*graph).

em-, *prefix*, a form of ¹*en-* or ²*en-* used before *b, m,* or *p* (*em*bank, *em*ploy).

¹en-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [*em-* before *b* (*em*brace), *m, p* (*em*peror)], **1,** in or into (*en*snare); **2,** on (*en*grave); **3,** to make, make into or like (*en*feeble); **4,** sometimes used intensively (*en*cumber).

²en-, [Gk.], *prefix*, [see ¹*en-*], in, on: most often in words of Greek derivation (*en*comium).

-en, [Eng.], *n. suffix*, used to form: **1,** certain plurals (ox*en*); **2,** diminutives (kitt*en*, maid*en*): —*v. suffix*, **1,** used to form the past participle of many irregular verbs (fall*en*, stricken); **2,** to make: added to nouns or adjectives (redd*en*, heighten): —*adj. suffix*, made of, composed of: added to nouns (wood*en*, gold*en*).

-ence, [Lat.], *n. suffix*, denoting, in general, act, quality, or state, or the thing produced (emergence, eminence). Also, **-ency** (corpulency).

endo-, [Gk.], *prefix*, within (*endo*gen).

-ent, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, attached to Latin verb stems of the second, third, and fourth conjugations with the force of the present participle (persistent): —*n. suffix*, denoting the doer of the action indicated by the root (superintendent).

epi-, [Gk.], *prefix*, [*ep-* before a vowel (*ep*ode), *eph-* before a rough breathing (*eph*emeral)], used with Greek stems, meaning upon, above, or over (*epi*dermis, *epi*glottis).

¹-er, [Eng.], *n. suffix*, denoting: **1,** one who occupies himself with, or one interested in, the idea of the word stem (astronom*er*, lawy*er*); **2,** an agent (lov*er*, mow*er*); **3,** an instrument (pok*er*); **4,** one living in (New Yorker). Also, sometimes, **-ar** (liar).

²-er, [Eng.], *suffix*, forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs (high*er*).

³-er, [Eng.], *suffix*, forming verbs: **1,** denoting repeated action (glimm*er*, wav*er*); **2,** imitating sounds (titt*er*, whisp*er*).

-ery, [Lat.], *n. suffix*, designating: **1,** place of business, storage, breeding, etc. (tann*ery*, hatch*ery*); **2,** qualities, conduct, practices, principles, etc. (snobb*ery*, rogu*ery*, trick*ery*); **3,** a class of goods (millin*ery*); **4,** art or employment (archer*y*); **5,** state, condition (drudg*ery*). Also, **-ry** (revel*ry*).

es-, *prefix*, a form of ¹*ex-* used in words of French origin (*es*cape).

-esce, [Lat.], *v. suffix*, showing action just begun (effer*vesce*, convale*sce*).

-escent, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, being or becoming (quies*cent*, effer*vescent*, coales*cent*): —*n. suffix*, **-escence** (rejuven*escence*).

-ess, [Gk.+Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix*, forming nouns of the feminine gender (prior*ess*).

-est, [Eng.], *adj. suffix*, forming the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs (warm*est*, soon*est*): —*v. suffix*, forming the archaic second person singular of the present and past tenses indicative (thou sing*est*).

-ette, [Fr.], *n. suffix*, in nouns borrowed from French since 17th century, forming: **1,** diminutives (statu*ette*); **2,** nouns originally diminutive, now not so regarded (etiq*uette*, coq*uette*); **3,** names of substances which are imitations (leather*ette*).

eu-, [Gk.], *prefix*, meaning well or good (*eu*logy, *eu*phony): opp. of *dys-*.

¹ex-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [*e-* before *b, d, g, h, l, m, n, r,* and *v; ef-* before *f; es-* in combining with French words], **1,** out (*ex*tract); **2,** from (*ex*clude); **3,** beyond (*ex*cessive); **4,** thoroughly: used intensively (*ex*asperate); **5,** formerly, but not now (*ex*-president).

²ex-, [Gk.], *prefix*, [sometimes *ec-* before consonants], used with Greek words and meaning out, from, away (*ex*odus, *ec*centric).

extra-, [Lat.], *prefix*, forming adjectives meaning beyond, outside of, besides (*extra*judicial, *extra*mural).

-fold, [Eng.], *suffix*, denoting multiplication, times (four*fold*).

for-, [Eng.], *prefix*, surviving in about a dozen common words, and meaning: **1,** off, apart (*for*get); **2,** prohibition (*for*fend, *for*bid); **3,** abstention or neglect (*for*bear, *for*sake); **4,** thoroughly (*for*lorn).

fore-, [Eng.], *prefix*, **1,** in front (*fore*runner); **2,** before or beforehand (*fore*tell); **3,** front part of (*fore*arm); **4,** near or at the front (*fore*lock).

-ful, [Eng.], *adj. suffix*, **1,** containing, characterized by (spite*ful*, grace*ful*); having the qualities of (master*ful*): added to nouns; **2,** extremely (dire*ful*): added to adjectives; **3,** able to, likely to (forget*ful*, wake*ful*): added to verbs:—*n. suffix*, an amount that would fill (hand*ful*, cup*ful*): added to nouns.

-fy, [Lat.+Fr.], *v. suffix*, to cause to be or form into (pacify, liquefy). Often, with connecting vowel, **-ify** (personify).

geo-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning earth (*geo*logy).

-gram, [Gk.], **1,** a suffix or combining form meaning a writing or something written (tele*gram*); **2,** in the metric system, a gram (kilo*gram*).

-graph, [Gk.], a suffix or combining form meaning something that writes or is written (tele*graph*, auto*graph*, seismo*graph*).

-graphy, [Gk.], a suffix or combining form meaning a writing or description: used in the names of sciences (geo*graphy*).

-head, *n. suffix*, used in a few nouns of condition or character formed from nouns or adjectives (god*head*). Also, **-hood** (child*hood*).

hecto-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning 100 (*hecto*gram, *hecto*liter).

helio-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning sun (*helio*centric).

hemi-, [Gk.], *prefix*, half (*hemi*sphere).

hepta-, [Gk.], a prefix or combining form meaning seven (*hepta*gon).

hetero-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning other, different (*hetero*dox): opp. of *homo-*.

hexa-, [Gk.], a prefix or combining form meaning six (*hexa*chord, *hexa*meter).

-hood, [Eng.], *n. suffix*, forming nouns from nouns and adjectives, meaning: **1,** state, quality, condition, or character (child*hood*, likeli*hood*); **2,** collective group or body (brother*hood*); **3,** example of (false*hood*). Also, *Archaic*, **-head** (god*head*).

hydro-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning water (*hydro*gen, *hydro*meter, *hydro*plane).

hyper-, [Gk.], *prefix*, **1,** over, above, beyond (*Hyper*borean); **2,** abnormally great (*hyper*critical); **3,** in chemistry, indicating the highest in a series of oxygen compounds: generally abbreviated to *per-*.

hypo-, [Gk.], *prefix*, under, below, less than: in physiology, used to signify deficiency in functions of growth or development; in chemistry, indicating a compound lower in a series than another.

-i, [Lat.], *suffix*, forming the plural of some Latin nouns in *-us* (foci).

-ian, *suffix*, a variant of *-an* with euphonic *-i-* (barbar*ian*): **-iana,** a similar variant of *-ana*.

-ible, *adj. suffix*, a form of *-able* (reduc*ible*).

-ic, [Lat. and Gk.], *adj. suffix*, **1,** made up of (troch*aic*); **2,** like in nature or kind (angel*ic*, hypnot*ic*); **3,** of, pertaining to, or belonging to (Celt*ic*, rust*ic*, tragi*c*); **4,** patterning after or resembling (classi*c*); **5,** having to do with (publi*c*, poeti*c*, domesti*c*); **6,** in chemistry, indicating a valence higher than that of the same element in a compound ending in *-ous* (ferri*c*, nitri*c*):—*n. suffix*, used: **1,** in nouns derived from adjectives in *-ic* (magi*c*, publi*c*); **2,** in nouns adopted in English from certain Greek or Latin adjectives (mechani*c*, logi*c*).

-ical, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, forming a variant form of many adjectives in *-ic* (classi*cal*, poeti*cal*).

-ice, [Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix*, quality or state (servi*ce*, justi*ce*, cowardi*ce*).

-ics, [Gk.], *n. suffix*, used to form a plural noun naming: **1,** (treated grammatically as singular), a science (dynami*cs*, mechani*cs*); **2,** (usually construed as plural), a group of practical matters or methods (tacti*cs*).

1-id, [Gk.], *n. suffix*, **1,** used in names of poems (Æne*id*); **2,** in zoölogy, a member of a (specified) class or family (arachn*id*).

2-id, [Gk.], *n. suffix*, in chemistry, used in names of compounds (chlor*id*): chiefly in the U. S. Also, **-ide** (ox*ide*).

3-id, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, **1,** forming descriptive words from Latin roots (acr*id*, flu*id*).

-ide, [Gk.], *suffix*, in chemistry, used in names of compounds (sulph*ide*, ox*ide*). Also, **-id.**

-ie, *n. dim. suffix*, [a form of **1-***y* used esp. with Scotch words], implying affection (lass*ie*).

-ier, [Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix*, denoting an agent or one concerned with (financ*ier*, gondol*ier*). Also, **-eer** (musket*eer*).

il-, *prefix*, a form or **1***in-* or **2***in-* used before words beginning with *l* (*il*luminate, *il*literate).

-ile, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, [sometimes, *-il* (civ*il*), sometimes changed to *-ble* (humb*le*)], of, like, or pertaining to (juven*ile*).

im-, *prefix*, a form of **1***in-* or **2***in-* used before words beginning with *b*, *m*, or *p*. Also, **em-.**

1in-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [*il-* before *l*; *ir-* before *r*; *im-* or *em-* before *b*, *m*, *p*; often *en-* in words coming from the French (*il*lusion, *ir*radiate, *im*bibe, *em*bark, *im*mense, *im*part, *en*rich)], in, into, toward, within, on: also used intensively (*in*valuable).

2in-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [found, like **1***in-*, as *il-*, *ir*, and *im-* (*il*licit, *ir*regular, *im*mense)], not, without, non-, **1un-** (*in*audible, *in*active, *in*elastic).

-in, [Lat.], *suffix*, **1,** in nouns and adjectives taken from Latin nouns and adjectives (origi*n*, mati*n*, Calvi*n*); **2,** used in names of chemical elements and compounds (fibr*in*): in elements, usually *-ine* (chlor*ine*).

-ine, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, **1,** of or pertaining to (mar*ine*); **2,** in zoölogy, belonging to a (specified) genus (can*ine*):—*n. suffix*, in chemistry, used to form the names of certain compounds and elements (coca*ine*, chlor*ine*).

-ing, [Eng.], *suffix*, used to form: **1,** the present participle (a walk*ing* delegate); **2,** certain types of verbal noun (the writ*ing* of books, or (gerund) writ*ing* books, is hard); **3,** diminutives, patronymics, etc. (geld*ing*, farth*ing*).

inter-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [sometimes *intel-* before *l* (*intel*lect)], **1,** among, between (*inter*cede, *inter*class); **2,** together, mutually (*inter*lock).

intra-, [Lat.], *prefix*, within, inside (*intra*mural).

intro-, [Lat.], *prefix*, in or into (*intro*duce).

-ion, [Lat.], *n. suffix*, denoting: **1,** action or the result of action (suspici*on*); **2,** state or condition (dejecti*on*, infecti*on*).

ir-, *prefix*, a form of ¹*in-*, ²*in-*, used before *r* (*ir*ruption, *ir*reducible).

-ise, *v. suffix*, a form of *-ize*, used esp. in Great Britain.

¹**-ish**, [Eng.], *adj. suffix*, **1**, pertaining to: added to names of places (*Rhen*ish): the adjectives often being used as nouns (*Eng*lish); **2**, like; esp., having the undesirable traits of: added to nouns (*woman*ish); **3**, somewhat: added to adjectives (*black*ish).

²**-ish**, [Lat.+Fr.], *suffix*, in some verbs derived from the French (*finish*, *furnish*, *garnish*).

-ism, [Gk.], *n. suffix*, indicating: **1**, the action of (*baptism*); **2**, the state, condition, or quality of (*mysticism*, *heroism*); **3**, a system, doctrine, policy, etc., indicated by the first part of the word (*liberalism*, *Presbyterianism*); **4**, a characteristic or peculiarity, esp. in manner or language (*Briticism*); **5**, a morbid or abnormal condition (*alcoholism*, *cretinism*, *albinism*).

iso-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning equal (*isothermal*).

-ist, [Gk.], *n. suffix*, meaning: **1**, one who makes a practice of doing that which is expressed in the corresponding verb, usually ending in *-ize* (*plagiarist*, *moralist*); **2**, one who pursues some branch of art or science (*artist*, *alchemist*, *humorist*); **3**, an adherent of some system, religion, political creed, etc. (*Buddhist*, *socialist*, *colorist*).

¹**-ite**, [Gk.+Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix*, used in words naming: **1**, a follower, descendant, or inhabitant (*Rooseveltite*, *Israelite*); **2**, certain commercial products (*vulcanite*); **3**, fossil organisms (*trilobite*); **4**, explosives (*dynamite*); **5**, in zoölogy, a part, segment, or joint of a body; **6**, in chemistry: **a**, a salt of an acid the name of which ends in *-ous* (*phosphite*); **b**, a saccharine substance (*dulcite*); **7**, certain rocks (*granite*).

²**-ite**, [Lat.], *suffix*, in adjectives, nouns, and verbs from Latin past participles and verbal nouns in *-itus* (*finite*, *erudite*, *composite*, *appetite*, *ignite*, *unite*): the adjectives often becoming nouns (*requisite*, *opposite*).

-itis, [Gk.], *n. suffix*, used in the names of inflammatory diseases (*tonsillitis*).

-ive, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, relating to, of the nature of (*active*, *festive*): the adjectives often becoming nouns (*native*, *adhesive*).

-ize, [Gk.+Lat.+Fr.], *v. suffix*, meaning: **1**, to subject to or treat with the action denoted by the root (*criticize*); **2**, to make or make like (*fossilize*, *humanize*); **3**, to act like, treat after the manner or method of (*Anglicize*, *macadamize*); **4**, to treat or combine with (*oxidize*, *carbonize*). Also, esp. in Great Britain, **-ise**.

juxta-, [Lat.], *prefix*, near or alongside (*juxta*position).

kilo-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning 1000 used esp. in the metric system (*kilo*gram)

-kin, [Eng.], *suffix*, used to form diminutive nouns (*lamb*kin, *Peter*kin).

-lent, [Lat.], *adj. suffix*, full of (*fraudulent*, *corpulent*).

-less, [Eng.], *adj. suffix*, without, free from, not characterized by (*homeless*, *worthless*, *dauntless*):—*adv. suffix*, without (*doubtless*).

-let, [Fr.], *n. suffix*, forming: **1**, diminutives (*eaglet*); **2**, names of pieces of clothing (*armlet*).

-like, [Eng.], *adj. suffix*, similar to, resembling: added freely to nouns, without hyphen except after *l* (*boy*like, *eel*-like).

-ling, [Eng.], *n. suffix*, **1**, one connected or related (*nursling*); **2**, forming diminutives, often contemptuous (*duck*ling, *weak*ling).

-ly, [Eng.], *adj. suffix*, **1**, like or characteristic of (*manly*); **2**, every (*weekly*):—*adv. suffix*, in a specified manner or degree (*boldly*, *greatly*).

Mac-, [Gaelic], *prefix*, son of: used in Scotch or Irish names: often written *Mc* or *M'*.

macro-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning large, long (*macro*cosm): opp. of *micro-*.

mal-, [Lat.], *prefix*, ill, bad, wrong (*mal*treat, *mal*administer). Also, **male-** (*male*diction).

-mancy, [Gk.], a combining form meaning divination (*necromancy*).

mega-, [Gk.], a prefix or combining form meaning great (*megalith*, *megaphone*).

-ment, [Lat.], *n. suffix*, signifying: **1**, the act or fact of doing something (*enforcement*, *infringement*); **2**, the condition or state resulting from an act (*excitement*, *retirement*); **3**, means or instrument (*adornment*, *integument*); **4**, a concrete result or outcome of an action (*attachment*, *entertainment*, *pavement*).

meso-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning middle (*Mesozoic*).

meta-, [Gk.], *prefix*, orig. meaning with, between, after, about, reversely, the orig. force often being weakened or lost: used esp.: **1**, implying change (*metamorphosis*); **2**, implying sequence in time or rank (*metaphysics*); **3**, in the names of certain chemical compounds.

-meter, [Gk.], *suffix*, denoting: **1**, a device for measuring (*barometer*); **2**, a (specified) arrangement of syllables in a verse (*hexameter*).

micro-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning small, little, insignificant (*micro*cosm): opp. of *macro-*.

milli-, [Lat.], *prefix*, used in the metric system to indicate the 1000th part of a specified unit (*millimeter*).

mis-, [Eng.; in some words, Lat.+Fr.], *prefix*, used with nouns to mean bad or wrong (*mis*conduct), and with verbs and participles to mean wrongly, ill, amiss, etc. (*mis*direct).

mono-, [Gk.], [*mon-* before a vowel (*monarch*)], a prefix or combining form meaning one, single (*mono*plane, *mono*gamy).

-most, [Eng.], *adj. suffix*, used to form adjectives in the superlative degree (*in*most, *fore*most).

-mony, [Lat.], *n. suffix*, state or quality (*acrimony*); something pertaining to (*patrimony*).

multi-, [Lat.], a prefix or combining form meaning many, much (*multi*form).

necro-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning dead person (*necro*logy, *necro*polis).

neo-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning new or recent (*neo*lithic, *neo*logy).

-ness, [Eng.], *n. suffix*, quality or state of being: used with adjectives (*sickness*, *goodness*).

non-, [Lat.], *prefix*, used freely, without hyphen: **1**, with the general meaning *not* (*non*combatant, *non*resident); **2**, forming adjectives distinguished from others formed with *in-* or *un-* (*in*human, *non*human; *im*moral, *non*moral).

ob-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [*oc-* before *c* (*occur*); *of-*

before *f* (*offer*); *op-* before *p* (*oppress*)], in words already compounded in Latin, indicating: **1,** meeting, contact, or direction (*obtrude*); **2,** opposition or hindrance (*obstacle*); **3,** finality or completeness (*obtain*); **4,** reverse direction (*obovate*).

oc-, *prefix*, a form of *ob-* used before *c* (*occur*).

-ock, [Eng.], *n. suffix*, forming diminutives (*hillock*).

octa-, [Gk.], *prefix*, [*oct-* before a vowel (*octangular*)], eight (*octagon, octahedron*). Also, **octo-** (*octopus*); **oeti-**.

-oid, [Gk.], *suffix*, denoting like, in the form of, or resembling (*cycloid*).

-ol, *suffix*, **1,** [Lat.], denoting an oil or an oil derivative (*benzol*); **2,** [Eng.], denoting an alcohol or a phenol (*methanol*).

-ology, [Gk.], *n. suffix*, a science or branch of learning (*geology*).

oö-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning egg (*oölogy*).

-or, [Lat.], *n. suffix*, **1,** denoting state or quality (*favor, splendor, honor*): in British usage spelled *-our*; **2,** denoting agent or instrument (*doctor, sailor, extensor*): sometimes changed to *-er* (*laborer*).

-ory, [Lat.], *n. suffix*, place where, place for: added to Latin roots (*factory, laboratory*). — *adj. suffix*, pertaining to, characterized by: added to Latin roots (*obligatory*).

1-ose, [Lat.+Fr.], *adj. suffix*, like, full of (*verbose*).

2-ose, [from ending of *glucose*], *n. suffix*, in chemistry, used to form the names of the various carbohydrates related to glucose (*cellulose, maltose*).

-osis, [Gk.], *n. suffix*, condition, state, process, etc. (*metamorphosis*).

-ous, [Lat.-Fr.], *adj. suffix*, denoting: **1,** full of, like, etc. (*poisonous, amorous*); **2,** in chemistry, used to indicate that the element to which it is attached is in a compound with a relatively lower valence than in compounds ending in *-ic* (*chlorous* contrasted with *chloric*).

out-, [Eng.], *prefix*, meaning: **1,** more than, exceeding (*outbid*); **2,** outside, some distance away (*outhouse*); **3,** out, away (*outbound*).

over-, [Eng.], *prefix*, meaning: **1,** excess (*overconfident, overdue*); **2,** outer or upper position (*overcoat, overlord*); **3,** motion from one side to the other, from edge to edge, across the brim, etc. (*overstep, overlap*); **4,** motion passing beyond (*overflow, overshoot*); **5,** completeness (*overawe, overjoyed*).

paleo-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning old (*paleolithic*). Also, **palæo-**.

pan-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning all (*panacea, pantheon*). Also, **panto-** (*pantograph*).

para-, [Gk.], *prefix*, [*par-* before a vowel (*parody, parallel*)], orig. meaning beyond, against, near by, alongside (*parasite, paradox*), but often having a hardly identifiable force (*parabola*).

pen-, [Lat.], *prefix*, almost (*peninsula*).

penta-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning five (*pentagon, pentameter*).

per-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [*pel-* before *l* (*pellucid*); often *par-* in words derived from the French (*pardon, parboil, parson, parterre*)], **1,** through, over the whole extent of (*pervade*); **2,** very, thoroughly, completely (*pervervid, perturb*); **3,** to destruction, bad (*perdition*); **4,** in chemistry, denoting the higher degree of valence, or the highest degree of combination in similar compounds (iron *peroxide*).

peri-, [Gk.], *prefix*, around, about, inclosing, surrounding (*perimeter, periscope*).

philo-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning love, loving (*philosophy*). Also, **phil-** (*philanthropy*); **-phile** (*bibliophile*).

phono-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning voice, sound (*phonograph*). Also, **-phone** (*telephone*).

photo-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning light (*photograph*).

poly-, [Gk.], a prefix or combining form meaning many (*polygon, polysyllable*).

post-, [Lat.], *prefix*, behind, after (*postgraduate, postpone*); opp. of *ante-* and *pre-*.

præ-, [Lat.], *prefix*, before: the Latin form of *pre-*, now kept as preferred spelling in a few words only (*prætor*).

pre-, [Lat.], *prefix*, before in place, time, or standing (*precede, predict*).

preter-, [Lat.], *prefix*, past, beyond, outside the range of, more than (*preternatural*).

1pro-, [Lat.], *prefix*, signifying: **1,** in front of (*protection*); **2,** motion to the front (*proceed, produce*); **3,** in behalf of, favoring (*proslavery*); **4,** instead of (*pronoun*); **5,** according to (*proportion*); **6,** forth or forward (*propel, project*).

2pro-, [Gk.], *prefix*, before in time, place, rank, etc. (*program, prolog, prognosis, proboscis*).

proto-, [Gk.], a prefix or combining form meaning first (*prototype*).

pseudo-, [Gk.], *prefix*, false, pretended (*pseudoscholarship*).

quasi-, [Lat.], *prefix*, used freely with adjectives and nouns, and meaning: **1,** seemingly, apparently (*quasi-historical*); **2,** nearly.

re-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [sometimes *red-* before vowels (*redolent*)], **1,** back, backward (*recall, recline*); **2,** again, anew (*recount, repay*); **3,** in return, mutually (*react, reciprocal*); **4,** in opposition (*repugnant, resist*); **5,** used with intensive force (*resplendent, rejoice*).

red-, *prefix*, a form of *re-* used before vowels (*redolent*).

retro-, [Lat.], *prefix*, **1,** backward (*retrospect, retrograde*); **2,** back, hinder: used esp. in scientific words.

-ry, *n. suffix*, a shortened form of *-ery* (*revelry*).

-scope, [Gk.], a combining form or suffix meaning one that watches or sees, and hence an instrument for seeing (*telescope*).

s-, [Lat.], a contracted form of: **1,** *se-* (*sure*); **2,** *dis-* (*spend, spite, splay, stain*); **3,** *ex-* (*sample*); **4,** *sub-* (*somber*).

se-, [Lat.], *prefix*, [*sed-* before vowels (*sedition*)], apart or away (*secede, secure*).

self-, [Eng.], *prefix*, denoting: **1,** the subject of the action named in the word to which it is attached (*self-made, self-acting*); **2,** the object of the action (*self-respect*).

-self, [Eng.], *suffix*, [*pl.* *-selves*], added to personal pronouns to give emphatic or reflexive force (*she did it herself, she cut herself*).

semi-, [Lat.], *prefix*, attached freely, usually without hyphen except before capitalized words or words beginning with *i*, and mean-

ing: **1,** half (*semi*circle); **2,** partial, imperfect (*semi*fluid).

sept-, [Lat.], *prefix,* seven (*sept*enary, *sept*illion).

sesqui-, [Lat.], *prefix,* **1,** one and one half (*sesqui*pedalian); **2,** in chemistry, expressing a proportion of three to two between constituents, as three atoms of the constituent denoted by the word and two of another.

sex-, [Lat.], *prefix,* six: in words derived from Latin compounds, and in modern words similarly compounded (*sex*ennial, *sexagen*ary).

-ship, [Eng.], *n. suffix,* **1,** state or quality: attached to adjectives (hard*ship*), or to nouns (friend*ship*); **2,** office, dignity, or profession (governor*ship*); **3,** art or skill (horseman*ship*).

-sion, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* corresponding to Latin stems ending in *s,* and indicating: **1,** act, state, or quality (expul*sion*, *fusion*); **2,** the result of an act (pen*sion*, posses*sion*). Also, **-tion.**

-soever, [Eng.], *suffix,* added to *who, what, where, when, how,* etc., to make them more general or indefinite (what*soever*): frequently separable (in what place *soever*).

-some, [Eng.], *adj. suffix,* **1,** joined to nouns, meaning pertaining to, producing (quarrel*some*); **2,** joined to adjectives, meaning to a considerable degree (lithe*some*); **3,** joined to verbs, meaning likely to (win*some*, tire*some*).

step-, [Eng.], *prefix,* designating a relationship not by blood, but by a subsequent marriage of a parent (*step*father).

-ster, [Eng.], *n. suffix,* denoting an agent or the holder of an occupation or profession (team*ster*): sometimes in a disparaging sense (rime*ster*): orig. a feminine suffix (spin*ster*).

-stress, [*-ster* + *-ess*], *fem. n. suffix,* meaning a woman who does (a certain thing) with skill or as an occupation (seam*stress*).

su-, *prefix,* a form of *sub-* often used in Latin compounds before initial *s* (*su*spect).

sub-, [Lat.], *prefix,* [often appearing as *suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-, su-,* before *c, f, g, m, p, r, s,* respectively (*success, suffer, suggest, summon, support, surreptitious, suspect*)], **1,** under, beneath, below, near, next to (*sup*press, *sub*marine, *sub*urb); **2,** slightly or somewhat (*sub*acid); **3,** inferior or subordinate in rank, classification, etc. (*sub*lieutenant); in verbs, indicating division into subordinate parts (*sub*divide); **4,** low, lower of two (*sub*way, *sub*maxillary); **5,** in chemistry, indicating presence in a less than the normal amount (*sub*carbide).

subter-, [Lat.], *prefix,* under (*subter*fuge.)

suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, *prefixes,* forms of *sub-* often used in Latin compounds before initial *c, f, g, m,* and *p* respectively (*succeed, suf*fuse, *suggest, summon, suppress*).

super-, [Lat.], *prefix,* [*sur-* in many words taken into English through Old French (*sur*face, *sur*prise)], over, beyond, above, in excess: used: **1,** in reference to place, to give the idea of above, over, on (*super*position); **2,** in reference to rank, authority, etc., to give the idea of above, over, superior to (*super*intendent); **3,** in reference to degree, to give the idea of beyond, in addition to, more than, in excess of (*super*man); **4,** in reference to quantity or amount, to give the idea of unusually large, or in great quantity (*super*abundance).

supra-, [Lat.], *prefix,* **1,** over, above (*supra*renal); **2,** beyond, superior to (*supra*mundane): opp. of *infra-.*

[1]sur-, *prefix,* a form of *super-* used in many words taken into English through Old French (*sur*charge).

[2]sur-, *prefix,* a form of *sub-* often used in Latin compounds before initial *r* (*sur*reptitious).

sy-, syl-, sym-, *prefixes,* forms of *syn-* used before certain initial letters.

syn-, [Gk.], *prefix,* [*sym-* before *b, p,* and *m* (*sym*bol, *sym*pathy, *sym*metry); *syl-* before *l* (*syl*lable); *sys-* before *s* not followed by a consonant; *sy-* before *z* (*sy*zygy), or before *s* followed by a consonant (*sy*stole)]: forming compounds with Greek words, with the following meanings: **1,** with, along with, together (*sym*posium, *syn*tax, *sym*pathy); **2,** the same, at the same time (*syn*onymous, *sym*metrical, *syn*opsis); **3,** a general meaning of together, the exact force having been lost (*sym*ptom).

sys-, *prefix,* a form of *sym-* used before *z,* or *s* followed by a consonant.

-teen, [Eng.], *suffix,* meaning plus ten: used in numbers from 13 to 19 (seven*teen*).

tetra-, [Gk.], a prefix or combining form meaning four (*tetra*hedron).

-th, [Eng.], *suffix,* **1,** forming abstract nouns of quality, state, etc. (*truth, stealth, wealth*); **2,** forming ordinal numbers (*sixth, tenth*): after a vowel, *-eth* (*fortieth*); **3,** *Archaic,* forming the third person singular of the present indicative of some verbs (*hath, doth*).

-tion, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* indicating: **1,** act of (inven*tion*); **2,** state of being (deject*ion*); **3,** result or product of an act (plant*ation*). Also, **-sion,** corresponding to Latin stems ending in *s* (*tension, scansion*).

-tious, [Lat.], *adj. suffix,* used to form adjectives usually corresponding to a noun ending in *-tion* (superstition, superst*itious;* ambition, ambit*ious*).

trans-, [Lat.], *prefix,* [occasionally shortened to *tra-* (*tra*dition, *tra*verse); usually *tran-* before a word beginning with *s* (*trans*cribe, *trans*ept)], **1,** across, over, beyond, through (*trans*port, *trans*fix); **2,** completely, thoroughly: compounded with verbs signifying a change of form (*trans*form, *trans*figure).

tri-, [Lat.], *prefix,* **1,** three, threefold (*tri*angle, *tri*color); **2,** in chemistry, containing three atoms or radical groups (*tri*oxide).

-trix, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* one who: feminine form corresponding to *-tor* (administra*trix*).

-tude, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* quality or state of being (servi*tude*, grati*tude*).

[1]-ty, [Lat.-Fr.], *n. suffix,* forming abstract nouns denoting quality, state, or condition (pie*ty*, loyal*ty*).

[2]-ty, [Eng.], *suffix,* times ten: a termination of numerals (thir*ty*, six*ty*).

-ule, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* forming diminutives from Latin stems (glob*ule*, gran*ule*).

ultra-, [Lat.], *prefix,* used rather freely, generally without a hyphen, and meaning: **1,** beyond (*ultra*montane); **2,** excessively, beyond the usual (*ultra*modern).

[1]un-, [Eng.], *prefix,* **1,** not, the opposite of:

freely used with adjectives and their derivative nouns and adverbs (*un*fair, *un*fairness, *un*fairly); also, with participles (*un*seen); **2,** lack of: used with nouns (*un*concern).

²un-, [Eng.], *prefix,* used 1, with verbs or nouns, to express reversal or annulment of an action or deprivation of a thing (*un*twist); **2,** with a few verbs felt as negatives, with intensive effect (*un*ravel).

under-, [Eng.], *prefix,* meaning: **1,** below (*under*ground); **2,** insufficient(ly) (*under*fed); **3,** subordinate (*under*graduate).

uni-, [Lat.], a prefix or combining form meaning one (*uni*cellular, *uni*form, *uni*corn).

up-, [Eng.], *prefix,* placed before verbs and nouns, meaning up or upward (*up*heave, *up*growth).

-ure, [Lat.], *n. suffix,* denoting action, state, or result: usually attached to the past participle stem (*texture, fissure, juncture*).

-ward, [Eng.], *adj.* and *adv. suffix,* toward, in the direction of: added to adverbs, prepositions, and nouns (*upward*); **-wards,** *adv. suffix,* toward (*homewards*).

-ways, [Eng.], *adv. suffix,* indicating position, direction, manner, etc. (*lengthways, sideways, always*): often interchangeable with *-wise.*

-wise, [Eng.], *adv. suffix,* in the way or manner of (*clockwise, otherwise*).

with-, [Eng.], *prefix,* **1,** against (*with*stand); **2,** back (*with*draw, *with*hold).

xylo-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning wood (*xylophone*).

¹-y, [Eng.], *n. suffix,* forming diminutives, appearing chiefly in childish names of animals and familiar forms of personal names (*doggy*); also written *-ie* (*lassie*).

²-y, [Eng.], *adj. suffix,* **1,** of, pertaining to, having, full of: added to nouns (*stony, guilty*): often spelled *-ey,* esp. when attached to words ending in *y* (*clayey*); **2,** inclined toward, almost, shading into: added to adjectives of color (*goldy* brown); **3,** with intensive force but no change of meaning: added to adjectives: chiefly poetical (*stilly*).

³-y, [Lat.+Fr.], *n. suffix,* in words from Latin and French, originally participial adjectives (*deputy, army,* assembly, *ditty, treaty,* originally meaning deputed, armed, etc.).

⁴-y, [Lat.+Fr., or often Gk.+Lat. (+Fr.)], *n. suffix* forming abstract nouns (*glory,* victory; antipathy, theology, therapy).

zoö-, [Gk.], a combining form meaning life (*zoögraphy*).

Important Latin and Greek Stems Appearing in English Words

acer, [Lat.], sour, **acutu-s,** sharp (*acrimony, acute, acumen,* acid; +Fr., *acerbity*).

aede-s, [Lat.], a building (*ædile*; +Fr., *edifice, edify*).

aër, [Gk.], air (*aërial, aëroplane*).

aequu-s, [Lat.], equal (*equal, equable, equation, equator, equilibrium, equivocal*; +Fr., *equanimity, equinox, equivalent, equity, iniquity*).

aestima-re, aestimatu-s, [Lat.], to appraise (*estimate*; +Fr., *estimation, esteem, aim*).

aevu-m, [Lat.], age (*coeval, primeval, longevity*; +Fr., *age*).

ag-ein, [Gk.], to lead (*pedagog, demagog*).

ager, [Lat.], field (*agriculture, agrarian*; +Fr., *peregrination*).

age-re, actu-s, ig-, [Lat.], to work, do (*agent, act, action, agitate, coagulate, exigency, ambiguous*; +Fr., *essay*).

agger, [Lat.: *ad+gerere*], a heap, pile (*exaggerate*).

aither, [Gk.], air (*ether, ethereal*).

ale-re, alitu-s or **altu-s,** [Lat.], to feed, nourish (*alimony, coalesce, coalition*; +Fr., *alimentary*).

aliu-s, [Lat.], other (*alien, alienate*). Akin to alter.

alter, [Lat.], other (*alter, alternative*; +Fr., *altercation*). Akin to alius.

altu-s, [Lat.], high (+Fr., *altitude, exalt*). Akin to alere.

ama-re, amatu-s, [Lat.], to love (*amatory, amorous*; +Fr., *amateur*). Akin to amicus.

ambula-re, [Lat.], to walk (*perambulator*; +Fr., *amble*).

amicu-s, [Lat.], friend (*amicable*; +Fr., *amiable*).

amplu-s, [Lat.], large (+Fr., *ample, amplify*).

ange-re, anx-, [Lat.], to choke, strangle (*anxious*; +Fr., *anguish*).

angulu-s, [Lat.], corner (*angular, equiangular*; +Fr., *triangle, rectangle*).

anima, [Lat.], breath, life, soul (*animate, animadversion, unanimous, animal*; +Fr., *equanimity*).

annu-s, enn-, [Lat.], year (*annual, superannuated, annuity, biennial, perennial, anniversary*).

antho-s, [Gk.], flower (*anthology, perianth, anther*).

anthropo-s, [Gk.], man (*philanthropic, anthropology*).

aperi-re, apertu-s, [Lat.], to open (*aperient, aperture*).

aqua, [Lat.], water (*aquatic, aqueduct*).

arbor, [Lat.], tree (*arboreal, arboriculture*). Eng. *arbor* is from Lat. *herbarium,* herb garden.

ardē-re, arsu-s, [Lat.], to burn, **ardor,** a burning (+Fr., *ardor, ardent, arson*).

arithmo-s, [Gk.], number (*arithmetic, logarithm*).

arkh-ē, [Gk.], beginning, government (*archaic, archeology, anarchy, monarchy*).

ars, arti-s, [Lat.], skill (+Fr., ²*art, artist, artifice, artillery*).

asper, [Lat.], rough (*exasperate*; +Fr., *asperity*).

aster, astro-n, [Gk.], star (*aster, astronomy*).

auctor, [Lat.], one who originates or produces (+Fr., *author, authority*). Akin to **augēre.**

audi-re, [Lat.], to hear (*auditory, audible, audio*-frequency; +Fr., *audience, obedience, obey, obeisance*).

augē-re, auctu-s, aux-, [Lat.], to increase (*auction*; +Fr., *augment*). Akin to **auxilium.**

auspiciu-m, [Lat.: *avis+specere*], a watching of birds (+Fr., *auspice, auspicious*).

auxiliu-m, [Lat.], help (*auxiliary*). Akin to **augēre.**

avi-s, [Lat.], bird (*aviary, auspice*).

ball-ein, boi-, -bl-, [Gk.], to throw (*ballistics, parabola, emblem*).

baro-s, [Gk.], weight (*barometer, barytone*).
beatu-s, [Lat.], happy (+Fr., *beatitude*).
bellu-m, [Lat.], war (*belligerent*; +Fr., *rebel, rebellion*).
bibe-re, [Lat.], to drink (*imbibe, winebibber, bibulous*).
biblio-n, [Gk.], book (*bibliography, bibliophile*; +Lat.+Fr., *Bible*).
bio-s, [Gk.], life (*biology, biography, amphibious*).
bonu-s, [Lat.], good, **bene,** well [comp. and superl. **melior, optimus,** which see], (*benefactor*; +Fr., *bounty, benefice, benefit, benevolence*).
brevi-s, [Lat.], short (*brevity*, abbr*eviate*; +Fr., *brief, abridge*).
cade-re, casu-s, cid-, [Lat.], to fall (*deciduous, casual*; +Fr., *cadence, chance, case, occasion, occident, accident, coincide, decay*).
caede-re, caesu-s, cid-, cis-, [Lat.], to cut, kill (*suicide, caesura*; +Fr., *homicide, decide, decision, precise, incision, chisel, scissors*).
caelu-m, heaven, **caelesti-s,** heavenly (+Fr., *ceil, ceiling, celestial*).
calor, [Lat.], heat, **calidu-s,** hot (+Fr., *calorie, caldron, scald, chafe, chauffer*).
calx, calci-s, [Lat.], stone, lime, **calculu-s,** pebble (*calcium, calculate, calculous, calculus*; +Fr., *calcine*).
candē-re, cens-, [Lat.], to shine, **candidu-s,** bright (*candle, candidate, [1]incense (v.), incendiary, incandescent*; +Fr., *[2]incense (n.), candor, candid*).
cane-re, cantu-s, [Lat.], to sing (*canticle, incantation, [1]cant, recant*; +Fr., *chant, enchant, accent, descant*; +It., *canto*).
can-is, [Lat.], dog (*canine*).
cape-re, captu-s, cip-, cup-, cept-, [Lat.], to take, hold (*capacity, recipe, incipient, participate, captor, preceptor*; +Fr., *capable, chase, captive, caitiff, principal, conceive, conception, deceive, receive, occupy, receipt, susceptible, accept*).
caput, capit-, cipit-, [Lat.], head (*[2]capital, capitol, decapitate, precipitate, recapitulate*; +Fr., *[2]cape, captain, chapter, chief, kerchief, achieve, precipice*).
caro, carn-is, [Lat.], flesh (*carnal, carnivorous, incarnate*; +Fr., *carnage, carnation, charnel*: +Fr.+It., *carnival*).
carpe-re, carptu-s, [Lat.], to pluck (*excerpt*).
castu-s, Lat., pure, **castiga-re,** (lit., to keep pure), to punish (*castigate*; +Fr., *chastise, chaste, incest*; +Port., *caste*).
catena, [Lat.], chain (*concatenation, catenary*; +Fr., *chain, chignon*).
causa, [Lat.], cause (+Fr., *cause, because, accuse, excuse, recusant*).
cavē-re, cautu-s, [Lat.], to beware (+Fr., *caution, cautious, precaution*).
cede-re, cessu-s, [Lat.], to go, depart, yield (*cede, accede, access, accession, antecedent, concede, incessant, recede, recess, secede, abscess*, etc.; +Fr., *cease, cession, ancestor, decease, exceed, excessive, intercede, precede, precedent, procedure, proceed, process, succeed, success, successive*, etc.).
cela-re, [Lat.], to hide (+Fr., *conceal, clandestine*).
cella, [Lat.], room, storehouse (*cell*; +Fr., *cellar*). Akin to **celare.**
censē-re, censu-s, [Lat.], to judge, **censor,** a censor: a Roman official (*censor, censure, census, recension*).
centu-m, [Lat.], hundred (*cent, centigrade, centurion, centenarian, per cent*; +Fr., *century, centipede*).
cerne-re, cretu-s, [Lat.], to separate, distinguish, discern (discrimination; +Fr., *concern, discern, discreet, decree, secret, secretion, secretary*). Akin to **certus.**
certa-re, [Lat.], to strive (+Fr., *concert, disconcert*).
certu-s, [Lat.], determined, certain (+Fr., *certain, certify, ascertain*). Akin to **cernere.**
cī-re, citu-s, [Lat.], to rouse, **cita-re, citatu-s,** to summon (*resuscitate*; +Fr., *cite, excite, incite, recite*).
cinge-re, cinctu-s, [Lat.], to gird (*cincture, precinct, succinct*).
cinis, ciner-is, [Lat.], ashes (*cinerarium, incinerator*). *Cinder* is from A.S. *sinder.*
circu-s, [Lat.], a circle, **circulu-s,** small circle (*circus, circulate, circuitous*; +Fr., *circle, circuit. circular*).
civi-s, [Lat.], citizen, **civitas,** state (*civic, civil, civilian*; +Fr., *city, citizen*; +Fr.+It., *citadel*).
clama-re, clamatu-s, [Lat.], to shout, **clamor,** a loud shouting (*acclamation, declamation*; +Fr., *claim, exclaim, disclaim, reclaim*.
claru-s, [Lat.], bright, clear (+Fr., *clarify, declare, clear, clarion, clarinet*).
classi-s, [Lat.], class (+Fr., *class, classic, classify*).
claude-re, clausu-s, clude-re, clusu-s, [Lat.], to shut, close (*conclude, conclusion, exclude, include*, etc.; +Fr., *close, clause, cloister, recluse, closet*).
clina-re, [Lat.], to lean, **clivu-s,** hill (*recline, acclivity, proclivity*; +Fr., *incline, inclination, decline, declivity*).
cole-re, cultu-s, [Lat.], to cultivate (*cultivate, agriculture, horticulture*; +Fr., *colony, culture*).
comes, comit-is, companion (*concomitant*; +Fr., *[2]count*). *[1]Count* is from Lat. *computare*, to reckon.
communi-s, [Lat.], common (*communicate, excommunicate*; +Fr., *commune, common*). Akin to **munus.**
concīlia-re, [Lat.], an assembly called together (*conciliate*; +Fr., *council, reconcile*).
coque-re, coctu-s, [Lat.], to cook (*cook, concoct, decoction*).
cor, cord-is, [Lat.], heart (+Fr., *cordial, concord, concordance, discord, record, courage*).
corona, [Lat.], crown (*corona, coronation, corolla, corollary*; +Fr., *crown, coroner, coronet*; +Ger., *krone*; +Persian, *kran*).
cornu, [Lat.], horn (*cornucopia, cornea*; +Fr., *[2]corn, cornet, unicorn*).
corpus, corpor-is, [Lat.], body (*corporate, corporation, corpuscle, corporeal*; +Fr., *corporal, corpulent, corpse, corps, corselet, corset*).
costa, [Lat.], rib, side (+Fr., *intercostal, cullet, accost, coast*).
cras, [Lat.], tomorrow (*procrastinate*).
crea-re, creatu-s, [Lat.], to create (*create*; +Fr., *creature, recreation*).
crede-re, creditu-s, [Lat.], to trust, believe (*credo, credit, creditable, creed, credible*).
crepa-re, crepitu-s, [Lat.], to rattle, sound (*decrepit*; +Fr., *discrepancy, crevice, crevasse*).
cresce-re, cretu-s, [Lat.], to grow (*crescent,*

concrete; +Fr., excrescence, increase, decrease, recruit).

crimen, crimin-is, [Lat.], accusation, crime (incriminate, recrimination; +Fr., crime, criminal).

crudu-s, [Lat.], raw (crude; +Fr., cruel).

crux, cruc-is, [Lat.], a gallows or frame for execution or torture; later, a cross (crux, excruciate, cross; +Fr., crucial, crucify; +Fr.+Span., crusade; +Du., cruise).

cuba-re, [Lat.], to lie, **cumbe-re,** to lie down (incubate, incubus, incumbent, succumb).

culpa, [Lat.], fault, error (exculpate; +Fr., culpable, culprit).

cumulu-s, [Lat.], heap (cumulative, accumulate).

cura, [Lat.], care (curate, accurate, sinecure, secure; +Fr., cure, curious, sure, procure, proxy).

curre-re, cursu-s, [Lat.], to run (cursory, concur, cursive, excursion, recur, precursor; +Fr., current, course, discourse, occur, recourse, succor; +It.+Fr., courier, corsair, corridor).

curvu-s, [Lat.], crooked (curve; +Fr., curb; +It., curvet).

cuti-s, [Lat.], skin (cuticle, cutaneous).

damnu-m, [Lat.], injury, loss (+Fr., damn, damage, condemn, indemnify).

da-re, datu-s, dit-, [Lat.], to give, **donu-m,** gift (dative, add, addition, edit, [1]date, data, condone; +Fr., donor, donation, pardon, render, [2]rent, [2]date; +Span., dado). See **mandare, vendere.**

debĕ-re, debitu-s, [Lat.], to owe (debit; +Fr., debt, debtor).

demo-s, [Gk.], the people (demagog, democracy, epidemic).

dens, denti-s, [Lat.], tooth (dental, dentist, indent; +Fr., indenture, trident).

deu-s, [Lat.], god, **divu-s,** divine (+Fr., deity, divine, divination).

dexter, [Lat.], right, pertaining to the right hand (dexter, dexterity).

dice-re, dictu-s, [Lat.], to say, **dica-re, dicatu-s,** to proclaim, **dicta-re, dictatu-s,** to repeat (dictate, dictator, dedicate, indicate, abdicate, contradict, edict, predict, predicate; +Fr., diction, dictionary, benediction or benison, malediction or malison, indict, indite, verdict, judge (see **judicare**), avenge, preach; +It., ditto).

die-s, [Lat.], day, **diurnu-s,** daily (diary, dial, Jupiter, diurnal; +Fr., journal, journey, adjourn, meridian).

digitu-s, [Lat.], a finger (digit).

dignu-s, [Lat.], worthy (+Fr., dignity, dainty, deign, disdain, condign, indignant).

disce-re, [Lat.], to learn, **discipulus,** a scholar (+Fr., disciple, discipline).

divide-re, divisu-s, [Lat.], to divide (divide, division, divisor, individual).

docē-re, doctu-s, [Lat.], to teach, (+Fr., doctor, doctrine, docile, document).

dolē-re, [Lat.], to suffer, **dolor,** pain (condole, indolence; +Fr., doleful, dolorous).

dominu-s, [Lat.], master (dominate, predominate, indomitable; +Fr., daunt, dominion, domain, demesne; +Span., [2]don, domino; +Fr.+Du., domineer); **domina,** mistress (dame, [2]dam, madam, damsel; +It., donna, madonna; +Span., duenna).

domu-s, [Lat.], house (+Fr., dome, domestic, domicile).

dormi-re, dormitu-s, [Lat.], to sleep (dormitory; +Fr., dormant).

dorsu-m, [Lat.], back (+Fr., dorsal, indorse).

dromo-s, [Gk.], a running, race (dromedary, hippodrome, airdrome).

dubita-re, [Lat.], to doubt (dubious; +Fr., indubitable, doubt). Akin to **duo.**

duce-re, ductu-s, [Lat.], to draw, lead (duct, aqueduct, educate, adduce, conduce, induce, reduce, etc., conduct, product, etc., deduction, introduction, etc.; +Fr., ductile, conduit, duke, duchess, ducal; +It., doge; +It.+Fr., ducat).

dunami-s, [Gk.], power (dynamic, dynasty, dyne).

du-o, [Lat.], two (dual, duplicate; +Fr., double, doublet, duplicity; +It., duel, duet; +Span.+Fr., doubloon). Akin to **dubitare.**

duru-s, [Lat.], hard (obdurate; +Fr., durable, durance, duress, endure).

ebriu-s, [Lat.], drunken (inebriate; +Fr., ebriety, sobriety, sober).

ede-re, [Lat.], to eat (edible).

ego, [Lat.], I (egotist).

eme-re, emptu-s, [Lat.], to buy (prĕmpt; +Fr., exempt, peremptory, prompt, redeem, redemption, ransom). Akin to **exemplum.**

enter-a, [Gk.], the bowels (dysentery, enteric).

equi-, [Lat.], a combining form meaning equal. See **aequus.**

equu-s, [Lat.], horse (equine, equestrian).

ergo-n, [Gk.], work (erg, energy, metallurgy).

erra-re, erratu-s, [Lat.], to wander, **error,** a wandering, error (aberration, erratum, erroneous; +Fr., err, error).

eso, [Gk.], within (esoteric).

estima-re, [Lat.], to appraise: see **aestimare.**

etho-s, [Gk.], a custom (ethics).

ethno-s, [Gk.], nation (ethnology).

exemplu-m, [Lat.], an example (+Fr., example, exemplary, sample). Akin to **emere.**

extra, [Lat.], outside, **exter,** [comp. **exterior,** superl. **extremu-s**], outward (extra, external, extraneous, the prefix extra-; +Fr., exterior, strange, extreme, extrinsic).

face-re, factu-s, fic-, fect-, [Lat.], to make, do (fact, factor, factory, factitious, factotum, facsimile, fiat, defect, deficient, deficit, proficient, confection, benefactor; +Fr., facile, faculty, faction, manufacture, affection, affect, confection, comfit, effectual, perfect, prefect, infect, refectory, counterfeit, forfeit, surfeit, sufficient, efficient, difficult, office, officious, sacrifice, artifice, feat, defeat, feature, affair, benefit, benefice, fashion, pontiff, the suffix *-fy*).

facie-s, [Lat.], form, figure, face (+Fr., face, deface, efface, surface, superficial; +It.+Fr., façade).

falle-re, falsu-s, [Lat.], to cause to fall; to deceive (fallible; +Fr., false, falsify, fallacy, fail, fault).

fama, [Lat.], a report (+Fr., fame, famous, defame, infamous). Akin to **fari** and **fatēri.**

familia, [Lat.], family (family, familiar).

fanu-m, [Lat.], temple (fane, fanatic; +Fr., profane).

fa-ri, fatu-s, [Lat.], to speak (infant [lit., not speaking]; +Fr., fate, fatal, fable, affable, fay, fairy, preface). Akin to **fama** and **fatēri.**

farina, [Lat.], meal, flour (farina, farinaceous).

fatē-ri, fessu-s, fit-, [Lat.], to confess (+Fr.,

confess, *profess*, *professor*). Akin to **fari** and **fama**.

felix, felici-s, [Lat.], fruitful, fortunate (*felicity*).

femina, [Lat.], woman (*effeminate*; +Fr., *feminine*, *female*).

-fende-re, -fensu-s, [Lat.], to strike (+Fr., *fence*, *defend*, *defence*, *fend*, *offend*, *offensive*).

fera, [Lat.], wild beast (+Fr., *fierce*, *ferocious*).

fer-re, [Lat.], to bear, [p.p. **latus:** for derivatives, see **²latus**], (circum*ference*, con*fer*, con*ference*, trans*fer*, pesti*ferous*; +Fr., *fertile*, *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, *prefer*, *proffer*, *suffer*, *vociferous*).

ferru-m, [Lat.], iron (*ferric*, *ferrous*, *ferruginous*; +Fr., *farrier*).

fervē-re, [Lat.], to boil, **fervidu-s,** boiling (*ferment*, *effervescence*, *fervid*; +Fr., *fervor*, *fervent*).

festu-s, [Lat.], sacred, festive (*festive*; +Fr., *festal*, *festival*, *feast*, *fête*).

fide-s, [Lat.], faith (*confide*, *confident*, *diffidence*, *perfidy*, *affidavit*; +Fr., *fidelity*, *defy*, *affiance*, *faith*). Akin to **foedus.**

fige-re, [Lat.], **fixu-s,** [Lat.], to fasten, fix (*transfix*, *suffix*; +Fr., *prefix*, *fix*, *fixture*, *affix*, *crucifix*, *transfix*).

filiu-s, [Lat.], son (*filial*; +Fr., *affiliation*).

filu-m, [Lat.], thread (+Fr., ¹*file*, ²*defile*, *filament*, *fillet*, *enfilade*; +It.+Fr., *filigree*).

finge-re, fictu-s, fig-, fic-, [Lat.], to form (*effigy*, *figment*; +Fr., *fiction*, *figure*, *feign*, *feint*).

fini-re, finitu-s, to limit, end (*finite*, *infinite*, *infinitive*, *infinitesimal*; +Fr., *finish*, *define*, *definite*, *definition*, *final*, *confine*, *affinity*).

firmu-s, [Lat.], firm (*infirm*; +Fr., ¹*firm*, *affirm*, *affirmative*, *firmament*, *confirm*, *infirmary*, *infirmity*; +Span., ²*firm*).

fiscu-s, [Lat.], basket, purse (*confiscate*; +Fr., *fiscal*).

flagra-re, to burn (+Fr., *conflagration*, *flagrant*).

fla-re, flatu-s, [Lat.], to blow (*inflate*; +Fr., *flatulence*).

flecte-re, flexu-s, [Lat.], to bend (*flexure*, *inflect*, *inflection*, *reflect*, *reflex*, *reflexive*; +Fr., *flexible*).

fligе-re, flictu-s, [Lat.], to beat (*profligate*, *afflict*, *conflict*, *inflict*).

flos, flor-is, [Lat.], flower (*floral*, *florid*, *Flora*; +Fr., *flower*, *efflorescence*, *flour*, *flourish*; +It.+Fr., *florin*).

flue-re, fluxu-s, [Lat.], to flow (*fluent*, *fluid*, *fluctuate*, *efflux*, *affluence*, *confluence*, *effluvia*, *reflux*, *refluent*, *superfluous*; +Fr., *flux*, *flue*, *influence*; +It., *influenza*).

foedus, foeder-is, feder-, [Lat.], league (*confederate*; +Fr., *federal*). Akin to **fides.**

foliu-m, [Lat.], leaf (*folio*, *foliation*; +Fr., *foliage*, ¹*foil*; +It., *portfolio*).

forma, [Lat.], form (*formation*, *formal*, *formula*, *cruciform*; +Fr., *form*, *conform*, *deform*, *inform*, etc., *uniform*, *format*).

fors, forti-s, [Lat.], chance (*fortuitous*; +Fr., *fortune*).

forti-s, [Lat.], strong, brave (+Fr., *force*, *fort*, *fortify*, *fortitude*, *comfort*, *effort*).

frange-re, fractu-s, fring-, frag-, [Lat.], to break (*frangible*, *refract*, *refractory*, *infringe*; +Fr., *fraction*, *fracture*, *fragment*, *fragile*, *frail*, *irrefragable*; perh. *suffrage*).

frater, [Lat.], brother (+Fr., *fraternal*, *fratricide*).

frigus, frigor-is, [Lat.], cold, *n.*, **frigidu-s,** cold, *adj.* (*frigid*, *refrigerator*).

frons, fronti-s, [Lat.], forehead (+Fr., *front*, *frontlet*, *frontier*, *frontispiece*, ¹*flounce* (for *frounce*), *affront*, *confront*, *effrontery*).

fru-i, fructu-s, fruitu-s, [Lat.], to enjoy, **frux, frugi-s,** fruit (+Fr., *fruit*, *frugal*, *fruition*, *fructify*).

fuge-re, fugitu-s, [Lat.], to flee (centri*fugal*; +Fr., *fugitive*, *refuge*, *subterfuge*; +It.+Fr., *fugue*).

fulge-re, fulsu-s, [Lat.], to lighten, shine (*effulgent*, *fulminate*).

fumu-s, [Lat.], smoke (*fumigate*; +Fr., *fume*, *perfume*).

funde-re, fusu-s, [Lat.], to pour (¹*fuse*, *diffuse*, *profusion*, *refund*, *suffuse*, etc.; +Fr., ²*found*, ³*font*, ²*fount*, *confound*, *confuse*, *futile*).

fundu-s, [Lat.], bottom (+Fr., ²*found*, *foundation*, *fund*, *fundamental*, ³*founder*, ³*founder*, *profound*).

gamo-s, [Gk.], marriage (*monogamy*, *bigamy*, *polygamy*).

gaster, [Gk.], belly (*gastric*).

gen-esis, [Gk.], origin, source (*genesis*, *genealogy*).

gere-re, gestu-s, [Lat.], to bear, carry on (*gesture*, *gesticulate*, *belligerent*, *gerund*, *digest*, *suggest*; +Fr., *gestation*, *jest*, *register*, *congestion*, *vicegerent*). See **agger.**

(gi)gne-re, genitu-s, [Lat.], to beget, **genus, gener-is,** race, **gens, genti-s,** clan, nation (*genus*, *genuine*, *genius*, *congenial*, *ingenuous*, *indigenous*, *generic*, *generate*, *generation*, *degenerate*, *regenerate*; +Fr., *genial*, *gentle*, *genteel*, *gentile*, *general*, *generous*, *engender*, *primogeniture*, *progenitor*, *progeny*, *genital*, *malign*, *malignant*).

gladiu-s, [Lat.], sword (*gladiator*, *gladiolus*; +Fr., *glaive*).

glott-a, gloss-a, [Gk.], tongue, language (*glottis*, *epiglottis*, *glossary*, *polyglot*).

glu-re, glutin-u-s, [Lat.], to swallow, **gula,** throat (+Fr., *deglutition*, *glut*, *glutton*, *gullet*, *gully*).

gno-me, [Gk.], reason, judgment, **gno-sis,** knowledge (physio*gnomy*, dia*gnosis*, *gnostic*).

gradi, gressu-s, [Lat.], to step, walk (*gradual*, *graduate*, *gradient*, *retrograde*, *congress*, *digress*, *egress*, *ingress*; +Fr., *grade*, *degree*, *degrade*, *aggressive*, *progress*, *ingredient*).

grandi-s, [Lat.], great (*grand*iloquent; +Fr., *grand*, *grandeur*, *aggrandize*, *grandfather*; +Span., *grandee*).

granu-m, [Lat.], grain of corn (*granary*, *granular*, *granivorous*; +Fr., *grain*, *grange*, *gravy* (for *grainy*); +It., *granite*).

gratu-s, [Lat.], pleasing (*gratuitous*, *congratulate*, *gratis*, *ingratiate*; +Fr., *grateful*, *gratitude*, *ingrate*, *gratify*, *grace*, *disgrace*).

gravi-s, [Lat.], heavy (*aggravate*; +Fr., ³*grave*, *gravity*, *grief*, *grieve*, *aggrieve*).

grex, greg-is, [Lat.], flock (*gregarious*, *congregate*, *aggregate*, *segregate*, *egregious*).

gun-ē, gunaik-os, [Gk.], woman (*gynecology*, *misogynist*).

gusta-re, gustatu-s, [Lat.], to taste (+Fr., *disgust*; +It., *gusto*).

habē-re, habitu-s, hib-, [Lat.], to have (*exhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*, *debilitate*; +Fr., *habit*, *inhabit*, *habitation*, *habitual*, *habiliment*, *able*, *disha*bille, *malady*, *ability*, the suffix *-able*; +Span., *binnacle*). Akin to **debēre.**

haerē-re, haesu-s, [Lat.], to adhere (*adhere, adhesion, cohere, cohesion, inherent*).
hala-re, [Lat.], to breathe (*inhale;* +Fr., *exhale*).
hauri-re, haustu-s, [Lat.], to draw (*exhaust*).
hedr-a, [Gk.], seat (*cathedral, tetrahedron, sanhedrin*).
helio-s, [Gk.], sun (*Helios, heliotrope, helium, perihelion*).
heres, hered-is, [Lat.], heir (*hereditary;* +Fr., *heritage, heir, heirloom, inherit*).
hetero-s, [Gk.], other (*heterodox, heterogeneous*).
hiero-s, [Gk.], sacred (*hierarchy, hieroglyphic*).
hippo-s, [Gk.], horse (*hippopotamus, hippodrome*).
hodo-s, [Gk.], road, way (*exodus, method, period, synod, odometer, cathode, anode*).
homo, homin-is, [Lat.], man, **humanu-s,** human (*humane;* +Fr., *human, homage, homicide*)
homo-s, [Gk.], alike (*homophone, homologous*).
honor, [Lat.], honor (+Fr., *honor, honest*).
hora, [Lat.], **hōra,** [Gk.], hour (+Fr., *horology, horoscope, hour*).
hortu-s, [Lat.], garden (*horticulture*).
hospes, hospit-is, [Lat.], guest or host (+Fr., *hospitable, hospital, hospice,* [2]*host, hotel, hostel, hostler*).
hosti-s, [Lat.], enemy (+Fr., [1]*host, hostile*).
humē-re, [Lat.], to be moist, **humidu-s,** moist (+Fr., *humid, humor*).
humu-s, [Lat.], earth, ground, **humili-s,** low, humble (*humus, exhume;* +Fr., *humiliate, humble*).
idio-s, [Gk.], belonging or peculiar (to a person), one's own (*idiot, idiom, idiosyncrasy*).
igni-s, [Lat.], fire (*ignite, igneous*).
imago, imagin-is, [Lat.], image (*imago;* +Fr., *image, imagine, imaginary*). Akin to root of *imitate*.
impera-re, [Lat.], to command (+Fr., *imperial, imperative, emperor, empire*).
inferu-s, [Lat.], low [comp. **inferior**], (+Fr., *inferior, infernal*).
insula, [Lat.], island (*insular, insulate, peninsula;* +Fr., *isolate, isle*). Not *island*, though the *s* in English is inserted because of supposed derivation from *insula*.
integer, [Lat.] lit., untouched: see **tangere.**
intus, intra, [Lat.], within, **interior,** inner, **intimu-s,** inmost (*interior, internal, intimate* (*adj.* and *v.*), the prefixes *intra-, intro-;* +Fr., *intern, intrinsic, entrails, denizen*).
ira, [Lat.], anger (+Fr., *ire, irascible*).
i-re, itu-s, [Lat.], to go (*exit, initial, ambient, transient, transit, transitive;* +Fr., *ambition, circuit, obituary, commence, perish, sedition, trance*). Akin to **iter.**
iter, itiner-is, [Lat.], journey (*itinerary, itinerant*). Akin to **ire.**
iterum, [Lat.], again (*iteration, reiterate*).
jace-re, jactu-s, jic-, ject-, [Lat.], to throw (*abject, adjective, dejection, ejaculate, eject, inject, object;* +Fr., *conjecture, interjection, project, reject, subject,* [1]*jet, jetsam, jetty, jess,* [1]*amice*). Akin to **jacēre.**
jacē-re, jacitu-s, [Lat.], to lie, recline (*adjacent;* +Fr., *gist, joist*). Akin to **jacere.**
jocu-s, [Lat.], a joke (*joke, jocose, jocular;* +Fr., *juggler*). Not *jocund*.
judica-re, [Lat. *jus dicere*], to judge (*adjudicate;* +Fr., *judicial, judicious, judiciary, judge, adjudge, prejudice*).
junge-re, junctu-s, jug-, [Lat.], to join (*junction, juncture, adjunct, conjunction, disjunctive, injunction, subjunctive, conjugal, subjugate, jugular;* +Fr., *join, joint, adjoin, enjoin, disjointed;* +Span., *junta, junto*).
jus, jur-is, [Lat.], law, **jura-re,** to swear, **justu-s,** just (*abjure, adjure;* +Fr., *conjure, perjure, perjury, injure, jurist, jury, juror,* [1]*just, justice, justify, jurisdiction, jurisprudence*).
juveni-s, [Lat.], young [comp. **junior**], (*junior;* +Fr., *juvenile*).
kako-s, [Gk.], bad (*cacophony*).
kardi-a, [Gk.], heart (*cardiac, pericardium*).
kephal-ē, [Gk.], head (*cephalic*).
kheir, [Gk.], hand (*chirography, surgeon*).
khol-ē, [Gk.], bile, anger (*colic, choleric, melancholy*).
khrom-a, [Gk.], color (*chromatic, chromium*).
khrono-s, [Gk.], time (*chronometer, chronicle, anachronism*).
kosmo-s, [Gk.], world (*cosmogony, cosmopolitan, microcosm*).
kranio-n, [Gk.], skull (*cranium, craniology*).
kuklo-s, [Gk.], circle (*cycle, cycloid, bicycle, encyclopedia*).
kuon, kuno-s, [Gk.], dog (*cynic, cynosure*).
lab-i, lapsu-s, [Lat.], to slide, fall down (*lapse, collapse, elapse, relapse*).
labor, [Lat.], work (*laboratory, elaborate;* +Fr., *labor, laborious*).
lapis, lapid-is, [Lat.], stone (*lapidary, dilapidate, lapis lazuli*).
[1]**latu-s,** [Lat.], broad (+Fr., *latitude*).
[2]**latus, later-is,** [Lat.], side (*lateral, collateral, equilateral*).
[3]**latu-s,** [Lat.], borne (*oblate, prolate, legislate;* +Fr., *collate, collation, dilate, dilatory, oblation, prelate, ablative, relate, superlative, translate*). A form of **tolatus,** obs. p.p. of **tollo** (which see), to raise, and used as p.p. of **ferre** (which see), to bear.
lega-re, legatu-s, [Lat.], to appoint, send, **lex, leg-is,** law (*delegate, relegate, legitimate, legislature;* +Fr., *legate, legacy, legatee, legal, leal, loyal, privilege*). Akin to **legere.**
lege-re, lectu-s, lig-, [Lat.], to collect, select, read (*elect, select, neglect;* +Fr., *legend, lecture, lection, lesson, collect, cull, coil, colleague, college, legible, eligible, elegant, legion, diligent, intellect, intelligence, negligence, negligee, predilection, sacrilege*).
leni-s, [Lat.], smooth, soft, gentle (*lenient;* +Fr., *lenity*).
leva-re, [Lat.], to raise, **levi-s,** light (*elevate, alleviate;* +Fr., *levity, lever, levy, levee, leaven, relevant, relieve, legerdemain;* +Span., +Fr., *levant*).
liber, [Lat.], book (+Fr., *library*).
liber, [Lat.], free (*liberate, libertine;* +Fr., *liberal, liberty, libel*).
libra, [Lat.], a balance, a pound weight (*Libra, deliberate, equilibrium;* +Fr., *level*).
licē-re, to be permissible (*licentiate;* +Fr., *license, licentious, illicit*).
liga-re, [Lat.], to tie, bind (+Fr., *ligament, ligature, oblige,* [1]*league, liable, liaison, lien, ally, rely, alloy,* [1]*rally*).

limen, limin-is, [Lat.], threshold (*eliminate*; +Fr., *preliminary*).

lingua, [Lat.], tongue, language (*lingual, linguist*; +Fr., *language*; +Provençal, *lingo*). The *u* of *tongue* was erroneously inserted because of a fancied relation to *lingua*.

linque-re, lictu-s, [Lat.], to leave (*delinquent, derelict*ion; +Fr., *relinquish, relic, relict*).

linu-m, [Lat.], flax, **linea,** line, stroke, mark (*linen, 1line* in most meanings, *2line, lining, linear, lineal, curvilinear, delineate, linseed, linsey-woolsey*; +Fr., *1line* meaning verse, rank, row, *lint, align, lineage, linnet, lineament*).

litera, [Lat.], letter (*obliterate, illiterate, alliteration, literation, literati*; +Fr., *literature, literary, literal, letter*).

litho-s, [Gk.], stone (*lithograph, monolith*).

locu-s, [Lat.], place (*locus, locate, locomotion, locomotive, collocation, dislocate*; +Fr., *local, locality, allocate, allow*).

logo-s, [Gk.], speech, reason (*logic, logotype, philology, monolog, apology, syllogism*, the suffix *-ology*).

longu-s, [Lat.], long (*longevity, elongate*; +Fr., *longitude, oblong, prolong, purloin*). Not *long*: *1long* and *2long* are of A.S. origin.

loqui, locutu-s, [Lat.], to speak (*elocution, obloquy, colloquy, colloquial, circumlocution, grandiloquent, soliloquy, ventriloquist*; +Fr., *loquacity, eloquent*).

lude-re, lusu-s, [Lat.], to play (*ludicrous, allude, allusion, delude, delusion, elude, interlude, collusion*; +Fr., *prelude*).

lue-re, lutu-s, [Lat.], to wash (*dilute, diluvial, antediluvian, alluvial*; +Fr., *ablution, deluge*).

luna, [Lat.], moon (*lunar, sublunary*; +Fr., *lunatic, lunacy, lunette*). Akin to **lux.**

lusi-s, [Gk.], a loosening, dissolving (*analysis, paralysis*).

lux, luci-s, [Lat.], a light, **lumen, lumin-is,** a light (*lucid, lucent, lucifer, luminous, lustrum, illustrious, illustrate, elucidate, translucent*; +Fr., *luminary, pellucid, limn, luster*). Akin to **luna.**

magister, [Lat.], master (*magisterial*; +Fr., *magistrate, master, mister, mistress*). Akin to **magnus.**

magnu-s, [Lat.], great [comp. and superl. **major, maximus,** which see], (*magnitude, magnate, magnanimous, magnificent, magniloquent*; +Fr., *magnify*).

major, [Lat.], greater [comp. of **magnus,** which see], (*major* (*adj.* and *n.*); +Fr., *majority, majesty, mayor*; +Span., *majordomo*).

malu-s, [Lat.], bad, **male,** badly, [comp. and superl. **pejor, pessimus,** which see], (*malefactor, malevolent, malignant*; +Fr., *malice, malediction, malign*, the prefix *mal-*).

manda-re, mandatu-s, [Lat.: *manus*+*dare*], lit., to give the hand; to commit, entrust; to command (*mandamus*; +Fr., *mandate, command, demand, remand, countermand, recommend*; +Du.+Fr., *commodore*).

mane-re, mansu-s, [Lat.], to remain (*manse*; +Fr., *mansion, manor, permanent, remnant, remainder, remain, menagerie, menial, messuage*).

manu-s, [Lat.], hand (*manuscript, manipulate, amanuensis, emancipate, manumission*; +Fr., *manual, manufacture, manacle, maneuver, manure, maniple, maintain, manifest*; +It.+Fr., *manage*).

mare, [Lat.], sea, **marinu-s,** marine (+Fr., *marine, mariner, maritime, submarine*; +It., *ultramarine*).

mater, [Lat.], mother (*matrix, matriculate*; +Fr., *maternal, maternity, matrimony, matricide*).

maximu-s, [Lat.], greatest [superl. of **magnus,** which see], (*maximum*; +Fr., *maxim*).

medicu-s, [Lat.], physician, healer (*medical, medicate*; +Fr., *medicine, medicinal, remedy, remedial*).

mediu-s, [Lat.], middle (*medium, medial, mediate*; +Fr., *mediation, immediate, intermediate, mediocre*).

melior, [Lat.], better [comp. of **bonus,** which see], (*meliorate*; +Fr., *ameliorate*).

memini, [Lat.], I remember (*memento*). Akin to **mens**; see **mnēmē.**

memor, [Lat.], mindful (*memorandum, commemorate*; +Fr., *memory, memorial, immemorial, memoir, memorable, remember*).

mens, menti-s, [Lat.], mind (*demented*; +Fr., *mental, mention*).

menti-ri, mensu-s, [Lat.], to measure (*mensuration, commensurate*; +Fr., *measure, immeasurable, immense, dimension*). Not *mete*, which is from an A.S. word.

merge-re, mersu-s, [Lat.], to dip, sink (*merge, merganser, emerge, emergency, immersion*; +Fr., *submerge*).

metro-n, [Gk.], measure (*meter, diameter, metrical, symmetry*).

migra-re, migratu-s, [Lat.], to depart, migrate (*migrate, migration, emigrate, emigrant, immigration*; +Fr., *transmigration*).

miles, milit-is, [Lat.], soldier (*military, militate, militant, militarist, militia*).

mille, [Lat.], thousand (*millennium, millepede*, the prefix *milli-*).

minimu-s, [Lat.], least [superl. of **parvus,** small; comp. **minor,** which see], (*minimum, minimize*; +Fr., *minim*).

minor, minus, [Lat.], less [comp. of **parvus,** small; superl. **minimus,** which see], **minue-re, minutu-s,** to make small (*minor, minus, minority, minute, minutiæ, minuend*; +Fr., *diminish, diminutive, menu, mince, minuet*). Akin to **minister.**

minister, [Lat.], servant (+Fr., *minister, administration, ministrel*). Akin to **minor.**

miru-s, [Lat.], strange, **mira-ri, miratu-s,** to wonder at (+Fr., *miracle, admire, mirage, mirror*).

misce-re, mixtu-s, [Lat.], to mix (*miscellaneous, mixture, mix, promiscuous*).

miser, [Lat.], wretched (*miser*; +Fr., *misery, miserable, commiserate*).

miso-s, [Gk.], hatred (*misanthrope, misogynist*).

mitte-re, missu-s, [Lat.], to send (*admit, admission, commit, commissary, compromise, dismiss, emit, emission, emissary, mission, missionary, missile, omit, permit, permission, remit, remiss, submit, transmit*, etc.; +Fr., *commission, commissioner, mittee, demise, manumission, missive, promise, surmise, message, messenger, mess, Mass*).

mnē-mē, [Gk.], memory (*mnemonic, amnesia, amnesty*). Akin to **memini.**

modu-s, [Lat.], measure; manner (*modulate, moderate, modicum, accommodate*; +Fr.,

mode, ¹*mood*, *modify*, *modest*, *modern*, *commodious*, *commodity*; +It.+Fr., *model*).

mole-s, [Lat.], heap; trouble, difficulty (*molecule*; +Fr., *demolish*; +It.+Fr., ³*mole*).

molli-s, [Lat.], soft (*mollusc*; +Fr., *mollify*, *emollient*, *moil*).

mone-re, monitu-s, [Lat.], to remind, warn (*monitor*, *premonitory*; +Fr., *monument*, *admonish*, *summon*). Akin to **mens, memini.**

mons, monti-s, [Lat.], mountain (*mount* (*n.*), *promontory*; +Fr., *mount* (*v.*), *mountain*, *mound*, *amount*, *dismount*, *paramount*, *surmount*, *tantamount*). Akin to root of *eminent* (lit., jutting out), *prominent*.

monstru-m, [Lat.], omen (lit., that which shows or warns): also, a monster (*demonstrate*, *remonstrate*; +Fr., *monster*, *monstrous*, *muster*). Akin to **monēre, mens.**

mordē-re, morsu-s, [Lat.], to bite (+Fr., *mordant*, *morsel*, *remorse*).

morpho-s, [Gk.], shape, form (*morphology*, *metamorphosis*, *amorphous*).

mors, morti-s, [Lat.], death (*mortician*; +Fr., *mortal*, *mortify*, *mortgage*).

mos, mor-is, [Lat.], custom (+Fr., *moral*, *demoralize*, etc.).

movēre, motu-s, [Lat.], to move (*motor*, *momentum*, *mob*, *emotion*, *remote*; +Fr., *move*, *movement*, *mobile*, *motive*, *motion*, *promotion*, *remove*, *mutiny*).

multu-s, [Lat.], much (*multiple*; the prefix *multi-*; +Fr., *multiply*, *multitude*, etc.).

mundu-s, [Lat.], earth (+Fr., *mundane*, *demimonde*).

munus, muner-is, [Lat.], duty, office; gift (*remunerate*; +Fr., *municipal*, *munificent*). Akin to **communis.**

muru-s, [Lat.], wall (+Fr., *immure*, *mural*).

muta-re, mutatu-s, [Lat.], to move; change (*mutable*, *commute*, *transmute*, *permute*; +Fr., *mutation*, *mutual*, *moult*, ²*mew*).

nasc-i, natu-s, [n- for older **gn-**], [Lat.], to be born, **natura,** orig., birth; nature (*innate*, *cognate*, *preternatural*; +Fr., *natal*, *native*, *naïve*, *nativity*, *nation*, *nature*, *supernatural*).

nata-re, natatu-s, [Lat.], to swim (*natatorium*, *natatorial*).

navi-s, [Lat.], ship (*circumnavigate*; +Fr., *navy*, *naval*, *navigable*, ¹*nave*). *Nautical* is from Lat. *nauticus*, from Gk. *naus*, ship.

necte-re, nexu-s, [Lat.], to tie, bind (*connect*; +Fr., *annex*).

nega-re, negatu-s, [Lat.], to deny (*abnegate*, *renege*; +Fr., *negation*, *negative*, *deny*, *renagade*; +Span., *renegade*).

negotiu-m, [Lat.: *neg*(*are*)+*otium*, leisure], lit., lack of leisure; business (*negotiate*).

neuro-n, [Gk.], cord, nerve (*neuron*, *neurotic*, *neuralgia*).

nihil, [Lat.], nothing (*annihilate*, *nihilist*).

nocē-re, nec-, nic-, [Lat.], to harm, **noxius,** harmful (*noxious*, *innocuous*, *obnoxious*; +Fr., *innocent*, *nuisance*, *pernicious*).

nomo-s, [Gk.], law (*Deuteronomy*, *astronomy*, *anomalous*).

norma, [Lat.], a carpenter's rule (*norm*, *normal*; +Fr., *enormous*, *enormity*). *Abnormal* is a corruption of *anomal-ous* (see **nomos**).

nomen, nomin-is, [Lat.], name (*nominal*, *nomenclature*, *nominate*, *denomination*, *denominator*; +Fr., *noun*, *pronoun*, *misnomer*).

nosce-re, notu-s, [n- for older **gn-**], [Lat.], to know, **co-gnitu-s,** known (*notation*, *annotation*, *notorious*, *connote*; +Fr., *note*, *notice*, *notion*, *notify*, *denote*, *cognition*, *recognize*, *reconnoiter*, *noble*, *ennoble*, *ignoble*, *ignominy*).

nox, nocti-s, [Lat.], night (+Fr., *nocturnal*, *noctern*, *equinox*).

nube-re, nuptu-s, to cover with a veil; to marry (*connubial*; +Fr., *nuptial*).

nullus, [Lat.], no one (*nullify*; +Fr., *null*, *nullity*, *annul*).

numeru-s, [Lat.], number (*numeral*, *enumerate*; +Fr., *number*, *numerous*, *numeration*, *numerical*, *supernumerary*).

nuntia-re, nuntiatu-s, [Lat.], to announce (*enunciate*, *denunciate*, *annunciation*; +Fr., *announce*, *denounce*, *renounce*, *pronunciation*; +It., *nuncio*).

oculu-s, [Lat.], eye (*ocular*, *oculist*, *inoculate*, *binocular*; +Fr., *inveigle*).

od-i, [Lat.], I hate (*odium*; +Fr., *odious*, *annoy*).

od-ous, odonto-s, [Gk.], tooth (*mastodon*).

oiko-s, [Gk.], house (*economic*, *parochial*, *diocese*).

olē-re, [Lat.], to emit an odor (*olfactory*; +Fr., *redolent*). Akin to Lat. **odor,** odor.

oligo-s, [Gk.], few (*oligarchy*).

omni-s, [Lat.], all (*omniscient*, *omnibus*, *omnivorous*; +Fr., *omnipotent*, *omnipresent*).

onom-a, onum-a, [Gk.], name (*anonymous*, *synonym*).

onus, oner-is, [Lat.], a burden (*exonerate*; +Fr., *onerous*).

opina-ri, [Lat.], to opine, believe (+Fr., *opine*, *opinion*).

ops-omai, [Gk.], I shall see, **opt-,** to see (*optical*, *autopsy*, *synopsis*).

opta-re, [Lat.], to wish (*adopt*, *cŏopt*; +Fr., *optative*, *option*).

opus, oper-is, [Lat.], a work (*operate*, *cŏperative*, *operator*; +Fr., *maneuver*, *manure*, *inure*; +It., *opera*).

ora-re, oratu-s, [Lat.], to pray, **os, or-is,** mouth (*oral*, *adore*, *adoration*; +Fr., *oration*, *orator*, *oratory*, *orison*, *orifice*, *oracle*, *oracular*, *inexorable*, *peroration*; +It., *oratorio*).

orbi-s, [Lat.], circle (*orbit*; +Fr., *orb*, *orbicular*, *exorbitant*).

ordi-n, ordina-is, [Lat.], order (*ordinal*, *inordinate*, *extraordinary*, *subordinate*; +Fr., *ordain*, *order*, *ordinance*, *ordnance*, *ordinary*, *primordial*).

ori-ri, ortu-s, [Lat.], to rise, **origo, origin-is,** source (*abortive*; +Fr., *origin*, *originate*, *original*, *orient*, *oriental*).

orna-re, ornatu-s, [Lat.], to furnish; to adorn (*ornate*, *adorn*; +Fr., *ornament*, *suborn*).

ornis, ornitho-s, [Gk.], bird (*ornithology*, *ornithorhynchus*).

ortho-s, [Gk.], straight, erect, right (*orthodox*, *orthoëpy*, *orthographic*, *orthopedic*).

os, oss-is, [Lat.], bone (*osseous*; +Fr., *ossify*, *osprey*).

osteo-n, [Gk.], bone (*osteopathy*, *periosteum*).

ovu-m, [Lat.], egg (*ovary*, *ovule*, *oviparous*, *ovoid*; +Fr., *oval*).

oxu-s, [Gk.], sharp (*oxygen*, *paroxysm*).

pagu-s, [Lat.], village (*pagan*; +Fr., *peasant*, *paynim*).

pais, paido-s, [Gk.], boy, child, **paidei-a,** education (*pedagogy, pedant, orthopedic*).

pallia-m, [Lat.], cloak (¹*pall, palliate, palliation*).

pande-re, pansu-s, [Lat.], to lay open (*expand, expansion, expansive*).

pange-re, pactu-s, [Lat.], to drive in, fasten, fix (*impinge, impact;* +Fr., ²*compact*).

par, [Lat.], equal (*par;* +Fr., *pair,* ¹*peer, peerage, parity, compare, disparage*).

para-re, paratu-s, [Lat.], to prepare (*apparatus, reparation, separate;* +Fr., *pare, prepare,* ²*repair, sever, parachute, parry, rampart;* +It.+Fr., *parapet, parasol;* +Span., *parade*). Akin to **imperare** (*emperor, etc.*).

¹pare-re, paritu-s, [Lat.], to appear (*apparent, appartion;* +Fr., *appear, disappear, transparent*).

²paré-re, partu-s, [Lat.], to bring forth (*parental;* +Fr., *parent, parturition*).

pars, parti-s, [Lat.], part (*participate, parse, bipartite;* +Fr., *part, apart, particle, particular, participle, partition, party, partial, partner, parcel, depart, department, impart, impartial, partake, repartee, portion;* +It.+Fr., ¹*partisan, apartment*).

pasce-re, pastu-s, [Lat.], to feed (*pastor, pabulum;* +Fr., *repast, pastoral, pasture, pastern*).

pater, [Lat.], father, **patria,** one's native land (*patrician, expatriate, paternoster, Jupiter;* +Fr., *paternal, patrimony, patron, pattern*). *Patriarch, patriot* are derived from a kindred Gk. word, *patēr*.

patho-s, [Gk.], feeling, suffering (*pathetic, apathy, sympathy, pathology*).

pati, passu-s, to suffer, endure (*dispassionate;* +Fr., *patient, patience, passive, passion, compassion, compatible*).

pausa, [Late Lat.], a pause, **pausa-re,** to cease; cause to rest (+Fr., *pause,* ¹*pose, appose, compose, depose, discompose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, propose, purpose, repose, suppose, transpose*). These compounds are related in sense to *apposition, composition, deposition,* etc., but not in origin, as the latter are derived from *ponere, positus*. See **ponere.**

pax, paci-s, [Lat.], peace (+Fr., *peace, pacific, pacify, appease,* ¹*pay*).

pecca-re, to sin, err (*impeccable;* +Span., *peccadillo*).

pectus, pector-is, [Lat.], breast (*expectorate;* +Fr., *pectoral*).

pecu, [Lat.], cattle, **pecunia,** money (*peculate;* +Fr., *peculiar, pecuniary*).

pelle-re, pulsu-s, [Lat.], to drive (*dispel, expel, impel, repel, propel, repellent, propeller,* ²*pelt, pulsate, pulsation, apellate, apellation, compulsion, compulsory, expulsion, impulse, impulsive, repulse, repulsion, repulsive;* +Fr., ¹*pulse, push, compel, repeal, appeal*).

pendē-re, [Lat.], to hang, **pende-re, pensu-s,** to cause to hang, weigh, pay, **pondus, ponder-is,** weight (*pendulum, pendulous, appendix, compendium, impend, spend, expend, propensity, stipend, ponder, preponderate, indispensable, expense, expenditure;* +Fr., *pendent, pendant, pensile, pension, append, appendage, compendious, depend, dispense, pending, perpendicular, recompense, suspend, suspension, suspense, poise,* a voir du *pois, pansy, penthouse,* ¹*pound*).

penit-us, [Lat.], within (*penetrate*).

penna, [Lat.], feather (*pennate;* +Fr., *pen, pennon, pennant*).

persona, [Lat.], the mask worn by an actor; hence, an actor's part; a person (+Fr., *person, parson, personal, personality*).

pes, ped-is, [Lat.], foot (*pedal, pedestrian, biped, quadruped, impede, impediment, expedite, expedition, expedient, pedigree, pedicel, peduncle;* +It.+Span., *pedestal*).

pete-re, petitu-s, [Lat.], to fall upon, seek; ask (*centripetal, petulant, compete, impetus;* +Fr., *appetite, competent, impetuous, repeat*).

petr-a, [Gk.], rock (*petrify, petroleum*).

phag-ein, [Gk.], to eat (*sarcophagus*).

phain-ein, phan-, [Gk.], to appear (*phenomenon, diaphanous, epiphany*).

phē-mi, [Gk.], I say, **phasi-s,** a saying (*blaspheme, prophet, aphasia*).

pher-ein, phor-, [Gk.], to carry (*periphery, Cristopher, phosphorus, metaphor*). Akin to **ferre.**

phrēn, [Gk.], mind (*phrenology, frenzy*).

pilu-m, [Lat.], spear, **pila-re,** to rob, pillage (²*pile;* +Fr., *compile, pillage*).

pinge-re, pictu-s, pig-, [Lat.], to paint (*picture, picturesque, depict;* +Fr., *paint;* +Span.+Fr., *pint;* +Port., *pimento*).

pisci-s, [Lat.], fish (*Pisces, piscatory*).

piu-s, [Lat.], dutiful, pious, **pia-re, piatu-s,** to worship, appease by sacrifice (*expiate;* +Fr., *pious, piety, pity, pitiful*).

placē-re, placitu-s, [Lat.], to please (*complacent;* +Fr., *complaisant, pleasure, pleasant, placid, implacable, please, plea, plead*).

planta, [Lat.], a green twig or spreading leaf; the sole of the foot (*plant, plantation;* +Fr., *plantain, implant, supplant, transplant*).

planu-s, [Lat.], even, level (*placenta;* +Fr., ²*plane, plain, plan, explain;* +It., *piano*).

plaude-re, plausu-s, [Lat.], **plod-, plos-,** to clap, applaud (*plaudit, plausible, applaud, applause;* +Fr., *explode, explosive*).

plenu-s, [Lat.], full, **plē-re, pletu-s,** to fill (*plenary, plenipotentiary, complete, deplete, expletive, complement, implement;* +Fr., *plenitude, plenty, plenteous, accomplish, replenish, replete supply, supplement;* +Span.+It.+Fr., *compliment;* +Span.+It., *comply*).

plica-re, plicatu-s, [Lat.], to fold, **plecte-re, plexu-s,** to weave (*application, complex, complicated, duplicate, explicit, implicate, implicit, reduplicate, supplicate;* +Fr., *accomplice, apply, appliance, complexion,* ¹*ply, pliant, pliable, pliers, plait, pleat,* ²*plight, deploy, display, splay, complicity, duplicity, inexplicable, imply, reply, multiply, multiplication, perplex, simple, simplicity, simplify, supple*).

plumbu-m, [Lat.], lead (*plumbago;* +Fr., *plumb, plumb bob, plumber, plummet,* ²*plump, plunge*).

plus, plur-is, [Lat.], more (*plus, nonplus;* +Fr., *plural, plurality, surplus*).

pne-ein, [Gk.], to blow, breathe, **pneuma,** breath, blast (*pneumatic*).

poinē, [Gk.], penalty (+Lat., *subpœna;* +Lat.+Fr., *penal, penalty*).

polemo-s, [Gk.], war (*polemic*).

poli-s, [Gk.], city, **polit-ēs,** citizen (*metropolis, politics*).

polu-s, [Gk.], many (*polygon, polygamy,* the prefix *poly-*).

pomu-m, [Lat.], apple (*pomology*; +Fr., *pome, pomace, pomegranate, pommel*; +It.+Fr., *pomade*).

pone-re, positu-s, [Lat.], to place, lay down (*postpone, component, deponent, exponent, opponent, apposite,* [1]*post,* pro*ost*; +Fr., *position, positive,* [2]*post,* [3]*post, postage, posture, compost, compote,* [1]*compound, compositor, deposit, depot, deposition, expound, expositor, impost, imposition, impostor, opposite, preposition*). The forms *appose, compose, expose, dispose*, etc., are related in meaning to the forms given above, though not in origin, being derived from *pausare*, to cease, cause to rest. See **pausare.**

populu-s, [Lat.], a people (*population, depopulate*; +Fr., *people, popular, populous*; +It.+Fr., *populace*).

porta, [Lat.], gate (+Fr., [2]*port, portal,* [1]*porter, Porte, portcullis, portho*le).

porta-re, portatu-s, [Lat.], to carry (*export,* [1]*important*; +Fr., [2]*porter, portable, portmanteau, comport, deport, deportment,* [2]*import, important, portly, disport, sport, purport, portfolio, report, support, transport*).

portu-s, [Lat.], harbor (*[1]port*; +Fr., *importune, opportune, opportunity*; +Port., [3]*port*).

posse, [Lat.], to be able, [p.pr. **potens, potenti-s,** powerful], **possibili-s,** possible (*potent, potential, plenipotentiary*; +Fr., *impotent, omnipotent, potentate, puissant*).

posteru-s, [Lat.], [comp. **posterior**], following (*posterior, preposterous*; +Fr., *posterity, postern*).

pota-re, potatu-s, [Lat.], to drink, **potio, potion-is,** a drink (*potation*; +Fr., *potable, potion, poison*).

pous, podo-s, [Gk.], foot (*antipodes, gastropod*).

prass-ein, [Gk.], to do, **prakto-s,** done, **pragm-a,** deed (*practice, pragmatic*).

preca-ri, precatu-s, [Lat.], to entreat (*deprecate, imprecate, precarious*).

prehende-re, prehensus, [Lat.], to seize (*apprehend, comprehend, prehensile, reprehensible*; +Fr., *apprentice, enterprise, impregnable, incomprehensible, prison,* [2]*prize, reprisal, surprise*; +It., *impresario*).

preme-re, pressu-s, [Lat.], to press (*impress, impression, depress, suppress*; +Fr., [1]*press, pressure, compress, express, oppression, print, repress, reprimand*).

pretiu-m, [Lat.], price, value (*appreciate, depreciate*; +Fr., *price, precious*).

primu-s, [Lat.], first, **prior,** earlier (*primary, primeval, prior* (*adj.*); +Fr., [1]*prime,* [2]*prime,* [2]*primer, premier, primate, primogeniture, primrose, prim, prince, principal, principle, prior* (*n.*), *primitive, primordial*; +It., *prima donna*).

privu-s, [Lat.], single, **priva-re, privatu-s,** to deprive (*private, privative*; +Fr., *privilege, privation, privy, privateer, deprive*).

proba-re, probatu-s, [Lat.], to test, try, examine, **probu-s,** honest (*probe, prove, approbation, reprobate*; +Fr., *probity, probable, probation, approve, proof, disprove, reprove, reprieve*).

prope, [Lat.], near, **proximu-s,** nearest, next (*proximate, approximate*; +Fr., *propinquity, approach, reproach, approximate*).

propriu-s, [Lat.], one's own; peculiar (*appropriate*; +Fr., *proper, property, proprietor, propriety*.

psukh-ē, [Gk.], soul (*Psyche, psychology, metempsychosis*).

publicu-s, [Lat.], public (*publican*; +Fr., *public, publish, republic, republican*). Derived from **populus.**

pugnu-s, [Lat.], fist, **pugna,** battle (*pugnacious, pugilist*; +Fr., *impugn, repugnant, poniard*).

punge-re, punctu-s, [Lat.], to prick, sting (*pungent, puncture, punctuate, expunge*; +Fr., *punctuality, compunction, point, poignant,* [2]*pounce,* [1]*punch,* [1]*puncheon,* [2]*puncheon*; +Span., *punctilio*).

puni-re, punitu-s, [Lat.], to punish, **paenitē-re,** to cause to repent (+Fr., *punish, punitive, impunity, penitentiary, penitence, penance, repent*).

pur, [Gk.], fire (*pyre, pyrotechnics, empyrean*).

puta-re, putatu-s, [Lat.], to think, **putu-s,** pure (*amputate, compute*; +Fr., [1]*count, account, discount, depute, deputy, dispute, impute, putative, reputation*). Akin to Lat. **purus,** pure.

quaere-re, quaesitu-s, [Lat.], to seek, ask (*query, acquire, acquisition, disquisition, exquisite, inquire, inquisitor, perquisite*; +Fr., *quest, conquer, conquest, inquisitive, inquisition, require, request, requisite*).

quate-re, quassu-s, cut-, cuss-, [Lat.], to shake (*discuss, percussion*; +Fr., *quash, concussion*; +Span., *cask*; +Span.+Fr., *casque*).

quatuor, [Lat.], four, **quartu-s,** fourth, **quadru-s,** square (*quadrant, quadratic, quadrilateral, quadruped, quarto,* [1]*quad*; +Fr., [1]*quart,* [2]*quart, quarter, quadruple, square,* [1]*quarry,* [3]*quarry,* [1]*quarrel*; +It.+Fr., *squadron, squad,* [2]*quad, quarantine*; +Span. +Fr., *quadrille*; +Span., *quadroon*).

quer-i, questu-s, [Lat.], to complain (*querulous*; +Fr., [2]*quarrel*).

quiesce-re, quietus, [Lat.], to rest, repose, **quies, quiet-is,** quiet (*quietus, quiet; quiescence, acquiesce, disquiet, requiem*; +Fr., *quit, quite, acquit, requite, coy*).

radiu-s, [Lat.], rod or spoke (*radius, radian, radiate, radiant*; +Fr., *radial,* [1]*ray*).

radix, radic-is, [Lat.], root (*radix, eradicate*; +Fr., *radical, radish*).

rade-re, rasu-s, [Lat.], to scrape (*abrade, abrasion, erase*; +Fr., *raze, razor,* [1]*rash*).

ramu-s, [Lat.], branch (+Fr., *ramify*).

rape-re, raptu-s, [Lat.], to snatch (*rapt, rapture, raptorial, rapacious, enrapture*; +Fr., *rapine, rapid, ravage, ravish,* [2]*raven, ravine, surreptitious*).

rege-re, rectu-s, [Lat.], to direct, rule, **regna-re,** to reign (*regnant, rector, regalia, rectilinear, regimen, regular, regulate, correct, direct, dirge, erect, interregnum*; +Fr., *regal, royal,* [2]*real, realm, regent, rectitude, regicide, regiment, reign, rectify, incorrigible, rectangle, region, dress, address, adroit*).

rē-ri, ratu-s, [Lat.], to think, judge, **ratio, ration-is,** calculation, relation (*ratio*; +Fr., [1]*rate, ratify, rational, ration, reason, ratiocination*).

re-s, [Lat.], thing ([1]*real*; +Fr., *realize*).

rhe-ein, [Gk.], to flow (*catarrh, hemorrhage, diarrhea*).

ridē-re, risu-s, [Lat.], to laugh (*ridicule, ridiculous, deride, derision*; +Fr., *risible*).

rigē-re, [Lat.], to be stiff, **rigor,** stiffness (*rigid*; +Fr., *rigor, rigorous*).

ripa, [Lat.], bank of a stream (*riparian*; +Fr., *river*, *arrive*; +It., *Riviera*).
rivu-s, [Lat.], a stream (*rivulet*; +Fr., *derive*, *rival*).
roga-re, rogatu-s, [Lat.], to ask (*abrogate*, *arrogant*, *derogatory*, *interrogation*, *surrogate*, *supererogation*, +Fr., *prerogative*).
rota, [Lat.], wheel, **rotundu-s,** round (*rotary*, *rotation*, *rotunda*; +Fr., *rotund*, *round*, *rondeau*, *roundelay*, *roulet*, *rowel*, *roué*, *roll*, *control*, *controller*). The letters *mp* in the spelling *comptroller* result from the erroneous belief that the word was derived, through French, either from Lat. *co-emptus* (see **emere**) or *com-putare* (see **putare**).
rumpe-re, ruptu-s, [Lat.], to break (*abrupt*, *corrupt*, *disrupt*, *eruption*, *interrupt*; +Fr., ¹*route*, *route*, ¹*rout*, *routine*, *rut*; +It.+Fr., *bankrupt*).
rus, rur-is, the country (+Fr., *rural*, *rustic*, *rusticate*, *roistering*).
sanci-re, sanctu-s, to make sacred, **sacer,** consecrated (*consecrate*, *desecrate*, *execrate*, *sanctum*, *sanctity*, *sacrosanct*, *sacrament*; +Fr., *sacred*, *sacerdotal*, *sacristan*, *sexton*, *sanctuary*, *saint*, *sanction*, *sanctify*, *sanctimonious*, *sacrilege*, *sacrifice*).
sal, [Lat.], salt (+Fr., *saline*, *salary*, *sauce*, *sausage*; +It.+Fr., *salad*). Not the word *salt*, which is derived from an A.S. word.
sali-re, saltu-s, [Lat.], to leap (*salient*, *saltatory*, *desultory*, *exult* (for *exsult*); +Fr., *insult*, *result*, *assail*, *sally*, *salmon*).
salus, salut-is, [Lat.], health, safety, **salvu-s,** safe (*salute*, *salubrity*; +Fr., *salutary*, *save*, *safe*, *salvation*, *savior*, *salvage*, ²*sage*; +It.+Fr., *salvo*; +Span., *salver*).
sanu-s, [Lat.], sound, healthy (*sane*, *sanity*, *insane*, *sanitarium sanitation*).
sarx, sark-os, [Gk.], flesh (*sarcasm*, *sarcophagus*).
satis, [Lat.], enough (+Fr., ¹*sate*, *satiate*, *satisfy*, *saturate*).
scande-re, scansu-s, [Lat.], to climb (*scan*, *ascend*, *transcend*; +Fr., *descend*, *condescend*).
sci-re, [Lat.], to know; **scientia,** knowledge (*conscious*, *omniscient*, *unconscionable*, *sciolist*; +Fr., *science*, *scientific*, *prescience*, *conscience*).
scribe-re, scriptu-s, [Lat.], to write (*scribe*, *scribble*, *subscribe*, *subscript*, *describe*, *description*, *ascribe*, *prescribe*, *proscribe*, *transcribe*, *circumscribe*, *inscribe*, *conscription*, *manuscript*, *postscript*, *nondescript*, *shrive*, *shrift*, *Shrovetide*; +Fr., *scripture*, *scrivener*, *scrip*).
seca-re, sectu-s, seg-, [Lat.], to cut (*secant*, *bisect*, *dissect*. *intersect*, *segment*, *sickle*; +Fr., *section*, *insect*: ¹It.+Fr., *risk*).
sedē-re, sessu-s, [Lat.], to sit (*sedate*, *assiduous*, *sessile*, *possess*; +Fr., *sedentary*, *session*, *sediment*, *insidious*, *assess*, *assize*, *siege*, ²*see*, ²*size*, *preside*, *president*, *reside*, *resident*, *residue*. *subside*, *subsidiary*, *subsidy*, *supersede*, *surcease*; +It., ¹*size*).
senex, [Lat.], old, **senior,** older (*senior*, *senile*; +Fr., *senator*, *seignor*, *sir*, *sire*; +It., *signor*).
senti-re, sensu-s, [Lat.], to feel, perceive (*sensation*, *sensual*, *sensuous*, *nonsense*, *consensus*, *dissent*; +Fr., *sentiment*, *sentimental*, *sentient*, *sense*, *scent*, *sentence*, *sensitive*, *sensible*, *assent*, *consent*, *presentiment*, *resent*).

sequ-i, secutu-s, [Lat.], to follow (*consequent*, *subsequent*, *prosecute*, *obsequious*; +Fr., *sequel*, *sequence*, *consecutive*, *execute*, *exequies*, *obsequies*, *persecute*, *pursue*, *ensue*, *sue*, *suit*, *suitable*, *suite*, *sect*, *second*). Akin to **socius.**
servu-s, [Lat.], servant, **serva-re, servatu-s,** to keep, protect, **servi-re,** to serve (*servile*, *subservient*; +Fr., *serve*, *serf*, *servant*, *sergeant*, *service*, *conservation*, *deserve*, ²*desert*, *observe*, *preserve*, *reserve*, *reservoir*).
sidus, sider-is, [Lat.], star (*sidérial*; +Fr., *consider*).
signu-m, [Lat.], mark, token (*significant*, *insignia*; +Fr., *sign*, *signal*, *signify*, *assign*, *consign*, *design*, *ensign*, *resign*, *signet*).
simili-s, [Lat.], like, **simul,** together (*simile*, *assimilate*, *simulate*, *facsimile*, *simultaneous*; +Fr., *similar*, *similitude*, *dissemble*, *dissimulation*, *dissimilar*, *resemble*).
sinu-s, [Lat.], a curve, fold of a garment, the bosom (*sinus*, *sine*, *insinuate*; +Fr., *sinuous*, *insinuation*).
sociu-s, [Lat.], companion (*social*, *associate*, *dissociate*; +Fr., *sociable*, *society*). Akin to **sequi.**
sol, [Lat.], sun (*solar*; +Fr., *solstice*).
solidu-s, [Lat.], solid (*consolidate*, *consol*; +Fr., *solid*, *solidarity*, *solder*, *soldier*).
solu-s, [Lat.], alone (*soliloquy*, *desolate*; +Fr., ²*sole*, *solitary*, *solitude*; +It., *solo*).
solve-re, solutu-s, [Lat.], to loose, dissolve (*solve*, *solvent*, *absolve*, *absolute*, *absolution*, *dissolve*, *dissolute*, *resolve*; +Fr., *solution*).
sona-re, sonitu-s, [Lat.], to resound (*sonorous*, *sonant*, *resonant*, +Fr., ²*sound*, *resound*, *consonant*, *unison*, *person*, *parson*; +It., *sonata*; +It.+Fr., *sonnet*).
sopho-s, [Gk.], wise, **soph-ia,** wisdom (*sophomore*, *philosophy*, *sophistry*).
sors, sorti-s, [Lat.], destiny, chance, condition (*consort*; +Fr., *sort*, *resort*, *sorcery*).
sparge-re, sparsu-s, [Lat.], to strew, scatter (*sparse*, *asperse*, *disperse*, *intersperse*).
spece-re, spectu-s, spic-, [Lat.], to look, see (*spectator*, *speculate*, *spectrum*, *species*, *specimen*, *aspect*, *circumspect*, *conspicuous*, *despicable*, *expect*, *inspect*, *perspicuous*, *prospect*, *prospectus*, *retrospect*, *suspicion*; +Fr.. *perspective*, *perspicacity*, *prospective*, *respect*, *respite*. *respectable*, *respective*, *special*, *especial*. *specific*, *specious*, *spectacle*, *specter*, *suspect*, *frontispiece*, *auspice*, *spice*).
spera-re, speratu-s, [Lat.], to hope (*desperate*, *prosperous*; +Fr., *despair*, *prosper*, *prosperity*; +Span., *desperado*).
spira-re, spiratu-s, [Lat.], to breathe, **spiritu-s,** breath, spirit (*transpire*; +Fr., *spirit*, *sprite*, *sprightly*, *aspire*. *aspirate*, *conspire*. *conspiracy*. *expire*, *inspiration*, *inspire*, *inspirit*. *perspire*, *perspiration*, *respire*, *respiration*).
spondē-re, sponsu-s, [Lat.], to promise (*sponsor*. *despond*; +Fr., *spouse*, *espouse*, *respond*, *correspond*, *response*, *responsible*).
sta-re, status, stit-, [Lat.], to stand, **siste-re,** to place (*status*, *constitute*, *constitution*, *exist*, *extant*, *insist*, *prostitute*, *stamen*; +Fr., *state*, *station*, *stature*, *stationary*, *stationery*, ¹*stable*, ²*stable*, *armistice*, *solstice*, *interstice*, *arrest*, *assist*, *consist*, *consistent*, *desist*, *persist*, *resist*, *subsist*, *constitute*, *restitution*, *substitute*, *superstition*, *substantial*, *circumstance*. *distant*,

distance, *instance*, *instant*, *subsistence*, *substance*, *constant*, *constancy*, *stage*, *substantive*, *obstacle*, *constable*, *establish*).

stasi-s, [Gk.], a standing, a placing, **stato-s,** placed (*ecstasy*, *apostasy*, *static*).

sterne-re, stratu-s, [Lat.], to stretch out, strew about, make smooth (*stratum*, *stratify*, *prostrate*, *street*; +Fr., *stray*, *consternation*).

stringe-re, strictu-s, [Lat.], to bind (*astringent*, *strict*, *stricture*, *constrict*, *restrict*; +Fr., *constrain*, *constraint*, *distrain*, *distraint*, *stress*, *distress*, *district*, *restrain*).

stroph-ē, [Gk.], a turning (*strophe*, *apostrophe*, *catastrophe*).

struc-re, structu-s, [Lat.], to build, construct (*construct*, *construction*, *construe*, *instruct*, *obstruct*; +Fr., *structure*, *instrument*, *destroy*, *destructive*, *destruction*).

suadē-re, suasu-s, [Lat.], to advise (+Fr., *persuade*, *dissuade*, *suasion*).

sume-re, sumptu-s, [Lat.], to take (*assume*, *assumption*, *consume*, *consumption*; +Fr., *presume*, *presumption*, *resume*, *sumptuous*).

super, [Lat.], above, **superior,** higher, **supremu-s,** highest (*supercilious*, the prefix *super-*; +Fr., *superior*, *superlative*, *superb*, *superabundance*, *supreme*, the prefix [1]*sur-*).

surge-re, surrectu-s, [Lat.: *sub*+*regere*], to rise (*insurgent*; +Fr., *surge*, *insurrection*, *resurrection*, *sortie*, *source*).

tacē-re, tacitu-s, tic-, [Lat.], to be silent (*tacit*, *reticent*: +Fr., *taciturn*).

tange-re, tactu-s, tig-, teg-, [Lat.], to touch (*tangent*, *tango*, *tact*, *tactile*, *intact*, *contact*, *contiguous*, *contingent*, *contaminate*, *integer*, *integral*; +Fr., *tangible*, *contagion*, *entire*, *entirety*, *integrity*, *tax* (for *tacs*), *task* (for *tasc*), *taste*).

taxi-s, [Gk.], order, arrangement, **takto-s,** arranged (*syntax*, *tactical*).

tege-re, tectu-s, [Lat.], to cover, **toga,** toga, **tegula,** tile (*tegument*, *integument*, *detect*, *detective*, *protect*, *toga*, *tile*; +Fr., *protegé*).

tempus, tempor-is, [Lat.], time, **tempera-re,** to modify, regulate (*temporary*, *contemporary*, *extemporaneous*, *temper*, *temperament*; +Fr., *temporal*, [2]*temple*, *temperature*, [2]*tense*, *tamper*, *tempest*, *temperance*).

tende-re, tensu-s or **tentu-s,** [Lat.], to stretch, extend (*tend*, *tendency*, [1]*tense*, *tension*, *distend*, *extend*, *extent*, *extensive*, *extension*. *intense*, *ostensible*, *portend*, *pretense*, *pretension*, *subtend*; +Fr., *attend*, *attention*, *contend*, *contentious*, *intend*, *intent*, *ostentation*, *portentous*, *pretend*, *superintend*, *tendon*, [1]*tent*, *tenter*, [1]*tender*, [2]*tender*).

tenē-re, tentu-s, tin-, [Lat.], to hold (*tenacious*, *tenet*, *continual*; +Fr., *tenure*, *tenable*. *abstain*, *abstinence*. *contain*. [1]*content*. [2]*content*, *continue*, *countenance*. *continent*, *detain*, *detention*, *entertain*, *lieutenant*, *maintain*, *obtain*, *pertain*, *appertain*, *appurtenance*, *pertinent*, *pertinacious*, *retain*, *retentive*, *retinue*, *rein*, *sustain*. *sustenance*, *tenant*, *tenement*, *tenon*, *tenor*).

tenui-s, [Lat.], slender; **tener,** delicate, soft (*attenuate*, *extenuate*; +Fr., *tenuous*, *tenuity*, [2]*tender*, *tendril*).

tere-re, tritu-s, [Lat.], to wear by rubbing (*trite*, *triturate*, *detritus*; +Fr., *contrite*, *detriment*, *tribulation*, *attrition*).

terminu-s, [Lat.], bound, limit (*terminate*, *exterminate*; +Fr., *term*, *determine*).

terra, [Lat.], the earth (*terraqueous*, *subterranean*, *terrestrial*, *terra firma*; +Fr., *inter*, *terrain*, *territory*, *tureen*; +It.+Fr., *terrace*; +It., *terra cotta*).

terrē-re, territu-s, [Lat.], to frighten (*deter*, *terrific*; +Fr., *terror*, *terrible*, *terrify*).

testi-s, [Lat.], a witness (*attest*, *testator*, *testimony*, *intestate*; +Fr., *contest*, *detest*, *protest*, *Protestant*, *testament*, *testify*).

texe-re, textu-s, [Lat.], to weave (*context*, *textile*; +Fr., *text*, *pretext*, *texture*, *textual*, [2]*toil*, *tissue*).

thesi-s, [Gk.], a placing, **them-a,** a thing placed (*thesis*, *synthesis*, *hypothesis*, *antithetic*, *epithet*, *thesaurus*, *theme*, *anathema*).

theo-s, [Gk.], god (*theology*, *theocracy*, *monotheism*, *atheism*, *pantheism*).

timē-re, [Lat.], to fear, **timidu-s,** fearful (*timorous*, *intimidate*; +Fr., *timid*).

tinge-re, tinctu-s, [Lat.], to wet; to dye (*tinge*, *tint*, *tincture*; +Fr., *taint*, *stain*).

tolle-re, latu-s (for obs. **tolatus, tlatus**), [Lat.], to raise (*extol*, *tolerate*). For derivatives of *latus*, see [3]**latus**.

tom-ē, [Gk.], a cutting (*tome*, *anatomy*, *tonsillectomy*).

torque-re, tortu-s, [Lat.], to twist (*contortion*, *distort*, *extort*, *retort*; +Fr., *extortion*, *torment*, *torture*, *tortuous*, *tort*, *torsion*).

trade-re, traditu-s, [Lat.], to give over (*tradition*; +Fr., *treason*, *traitor*, *betray*).

trahe-re, tractu-s, [Lat.], to draw (*subtrahend*, [2]*tract*, *tractable*, *abstract*, *attract*, *contract*, *detract*, *distract*, *distraught*, *extract*, *protract*, *subtract*; +Fr., *portray*, *portrait*, *retract*, *trace*, *trail*, *treat*, *trait*, *traction*).

treme-re, [Lat.], to shake (*tremor*, *tremulous*, *tremendous*; +Fr., *tremble*).

tre-s, [Lat.]. three (*triennial*, the prefix *tri-*; +Fr., *triple*, *trinity*, *trivial*; +It., *trio*).

tribue-re, tributu-s, [Lat.], to assign, pay, give (*attribute*, *contribute*, *distribute*; +Fr., *tribute*, *tributary*, *retribution*).

tropo-s, [Gk.], a turning (*tropic*, *trope*).

trude-re, trusu-s, [Lat.], to push (*intrude*, *extrude*, *intrusive*, *obtrude*, *protrude*, *abstruse*).

tumē-re, [Lat.], to swell, **tumidu-s,** swollen (*tumid*, *tuber*; +Fr., *tumor*, *contumacy*).

turba, [Lat.], crowd, bustle (*turbid*. *imperturbable*; +Fr., *turbulent*, *disturb*, *perturbation*, *trouble*).

ultra, [Lat.], beyond, **ulterior,** farther, **ultimu-s,** farthest, last (*ulterior*, *ultimate*, *ultimatum*, +Fr., *outrage*, the prefix *ultra-*).

umbra, [Lat.], shade (*umbel*; +Fr., *umbrage*. *umbrageous*, *somber*; +It., *umbrella*; +It. +Fr., *umber*).

unda, [Lat.], wave (*inundate*, *redundant*, *undulate*. +Fr.. *abundant*. *abound*, *redound*).

ungue-re, unctu-s, [Lat.], to anoint (*unguent*; +Fr., *unction*, *unctuous*, *ointment*, *anoint*).

unu-s, [Lat.], one (*unite*, *unanimous*, the prefix *uni-*; +Fr., *unity*, *union*, *unique*, *unison*, *unit*, *universe*).

ut-i, usu-s, [Lat.], to use (+Fr., *use*, *usage*, *usual*, *usury*, *utility*, *utensil*, *abuse*, *peruse*).

vade-re, vasu-s, [Lat.], to go (*pervade*, *pervasive*; +Fr., *evade*, *evasion*, *invade*).

vaga-re, vagatu-s, [Lat.], to wander (*vagary*; +Fr., *extravagant*, *vagabond*, *vague*). *Vagrant* is from an Old High German source, akin to *walk*.

valē-re, valĭdu-s, [Lat.], to be strong, **validu-s,** strong (*convalescent, invalid, invalidate, valedictory*; +Fr., *valiant, valid, value, valor, valuation, invaluable, valentine, equivalent, avail, prevail, prevalent, valetudinarian*).

vehe-re, vectu-s, [Lat.], to carry (*vehicle, inveigh, convex*; +Fr., *invective*).

vende-re, [Lat.: *venum*+*dare*], to sell, **venu-m,** sale (+Fr., *vend, vender, venal*).

veni-re, ventu-s, [Lat.], to come (*advent, circumvent, convent, convenient, event, eventual, prevent, supervene*; +Fr., *adventure, avenue, contravene, convene, convention, conventional, covenant, intervene, invent, venue, revenue, venture*).

ventu-s, [Lat.], wind (*ventilate*).

verbu-m, [Lat.], word (*verbose, verbatim*; +Fr., *verb, verbal, verbiage, adverb, proverb*).

vermi-s, [Lat.], worm (*vermicular, vermiform, vermifuge*; +Fr., *vermin, vermilion*; +It., *vermicelli*).

verte-re, versu-s, vort-, [Lat.], to turn (*verse, vertex, vertical, vortex, vertebra, advert, anniversary, animadversion, avert, aversion, controvert, invert, inversion, transverse, inadvertent, obverse, vertigo*; +Fr., *adverse, adversity, adversary, advertise, controversy, converl, converse, divert, diverse, diversity, diversify, divers, divorce, inverse, pervert, perverse, revert, reverse, subvert, subversive, transverse, versatile, version*).

veru-s, [Lat.], true (*veracious*; +Fr., *verity, verify, veritable, very, verily, verisimilitude*).

vesti-s, [Lat.], garment (*vest*; +Fr., *invest, vesture, vestment, vestry*).

vetus, veter-is, [Lat.], old (*veteran, veterinary, inveterate*).

via, [Lat.], way, road (*via, viaduct, viaticum, deviate, obviate, obvious, impervious, previous*; +Fr., *trivial, convey, convoy, voyage, invoice*). *Viable* is from Lat. **vita.**

vic-is, [Lat.], change, alternation (*vicarious*; +Fr., *vicar, vicissitude, viceroy, [3]vice, [4]vice*).

vidē-re, visu-s, [Lat.], to see (*vide, videlicet, provide, proviso, supervision*; +Fr., *vision, visible, visit, visual, visor, visage, view, evident, provision, provident, prudent, purveyor, survey, revise, vis-à-vis, advice*).

vince-re, victu-s, [Lat.], to conquer (*convince, convict, conviction, evince, victor*; +Fr., *invincible, province, vanquish, victory*).

vindex, vindic-is, [Lat.], defender, avenger (*vindicate*; +Fr., *vindictive, avenge, revenge*).

vinu-m, [Lat.], wine (*vinous*; +Fr., *vine, vinegar, vintage, vintner*). *Wine* is from a kindred A.S. word.

vir, [Lat.], man, **virtus, virtut-is,** manly excellence (*virago*; +Fr., *virile, virtue, virtual*).

vita, [Lat.], life, **vive-re, victu-s,** to live (*vitamin, vitascope, convivial, vivid, viviparous, vivisection*; +Fr., *viable, vital, viand, revive, survive, victuals, vivacity, vivify*).

vol-o, [Lat.], I wish (*malevolent*; +Fr., *benevolent, voluntary, volunteer, voluptuous*).

volve-re, volutu-s, [Lat.], to roll (*revolve, evolve, devolve, voluminous, convolution, convolvulus, involute*; +Fr., *involute, revolution, voluble, volume, volute, [1]vault, [2]vault*; +It.,+Fr., *revolt*).

vox, voc-is, [Lat.], voice, **voca-re, vocatu-s,** to call (*advocate, avocation, convoke, convocation, equivocate, equivocal, invocation*; +Fr., *vocal, vowel, voice, vouch, vocative, vocation, vocable, vocabulary, invoke, provoke, revoke, irrevocable, vociferate*).

vulgus, [Lat.], the people **vulgar-is,** common, ordinary (*vulgate*; +Fr., *vulgar, divulge*).

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

A

a. about; acre; active; adjectival; adjective (also, **adj.**); adjourned; afternoon; are (metric system); at: also written @:—**A.** argon:—**A.** Academician; Academy; adulteress; America(n); Artillery.
A. A. Associate of Arts.
A. A. A. Amateur Athletic Association.
A. A. A. S. American Academy of Arts and Sciences; American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A. A. C. [Lat. *anno ante Christum*], in the (designated) year before Christ.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. of A. Automobile Association of America.
A. A. U. Amateur Athletic Union.
ab. about:—**a. b.** able-bodied (seaman); in baseball, at bat (also, **A.B.**):—**A. B.** [Lat. *artium baccalaureus*]. Bachelor of Arts (also, **B. A.**).
abbr., abbrev. abbreviated; abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.
A. B. F. M. American Board of Foreign Missions.
abl. ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
abr. abridged; abridgment.
abs. absent; absolute; abstract:—**A. B. S.** American Bible Society.
Ac actinium:—**A. C.** Archchancellor; Army Corps; alternating current; [Lat. *ante Christum*], before Christ.
acad. academy.
acc. acceptance; account (also, **a / c**); accountant (also, **acct.**); accusative.
accel. [It. *accelerando*], gradually increasing in speed.
ad., adv., advt. advertisement.
a. d. after date; [Lat. *ante diem*], before the (specified) day:—**A. D.** [Lat. *anno Domini*], in the (specified) year of our Lord.
A. D. C. Aid-de-camp; Aide-de-camp. [end.
ad fin. [Lat. *ad finem*], at the
ad inf. [Lat. *ad infinitum*], to infinity. [the beginning.
ad init. [Lat. *ad initium*], at
ad int. [Lat. *ad interim*], in the meantime; meanwhile.
adj. adjectival; adjective (also, **a.**); adjourned.
Adj., A., Adjt. Adjutant.
Adj. Gen., A. G., Adjt. Gen. Adjutant General.
ad lib. [Lat. *ad libitum*], at pleasure. [the place.
ad loc. [Lat. *ad locum*], at
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
admin. administration; administrator (also, **admr.**).
admix., admrx., ad/mx. administratrix.
adv. adverb; adverbial advertisement (also, **ad., advt.**); advocate; [Lat. *ad valorem*], according to value; against:—**Adv.** Advent.
æ., æt., ætat. [Lat. *ætatis*], of age; aged.
A. E. F. American Expeditionary Forces.
aëro. aëronautics.
a. f. firkin of ale.
A.-F., A. F. Anglo-French.
A. F. A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
A. F. of L., A. F. L. American Federation of Labor.
Afr. Africa; African.
ag., agr., agric. agriculture; agricultural.
Ag [Lat. *argentum*], silver:—**A. G.** Adjutant General; Attorney-General.
agt. against; agent.
A. H. [Lat. *anno hegiræ*], in the year of the hegira.
A. I. American Institute.
Al aluminum:—**A. L.** American Legion.
Ala. Alabama (official):—**A. L. A.** American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.
Alas. Alaska.
ald., aldm. alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
alg. algebra:—**Alg.** Algerian; Algiers; Algernon.
alt. alternate; altitude; alto. [cial).
Alta. Alberta, Canada (offi-
Am., A., Amer. America; American.
a. m., A. M. [Lat. *ante meridiem*], before noon.
A. M. [Lat. *anno mundi*], in the year of the world; [Lat. *artium magister*], Master of Arts (also, **M. A.**); [Lat. *Ave Maria*], Hail, Mary.
A. M. A. American Medical Association. [dian.
Amer. Ind. American Indamt. amount.
an. anonymous (also, **anon.**); [Lat. *anno*], in the (specified) year.
A.-N. Anglo-Norman.
anal. analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic.
anat. anatomy; anatomist.
anc. ancient; anciently.
Angl. Anglican.
Angl. Ch. Anglican Church.
Ang.-Sax., A. S., A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.
anon., an. anonymous.
ans. answer.
ant. antonym:—**Ant.** Anthony; Antigua.
antiq. antiquarian; antiquities; antiquity.
A. N. Z. A. C., Anzac Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
aor. aorist.
Ap., Apl., Apr. April.
Ap. Apostle:—**A. P.** Associated Press; author's proof.
A. P. A. American Philological Association; American Protective Associa- [rypha (l).
tion.
Apoc. Apocalypse; Apoc-
app. appendix; appointed.
approx. approximately.
Apr., Ap., Apl. April.
aq. [Lat. *aqua*], water.
A. Q. M. G. Assistant Quartermaster-General.
ar. arrival; arrive (also, **arr.**):—**Ar.** Arabia; Arabian; Arabic:—**A. R.** [Lat. *anno regni*], in the (specified) year of the reign.

A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy (of Arts, London).
Arab., Ar. Arabian; Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
A R C E C All-Russian Central Executive Committee.
arch. archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago, architect; architecture:—**Arch.** Archibald.
archæol. archæology.[duke.]
Archd. Archdeacon; Arch-|
arith. arithmetic.
Ariz. Arizona (official).
Ark. Arkansas (official).
Arm. Armenian.
arr. arranged; arrival; arrive (also, **ar.**):—**A. R. R.** [Lat. *anno regni regis* (or *reginæ*)], in the year of the king's (or queen's) reign.
art. article; artificial; artillery; artist.
As arsenic:—**As.** Asia; Asiatic:—**A. S.** Academy of Science. [Anglo-Saxon.|
A.-S., A. S., Ang.-Sax.|
A. S. A. American Statistical Association.
A. S. C. E. American Society of Civil Engineers.
A. S. M. E. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
assist., asst. assistant.
assoc. associate; association (also, **assn.**).
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
Assyr. Assyrian.
astr., astron. astronomer; astronomy; astronomical.
astrol. astrologer; astrology.
Atl. Atlantic.
att., atty. attorney.
attrib. attributive.
at. wt. atomic weight.
au. author:—**Au** [Lat. *aurum*], gold.
A. U. C. [Lat. *ab urbe condita*], from the building of the city (Rome, about 753 B. C.). [Augustus.|
Aug. August; Augustan;|
Aus., Aust. Austria(n).
Aust.-Hung. Austria-Hungary. [Australia(n).|
Austral. Australasia(n);|
Auth. Ver., A. V. Authorized Version (of the Bible).
aux., auxil. auxiliary.
av. avenue (also, **ave.**); average; avoirdupois (also, **avdp., avoir.**):—**a.v.** [Lat. *ad valorem*], according to value; [Lat. *annos vixit*], he (or she) lived (so many) years:—**A. V.** Artillery Volunteers; Authorized Version (of the Bible).
avdp., av., avoir. avoirdupois.
ave., av. avenue.

B

b. base; bass; bay; book; born; brother (also, **br., bro.**):—**B** boron.
Ba barium:—**B. A.** British Academy; British America (also, **Br. Am.**); British Association (for the Advancement of Science); [Lat. *baccalaureus artium*], Bachelor of Arts (also, **A. B.**).
bacter., bacteriol. bacteriologist; bacteriology.
B. Agr. Bachelor of Agriculture.
bal. balance.
Bapt. Baptist. [barrel.|
bar. barometer; barometric;|
Bart., Bt. Baronet.
bat. battle; battalion (also, **batt., bn.**); battery (also, **batt.**).
bbl., bar., bl. barrel.
B. C. before Christ; British Columbia. [Law.|
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil|
bd. board:—**B. D.** Bachelor of Divinity.
bdl. bundle.
b. e. bill of exchange:—**Be** beryllium:—**B. E.** Bachelor of Engineering.
B. E. F. British Expeditionary Forces. [gium.|
Bel., Belg. Belgian; Bel-|
Benj. Benjamin.
B. ès L. [Fr. *bachelier ès lettres*], Bachelor of Letters.
bet. between.
b. f. boldface.
bg. bag.
b. h. p. brake horse power.
Bi bismuth:—**B. I.** British India.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
biog. biographer; biography; biographical.
biol. biologist; biology.
bk. bank; book.
bkg. banking.
bkt. basket.
bl. bale; barrel (also, **bar., bbl.**):—**b. l.** bill of lading:—**B. L.** [Lat. *baccalaureus legis*], Bachelor of Law.
bldg. building.
B. L. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B. Litt. [Lat. *baccalaureus litterarum*], Bachelor of Literature (or of Letters).
Blvd. boulevard.
B. M. Bachelor of Medicine; Bachelor of Metallurgy; Brigade Major.
B., M., B. Mus. Bachelor of Music (also, **Mus. B.**); British Museum.
Bn. Baron; battalion.
B. O. buyer's option.
Bohem. Bohemia(n).
Bol. Bolivia.
bor. borough.
bot. botanical; botanist; botany; bottle;—**B. O. T.** Board of Trade.
Bp. Bishop:—**b. p.** below proof; bill of parcels, bills payable. [ophy.|
B. Ph. Bachelor of Philos-|
bpl. birthplace
B. P. O. E. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
br. brig; brother (also, **b., bro.**); brown:—**Br** bromine.
Br., Brit. Britain; British.
Br. Am., B. A. British America.
Braz. Brazil; Brazilian.
b. rec. bills receivable.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier General.
Brit., Br. Britain; British.
Brit. Mus., B. M., B. Mus. British Museum.
bro., b., br. brother.
b. s. balance sheet; bill of sale:—**B. S.** Bachelor of Science (also, **B. Sc.**); Bachelor of Surgery.
B. S. E. Bachelor of Science in Education.
Bt., Bart. Baronet.
bu. bushel.
Bulg. Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
B. V. [Lat. *beata virgo*], Blessed Virgin.
B. V. M. [Lat. *beata virgo Maria*], Blessed Virgin Mary.
bx. box.

C

c. carton; cathode; cent; centime; centimeter (also, **cm.**); century (also, **cent.**); chapter (also, **cap., chap.**); child; cost; cubic (also, **cu.**); current; [Lat. *centum*], 100; [Lat. *circa*], about (also, **circ.**):—**C** carbon:—**C.** Cape; Catholic; Centigrade; Chancellor; Congress; Conservative; Consul; Corps; Court.
Ca calcium:—**C. A.** Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Commercial Agent; Confederate Army; Court of Appeals. [fornia.|
Calif. (official), **Cal.** Cali-|
Camb. Cambridge.
Can. Canada; Canadian.
Cant. Canterbury; Canticles.
Cantab. [Lat. *Cantabrigiensis*], of Cambridge; Cantabrigian.
Cantuar. [Lat. *Cantuaria*], (of) Canterbury.
cap. capital; capitalize; captain; [Lat. *capitulum*], chapter (also, **ch., chap.**).

Capt., Cap. Captain.
Card. Cardinal.
Carib. Caribbean.
carp. carpentry.
cash. cashier.
cath. cathedral:—**Cath.** Catherine; Catholic.
Cav. Cavalry.
Cb columbium:—**C. B.** Cape Breton; Cavalry Brigade; Common Bench.
c.c. cubic centimeter (also, **cc.**):—**C. C.** Circuit Court; City Controller; City Councillor; Civil Court; Common Councilman; County Clerk; County Commissioner. [Appeals.]
C. C. A. Circuit Court of
Cd cadmium.
c. e. [Lat. *caveat emptor*], let the buyer beware; at the buyer's risk:—**Ce** cerium:—**C. E.** Christian Endeavor (Society); Civil Engineer; Church of England; Common Era: used by the Jews for A. D.; Corps of Engineers.
cel. celebrated.
Celt. Celtic.
cen. center; central; century (also, **c.**).
Cen. Am. Central America.
cent. centigrade (also, **c., centig.**); central; century (also, **c.**); [Lat. *centum*], 100 (also, **c.**).
cf. [Lat. *confer*], compare (also, **comp., cp.**).
c. f. & i., c. i. & f., c. i. f. cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. centigram:—**C. G.** Coast Guard; Commanding General; Commissary General; Consul General.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. centimeter, gram, second (system of units); Chief of General Staff; Commissary General of Subsistence.
ch. chapter (also, **cap., chap.**); chief; child:—**Ch.** Chancery; China; Church:—**C. H.** Clearing House; Courthouse; Customhouse.
chap. chaplain; chapter.
Chas. Charles. [chemistry.]
chem. chemical; chemist;
Ch. Hist. Church History.
Chin. China; Chinese.
Ch. J., C. J. Chief Justice.
Chr. Christ; Christian; Christopher (also, **Chris.**).
chron. chronological; chronology (also, **chronol.**):—**Chron.** Chronicles.
c. i. & f., c. i. f., c. f. & i. cost, insurance, and freight.
circ., c., cir. circumference; circus; [Lat. *circa, circiter, circum*], about. [tice.]
C. J. Chief Judge; Chief Jus-
cl. centiliter; class; clause; clergyman (also, **clergy.**); cloth:—**Cl** chlorine.
class. classic; classical; classification; classified.
Class. Myth. Classical Mythology.
clergy., cl. clergyman.
clk. clerk.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
cm. centimeter (also, **c.**):—**C. M.** common meter; Corresponding Member; Court Martial; [Lat. *chirurgiæ magister*], Master in Surgery. [mercial.]
cml., com., coml. com-
c. o. care of: also written **c/o**; carried over:—**Co** cobalt:—**Co.** company; county:—**C. O.** Commanding Officer; conscientious objector.
cod. codex:—**C. O. D.** cash, or collect, on delivery.
cog. cognate.
col. college; collegiate; colonial; colony; color; column:—**Col.** colonel; Colorado (officially, **Colo.**); Colossians.
coll. colleague; collection; collector; college.
colloq. colloquial(ly). [rado.]
Colo. (official), **Col.** Colo-
com. comedy; commentary; commerce; commercial (also, **cml., coml.**); common(ly); commune; communication:—**Com.** Commander; Commission(er); Committee; Commodore.
comb. combination.
Comdg. Commanding.
Comdr., Com. Commander.
Comdt. Commandant.
coml., cml., com. commercial.
comp. compare (also, **cf., cp.**); comparative; composer; compositor; compound; comprising.
Com. Ver. Common Version (of the Bible).
con. [Lat. *contra*], against.
Confed. Confederate; Confederation.
Cong. Congregational; Congregationalist; Congress; Congressional.
conj. conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut (official).
conq. conqueror.
cont. containing; contents; continent; continue(d).
contemp. contemporary.
contr. contract; contracted; contraction; contrary.
cor. corner; cornet:—**corr.** corrected; correction; correlative; correspondent; corresponding; corrupted; corruption.
Cor. Corinthians.
Corp. Corporal.
cos cosine:—**Cos.** Cossack.
cosec, csc cosecant.
cot cotangent.
cp., comp., cf. compare.
c. p. candle power; chemically pure:—**C. P.** Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Court of Probate.
C. P. A. Certified Public Accountant.
C. P. S. Clerk of the Petty Sessions; [Lat. *custos privati sigilli*], Keeper of the Privy Seal.
cr. created; credit; creditor; crown:—**Cr** chromium.
cres., cresc. [It. *crescendo*], with a gradual increase in sound or volume.
Cs cæsium:—**C. S.** Christian Science; Civil Service; Court of Sessions.
C. S. A. Confederate States Army; Confederate States of America.
csc cosecant (also, **cosec**):—**C. S. C.** Conspicuous Service Cross.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
C. S. O. Chief Signal Officer.
ct. cent (also, **c.**); count:—**Ct.** Connecticut (officially, **Conn.**); Count; Court.
cu., c., cub. cubic.
Cu [Lat. *cuprum*], copper.
C. V. Common Version (of the Bible).
c. w. o. cash with order.
cwt. [Lat. *centum* + weight], hundredweight(s).
cyc., cyclo. cyclopedia; cyclopedic.
C. Z. Canal Zone.

D

d. date; daughter; day; dead; degree; deputy; died; dime; dollar; [Lat. *denarius*, or *denarii*], penny, or pence:—**D.** Democrat; Department (also, **dep., dept., dpt.**); Dutch (also, **Du.**); [Lat. *Deus*], God: [Lat. *Dominus*], Lord.
Dan. Daniel; Danish.
D. A. R. Daughters of the American Revolution.
dat. dative.
dau. daughter.
d. b. daybook.
dbk. drawback.
D. C. direct current; District Court; District of Columbia; Doctor of Chiropractic; [It. *da capo*], from the beginning.

D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D. C. M. Distinguished-Conduct Medal.
d. d. days after date:—**D. D.** Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
dec. deceased; declension (also, **decl.**); declination:—**Dec.** December.
def. defendant (also, **dft.**); defined; definition.
deg. degree.
del. delegate; [Lat. *delineavit*], he (or she) drew it:—**Del.** Delaware (official).
Dem. Democrat(ic).
Den. Denmark (official).
dep. department; departs; deponent; deputy.
depend. dependency.
dept. department (also, **D., dep., dpt.**); deponent.
der., deriv. derivation; derivative; derive; derived.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Dean of the Faculty; [Lat. *defensor fidei*], Defender of the Faith.
D. F. C. Distinguished-Flying Cross.
D. F. M. Distinguished-Flying Medal. [draft.]
dft. defendant (also, **def.**).
dg. decigram:—**D. G.** Director General; [Lat. *Dei gratia*], by the grace of God; [Lat. *Deo gratias*], thanks to God.
Di didymium.
dial. dialect. dialectic.
diam. diameter.
dict. dictator; dictionary.
dim. diminutive; [It. *diminuendo*], gradually growing softer in sound.
disc. discount; discovered; discoverer.
dist. distant; distinct; distinguished; district.
div. divide; divided; dividend; divine; division; divisor.
dl. deciliter.
D. Lit. Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
dm. decimeter.
D. M. S. Director of Medical Service. [Osteopathy.]
do. ditto:—**D. O.** Doctor of
dol. dollar; dollars.
dom. domestic:—**Dom.** Dominion.
doz. dozen(s). [gogy.]
D. Pd. Doctor of Peda-
D. P. O. Distributing Post Office. [department.]
dpt., dep., dept. deponent; **dr.** dram; drawer:—**Dr.** debtor; Doctor:—**D. R.** Dutch Reformed.
dram. dramatist.
dram. pers. [Lat. *dramatis personæ*], the characters or persons in a play.
d. s. [It. *dal segno*], from the sign: a musical direction; daylight saving; days after sight:—**D. S.** Dental Surgeon; Director of Supplies.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science:—**D. S. C.** Distinguished-Service Cross.
D. S. M. Distinguished-Service Medal.
D. S. O. Distinguished-Service Order (British Army and Navy).
d. s. p. [Lat. *decessit sine prole*], died without issue.
d. t.'s delirium tremens.
Du., D. Dutch. [willing.]
D. V. [Lat. *Deo volente*], God
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
dwt. [Lat. *denarius* + weight], pennyweight(s).
Dy dysprosium.

E

E. Earl; earth; east; eastern; engineer; English.
ea. each. [sions excepted.]
E. & O. E. errors and omis-
e. c. [Lat. *exempli causa*], for the sake of example:—**E. C.** Eastern Central (postal district of London); Established Church.
eccl., eccles. ecclesiastic; ecclesiastical:—**Eccl., Eccles.** Ecclesiastes.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ecua. Ecuador.
ed. edit. edited; edition; editor:—**E. D.** Eastern Department. [Society.]
E. D. S. English Dialect
educ. educator.
Edw. Edward.
E. E. Early English; Electrical Engineer; errors excepted.
E. E. & M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
E. F. Expeditionary Forces.
e. g. [Lat. *exempli gratia*], for the sake of example; for example:—**Eg.** Egypt; Egyptian.
E. I. East India; East Indies. [pany.]
E. I. C. East India Com-
elec., elect. electrical; electrician; electricity.
Eliz. Elizabeth; Elizabethan.
E. long. east longitude.
Em. Emmanuel:—**E. M.** Earl Marshal. [force.]
e. m. f., emf. electromotive
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
ency., encyc. encyclopedia.
E. N. E. east-northeast.
eng. engineer; engineering (also, **engin.**); engraving:—**Eng.** England; English.
Ens. Ensign.
entom. entomology.
E. O. Engineer Officer.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis., Episc. Episcopal.
eq. equal; equation: equator; equivalent (also, **equiv.**).
Er erbium.
E. S. E. east-southeast.
esp., especc. especially.
Esp. Esperanto.
Esq., Esqr. Esquire.
est. established (also, **estab.**); estate; estuary.
Esth. Esther.
Et ethyl:—**E. T.** electric telegraph; English translation.
et al. [Lat. *et alibi*], and elsewhere; [Lat. *et alii*], and others.
etc. [Lat. *et cetera*], and other things; and so forth.
et seq., et sq. [Lat. *et sequens*], and the following.
ety., etym., etymol. ety-
Eu europium. [mology.]
ex. examined; example; exception; exchange; executive; export; extract.
Ex., Exod. Exodus. [dend.]
ex div. ex (without) divi-
exec. executive; executor.
execx., exrx., exx. executrix.
exp. export; exportation; exported, express.
ext. external; extinct; extra; extract.
extrem. extremity.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

f. farthing; fathom (also, **fm., fth., fthm.**); feminine (also, **fem.**); folio (also, **fo., fol.**); foot (also, **ft.**); franc (also, **fr.**); [It. *forte*], loud; loudly:—**F** fluorine:—**F.** Fahrenheit; French (also, **Fr.**); Friday (also, **Fr., Fri.**).
Fahr., F. Fahrenheit.
F. A. I. A. Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
fam. familiar; family.
F. A. M., F. and A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
F. B. A. Fellow of the British Academy.
F. B. S. Fellow of the Botanical Society.
fcap., fcp. foolscap. [cate.]
F. C. C. First Class Certifi-
F. D. [Lat. *fidei defensor*], Defender of the Faith.
Fe [Lat. *ferrum*], iron.
Feb. February.

fec. [Lat. *fecit*], he (or she) made it.
fem., f. feminine.
ff. [It. *fortissimo*], very loudly. [Virginia.]
F. F. V. First Families of
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society (London).
f. i. for instance.
fict. fiction.
fig. figuratively; figure.
Finn., Finn. Finland; Finnish.
fl. florin; flourished; fluid: —**Fl.** Flanders; Flemish (also, **Flem.**).
Fla. Florida (official).
fm. fathom (also, **f., fth., fthm.**); from.
fo., f., fol. folio.
f. o. b. free on board.
fol. folio; following.
for. foreign.
fort. fortification; fortified.
fr. fragment; franc (also, **f.**); from:—**Fr.** Father; France; [Ger.] Frau; French; Friar; Friday (also, **F., Fri.**).
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (London).
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (London).
F. R. Econ. Soc. Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London).
Fred. Frederick.
freq. frequent(ative).
Fri., F., Fr. Friday.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society (Scientific, London).
frt. freight.
ft. feet; foot; fort.
fth., f., fm., fthm. fathom.
fur. furlong; furnished; further.
fut. future.

G

g. gauge; genitive (also, **gen.**); gram (also, **gm., gr.**); guide; guinea; gulf: —**G.** German (also, **Ger.**).
Ga gallium:—**Ga.** Georgia (official). [tians.]
gal. gallon:—**Gal.** Galatians.
galv. galvanic; galvanism.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
gaz. gazette; gazetteer.
G. B., Gt. Br., Gt. Brit. Great Britain. [Ireland.]
G. B. & I. Great Britain and
G. C. Grand Chancellor; Grand Chaplain; Grand Chapter; Grand Council.
g. c. d. greatest common divisor.
g. c. f. greatest common factor. [measure.]
g. c. m. greatest common
Gd gadolinium.
Ge germanium.
gen. gender; general; generic; genitive (also, **g.**); genus:—**Gen.** Genesis.
gent., gentn. gentleman.
Geo. George.
geog. geographer; geographic(al); geography.
geol. geologic(al); geologist; geology.
geom. geometer; geometric; geometrician; geometry.
ger. gerund.
Ger., Germ. German (also, **G.**); Germanic; Germany.
g. gr. great gross, or 144 dozen.
G. H. P. Grand High Priest.
G. H. Q. General Headquarters.
gl. gill(s).
Gk., Gr. Greek. [Lodge.]
Gl glucinum:—**G. L.** Grand
gm., g., gr. gram.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. O. General Order.
G. O. P. Grand Old Party: the U. S. Republican Party.
gov. government (also, **govt.**); governor (also, **govr.**). [eral.]
Gov. Gen. Governor-Gen-
G. P. Graduate in Pharmacy; Grand Prelate; [Lat. *gloria patri*], Glory to the Father.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
gr. grain; gram (also, **g., gm.**); grand; great; gross: —**Gr.** Greece; Greek (also, **Gk.**); Grecian.
gram. grammar.
Gr. Br., G. B., Gr. Brit. Great Britain.
G. S. General Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Secretary; General Staff.
gt. [Lat. *gutta*], drop.

H

h. harbor; hard(ness); height (also, **ht.**); high; hour (also, **hr.**); husband:—**H** hydrogen.
ha. hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai. [Company.]
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. House of Commons.
h. c. f. highest common factor.
H.C.L. High Cost of Living.
H. D. Hawaiian Department.
hdkf. handkerchief.
hdqrs., hd. qrs., h. q. headquarters.
h. e. [Lat. *hoc est*], that is; [Lat. *hic est*], this is:—**He** helium:—**H. E.** His Eminence; His Excellency; Horizontal Equivalent; Hydraulic Engineer.
Heb. Hebrew; Hebrews.
hectol., hl. hectoliter.
hectom., hm. hectometer.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
her. heraldic; heraldry.
hf. half:—**Hf** hafnium.
H. F. C. High-Frequency Current.
hg. hectogram; heliogram: —**Hg** [Lat. *hydrargyrum*], mercury:—**H. G.** High German; His (or Her) Grace; Horse Guards:—**H. G. D. H.** His (or Her) Grand Ducal Highness.
H. H. His (or Her) Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd. hogshead(s).
H. I. Hawaiian Islands.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H. I. M. His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
Hind. Hindu; Hinduism; Hindustan: Hindustani.
hist. histology; historian; historical; history. [lies.]
H. J. [Lat. *hic jacet*], here)
hl., hectol. hectoliter.
H. L. House of Lords.
hm., hectom. hectometer. —**H. M.** His (or Her) Majesty.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Service; His (or Her) Majesty's Ship (or Steamship).
ho. house:—**Ho** holmium.
Holl. Holland.
Hon., Honorable (also, **honble.**); Honorary.
hor. horizon; horology (also, **horol.**):—**Hor.** Horace.
hort., hortic. horticultural; horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
h. p. half pay; high pressure (also, **HP**); horse power. [headquarters.]
h. q., hdqrs., hd. qrs.
hr. hour (also **h.**):—**H. R.** Home Rule; House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor (or Empire).
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H. S. high school; [Lat. *hic sepultus*], here is buried; [Lat. *hic situs*], here lies.
H. S. H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
ht. height (also, **h.**):—**H. T.** Hawaiian Territory.
Hun., Hung. Hungarian; Hungary.
H. W. M. high-water mark.
Hy. Henry. [ical.]
hyp. hypothesis; hypothet-

I

i. intransitive (also **int., intrans.**); island (also **is., isl.**):—**I.** iodine:—**I.** Idaho; [Lat. *imperator*], emperor.
Ia. Iowa (official) (also, **Io.**); —**I. A.** Indian Army.
ib., ibid. [Lat. *ibidem*], in the same place.
I. C. [Lat. *Jesus Christus*], Jesus Christ.
I. C. C. Interstate Commerce Commission.
Ice., Icel. Iceland(ic).
id. [Lat. *idem*], the same.
Id., I., Ida. Idaho. [ment.
I. D. Intelligence Department.
i. e. [Lat. *id est*], that is:—**I. E.** Indo-European.
i. h. p. indicated horse power.
I H S a symbol representing the Greek I H (Σ O Υ) Σ, Jesus.
Il illinium.
Ill., Illus., Illust. illustrated; illustration.
Ill. (official), **Ills.** Illinois.
I. M. Isle of Man.
imp. imperative; imperfect; imperial; impersonal; imported; importer; [Lat. *imprimatur*], let it be printed.
in. inch:—**In** indium.
inc. including; inclusive (also, **incl.**); incorporated (also, **incor.**); increase.
inch. inchoative.
incog. incognito.
ind. independent; indicative (also, **indic.**):—**Ind.** India(n); Indiana (official).
inf. infantry; infinitive.
in limine. [Lat. *in limine*], at the outset.
in loc. cit. [Lat. *in loco citato*], in the place cited.
I. N. R. I. [Lat. *Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum*], Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
ins. inscribed; inspector (also, **insp.**); insurance.
inst. instant; institute; institution.
int. interest; interior; interjection (also, **inter., interj.**); internal; international; interpreter; intransitive (also, **i., intrans.**).
intro., introd. introduction; introductory.
inv. invented; inventor; invoice; [Lat. *invenit*], he (or she) invented it.
Io ionium.
Io., Ia. Iowa.
I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.
Ion. Ionian; Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red Men.
I O U, I. O. U. I owe you.
i. q. [Lat. *idem quod*], the same as:—**I. Q.** intelligence quotient.
Ir iridium:—**Ir.** Ireland (also, **Ire.**); Irish:—**I. R.** Internal Revenue.
Is., i., isl. island; isle.
Is., Isa. Isaiah.
I. S. Irish Society.
It., Ital. italic(s):—**It., Ital.** Italian; Italy.
I. W. Isle of Wight.
I. W. W. Industrial Workers of the World.

J

J. Judge; Justice.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
J. A. G. Judge-Advocate-General.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japan; Japanese.
Jas. James.
J. C. D. [Lat. *juris civilis doctor*], Doctor of Civil Law. [Doctor of Laws.
J. D. [Lat. *jurum doctor*],
Jer. Jeremiah.
jn., jnc., junc. junction.
Jno. John.
Jo. Joel.
Jon., Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
jour. journal; journalist.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr., Jun., Junr. Junior.
Jud., Judg. Judges.
Ju. June.
Ju. July.
junc., jn., jnc. junction.
jus., just. justice.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K

K [Lat. *kalium*], potassium:—**K.** King; Kings (also, **Ki.**); Knight (also, **Knt.**).
Kans. (official), **Kan., Kas.** Kansas. [Columbus.
K. C., K. of C. Knights of
Ken., Ky. (official), Kentucky. [of the Garter.
kg. kilogram:—**K.G.** Knight
Ki., K. Kings.
kilom., km. kilometer.
k. k. [Ger. *kaiserlich-königlich*], imperial-royal.
K. K. K. Ku-Klux Klan.
kl. kiloliter.
K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor (France).
km. kilometer; kingdom:—**K. M.** Knight of Malta.
Knt., K. knight. [of Pythias.
K. P. kitchen police; Knight
Kr krypton.
K. T. Knight Templar.
Ky. (official), **Ken.** Kentucky.

L

l. lake; land; latitude (also, **lat.**), leaf; league; left; length; line; link; liter; [Lat. *libra*], pound (also, **lb.**):—**L.** Lady; Late; Latin (also, **Lat.**); Law; Liberal; Licentiate; Lord; Low; [Lat. *liber*], book (also, **lib.**).
La lanthanium:—**La.** Louisiana (official):—**L.A.** Legislative Assembly; Library Association; Literate in Arts. [borite; Labrador.
lab. laboratory:—**Lab.** La-
Lam. Lamentations.
lat., l. latitude:—**Lat., L.** Latin.
lb., l. [Lat. *libra*], pound.
l. c. letter of credit: also written **L/C.**; lower case; [Lat. *loco citato*], in the place cited (also, **loc. cit.**):—**L. C.** Lower Canada; Lord Chamberlain.
l. c. d. least common denominator.
l. c. f. least common factor.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
l. c. m. least common multiple. [ing:—**Ld.** Lord.
ld. lead: used in proof read-
Ldp. Lordship.
lea. league; leave.
leg. legal; legate; legato; legislative; legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
l. f. lightface. [Current.
L. F. C. Low-Frequency
L. G. Life Guards; Low German (also, **L. Ger.**).
L. H. A. Lord High Admiral.
L. H. D. [Lat. *litterarum humaniorum doctor*], Doctor of Humanities.
Li lithium:—**L. I.** Light Infantry; Long Island.
lib. librarian; library; [Lat. *liber*], book (also, **L.**).
Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant.
liq. liquid; liquor.
lit. liter; literal; literally; literary; literature.
Lit. D. [Lat. *literarum doctor*], Doctor of Letters.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Litt. B. [Lat. *litterarum baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Letters.
Litt. D. [Lat. *litterarum doctor*], Doctor of Letters.
l. l. [Lat. *loco laudato*], in the place cited.
L. L., LL. Late Latin; Low Latin. [Art.
L. L. A. Lady Literate in
LL. B. [Lat. *legum baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D. [Lat. *legum doctor*], Doctor of Laws.
LL. M. [Lat. *legum magister*], Master of Laws.
L. M. long meter.

loc. cit., l. c. [Lat. *loco citato*], in the place cited.
log. logarithm; logarithmic.
L. O. M. Loyal Order of Moose.
lon., long. longitude.
Lon., Lond. London.
loq. [Lat. *loquitur*], he (or she) speaks.
L. S. D., £. s. d., l. s. d. [Lat. *libræ, solidi, denarii*], pounds, shillings, pence.
L. S. S. Life Saving Station.
L. t. long ton.
Lt., Lieut. Lieutenant.
ltd. limited.
Lu lutecium.

M

m. male; manual; [Ger.] mark; masculine (also, **mas., masc.**); mass; measure; medicine; medium; meridian; meter; middle (also, **mid.**); mile (also, **mi.**); minute (also, **min.**); month (also, **mo.**); moon; morning; mountain (also, **mt.**); [Lat. *meridiem*], noon; [It. *mezzo*], moderate:—**M.** Majesty; Manitoba (also, **Manit.**); Marquis; Marshal; Master; Member; Militia; Monday (also, **Mon.**); [Fr.] Monsieur.
Ma masurium:—**M. A.** Military Academy; milliammeter; [Lat. *magister artium*], Master of Arts (also, **A. M.**).
Mac. Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonia(n).
mach. machinery.
mag. magazine; magnitude.
Maj. Major.
Maj. Gen. Major General.
Mal. Malachi; Malayan.
Manit., M. Manitoba.
manuf. manufactory; manufacture.
Mar., Mch. March.
March. Marchioness.
Marq. Marquis.
mas., m., masc. masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts (official). [mathematics.]
math. mathematician;
Matt. Matthew.
max. maximum.
M. B. A. Master of Business Administration.
M. C. Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress; Member of Council.
Mch., Mar. March.
m. d. months after date:—**Md.** Maryland (official):—**M. D.** [Lat. *medicinæ doctor*], Doctor of Medicine.
mdse. merchandise.
Me. Maine (official):—**M. E.** Mechanical, Military, or Mining, Engineer; Methodist Episcopal; Middle English (also, **ME.**); Most Excellent.
meas. measure. [ics.]
mech. mechanical; mechan-
med. medical; medicine; medieval; medium.
Medit. Mediterranean.
mem. memento; memoir; memorandum; memorial.
Messrs., MM. Messieurs.
metal. metallurgy.
meteor. meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Mex. Mexican; Mexico.
mf., m. f. [It. *mezzo forte*], moderately loud.
mfd. manufactured.
mfg. manufacturing.
mfr. manufacturer.
mg. milligram(s):—**Mg** magnesium.
mgr. manager.
Mgr., Monsig. Monseigneur; Monsignor.
M. H. G., M H G Middle High German.
M. Hon. Most Honorable.
M. H. R. Member of the House of Representatives.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan (official).
mid. middle (also, **m.**).
mil. mileage; military (also, **millit.**); militia; million.
min. mineral(ogy); minimum; mining; minister; minor; minute (also, **m.**).
Minn. Minnesota (official).
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
misc. miscellaneous.
Miss. Mississippi (official).
ml. mail; milliliter.
M. L. A. Member of the Legislative Assembly; Modern Language Association.
M. L. C. Member of the Legislative Council; Modern Language Conference. [Low German.]
M. L. G., M L G Middle
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
mm. millimeter:—**M M.** Their Majesties; Messieurs (commonly, **Messrs.**):—**M. M.** Master Mason.
Mme. Madame.
Mn manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
mo. month (also, **m.**):—**Mo** molybdenum:—**Mo.** Missouri (official):—**M. O.** money order.
mod. moderate; modern; [It. *moderato*], moderate.
Moham. Mohammedan.
mol. wt. molecular weight.
Mon. Monastery; Monday (also, **M.**).
Monsig., Mgr. Monseigneur; Monsignor.
Mont. Montana (official).
Mor. Morocco.
M. P. melting point; Member of Parliament; Mounted Police.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament, Canada.
m. p. h. miles per hour.
Mr. Mister.
Mrs. Mistress.
ms., MS. manuscript.
M. S. Master of Science (also, **M. Sc.**); Master of Surgery.
m. s. l. mean sea level.
Msth mesothorium.
mt. mount; mountain.
mun. municipal. [sician.]
mus. museum; music; mu-
Mus. B., B. M., B. Mus. Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., Mus. Doc. Doctor of Music.
myth. mythology.

N

n. nephew; neuter (also, **neut.**); new; nominative (also, **nom.**); note; noun; number:—**N** nitrogen:—**N.** Navy; Noon; Norse; North (also, **No., Nor.**); Northern; November (also, **Nov.**).
Na [Lat. *natrium*], sodium:—**N. A.** National Academy; National Army; North America(n); North Australia(n).
N. A. A. National Automobile Association.
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences. [ural.]
nat. national; native; nat-
Nath. Nathanael; Nathaniel.
naut. nautical.
nav. naval; navigable; navigation (also, **navig.**).
Nb niobium:—**N. B.** New Brunswick; North Britain; North British; [Lat. *nota bene*], note well.
N. C. New Church; North Carolina (official).
N. C. O. Noncommissioned Officer. [dymium.]
nd. no date:—**Nd** neo-
N. Dak. (official), **N. D.** North Dakota.
Ne neon:—**N. E.** New England; northeast(ern).
N. E. A. National Education Association. [braska.]
Nebr. (official), **Neb.** Ne-
N. E. D. New English Dictionary: also called *Oxford*

English Dictionary (see **O.E.D.**).
neg. negative.
Neh. Nehemiah.
nem. con. [Lat. *nemine contradicente*], no one contradicting; unanimously.
Neth. Netherlands.
neut., n. neuter.
Nev. Nevada (official).
N. F. Newfoundland; Norman-French (also, **N.-F.**).
Ng., Nor., Norweg. Norwegian.
N. G. National Guard; New Guinea; Noble Grand; no good (slang). [cial).
N. H. New Hampshire, (offi-
N. H. G. New High German.
N. H. P. nominal horse power.
Ni nickel.
Nicar. Nicaragua.
N. J. New Jersey (official).
N. L. New Latin;—**N. Lat.** north latitude.
N. M. (official), **N. Mex.** New Mexico.
N. N. E. north-northeast.
N. N. W. north-northwest.
No. North (also, **N., Nor.**); [Lat. *numero*], number;—**N. O.** natural order; New Orleans.
nol. pros. [Lat. *nolle prosequi*], to be unwilling to prosecute.
nom., n. nominative.
non obst. [Lat. *non obstante*], notwithstanding.
non pros. [Lat. *non prosequitur*], he does not prosecute.
non seq. [Lat. *non sequitur*], it does not follow.
n. o. p. not otherwise provided for.
Nor. Norman; North (also, **N., No.**); Norway; Norwegian (also, **Ng., Norv., Norweg.**).
nov. novelist.
Nov., N. November.
N. P. New Providence; Notary Public.
nr. near.
N. S. National Society; New Series; New Style; Nova Scotia.
N/S. not sufficient (funds).
N. S. W. New South Wales.
Nt niton;—**N. T.** New Testament (also, **NT.**).
n. u. name unknown.
Num. Numbers.
N. W. North Wales; Northwest; Northwestern.
N. W. S. A. National Women's Suffrage Association.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York (official).
N. Y. C. Newport Yacht Club; New York Central (Railroad); New York City.
N. Z. New Zealand; Nova Zembla (Russ. *Novaya Zemlya*).

O

O oxygen;—**O.** October (also, **Oct.**); Ohio (official); Old; Ontario (also, **Ont.**); Order.
o/a. on account (of), [died.
ob. [Lat. *obiit*], he (or she)
Obad. Obadiah.
obdt. obedient. [jective.
obj. object; objection; ob-
obl. oblique; oblong.
obs. observation; observatory; obsolete.
oc. ocean;—**O. C.** Officer Commanding.
Oct., o. October.
O. E. Old English; omissions excepted.
O. E. D., Oxf. E. D. Oxford English Dictionary: also called *New English Dictionary* (see **N. E. D.**).
O. F. Old French.
O. H. G. Old High German.
O. H. M. S. On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.
O. K., OK. it is so; all right.
Okla. Oklahoma (official).
O. L. G. Old Low German.
O. M. Order of Merit.
Ont. (official), **O.** Ontario.
op. [Lat. *opus*], work.
opp. opposed; opposite.
Or. Oregon; Oriental.
O. R. C. Order of the Red Cross. [Oregon.
Oreg. (official), **Or., Ore.**
orig. original(ly).
Os osmium;—**O. S.** Old School; Old Series; Old Style; ordinary seaman.
o. t. overtime;—**O. T.** Old Testament; Old Teutonic. [Camp (or Corps).
O. T. C. Officers' Training
Oxf. E. D., O. E. D. Oxford English Dictionary.
Oxon. [Lat. *Oxonia*], Oxford; of Oxford; Oxonian.
oz. ounce(s).

P

p. page [*pl.* pp.]; part; participle (also, **part.**); past; penny; pint (also, **pt.**); population (also, **pop.**); [It. *piano*], softly;—**P** phosphorus;—**P.** pastor; post; president (also, **pres.**); priest; prince.
p. a. participial adjective (also, **p. adj.**); [Lat. *per annum*], by the year;—**Pa** proactinium;—**Pa.** Pennsylvania (official).
P/A. power of attorney; private account.
Pac. Pacific. [adjective.
p. adj., p. a. participial
Pan. Panama.
par. paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.
Para. Paraguay.
parl. parliament(ary).
part., p. participle.
pass. passive.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.
payt. payment.
Pb [Lat. *plumbum*], lead;—**P. B.** British Pharmacopœia; Prayer Book.
p. c. per cent (also, **per ct.**); postal card; post card;—**P. C.** Philippines Constabulary; Post Commander; Privy Council (or Councilor).
pd. paid;—**Pd** palladium.
Pd. D. [Lat. *pædagogiæ doctor*], Doctor of Pedagogy.
P. E. Presiding Elder; Protestant Episcopal (also, **Prot. Epis.**). [Island.
P. E. I. Prince Edward
pen. peninsula.
Penn., Pa. (official), **Penna.** Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
per period; person.
Per., Pers. Persia; Persian.
per an. [Lat. *per annum*], by the year.
per ct., p. c. [Lat. *per centum*], per cent.
perf. perfect.
perh. perhaps.
per pro. [Lat. *per procurationem*], by proxy.
pers. person; personal;—**Pers.** Persia; Persian.
pert. pertaining.
Pet. Peter.
pf., pfd. preferred.
Phd. S. preferred spelling.
Pg., Port. Portugal; Portuguese. [ter.
P. G. M. Past Grand Mas-
Phar. Pharmacopœia; pharmacy. [pharmacy.
Pharm. pharmaceutical;
Ph. B. [Lat. *philosophiæ baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. [Lat. *philosophiæ doctor*], Doctor of Philosophy. [macy.
Ph. G. Graduate in Phar-
phil. philology (also, **philol.**); philosophy (also, **philos.**);—**Phil.** Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine.
Phila. Philadelphia (official).
Philem. Philemon. [ogy.
philol. philologist; philol-
philos. philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.
Phil. Soc. Philological Society.

Ph. M. [Lat. *philosophiæ magister*], Master of Philosophy. [iology.]
physiol. physiologist; phys-
P. I. Philippine Islands (official).
pinx., pnxt., pxt. [Lat. *pinxit*], he (or she) painted it.
P. J. police justice; presiding judge; probate judge.
pk. peck.
pkg. package.
pl. place; plate; plural:—**P. L.** Poet Laureate.
plup., plupf. pluperfect.
plur., pl. plural.
p. m. [Lat. *post meridiem*], afternoon (also, **P. M.**); [Lat. *post mortem*], after death:—**P. M.** Past Master; Postmaster.
P. M. G. Paymaster-general; Postmaster-general.
pnxt., pinx., pxt. [Lat. *pinxit*], he (or she) painted it.
Po polonium:—**P. O.** Postal Order; Post Office; Province of Ontario.
P. O. B. post-office box.
P. O. D. pay on delivery; Post Office Department.
pol., polit. political.
Pol. Poland; Polish.
pol. econ. political economy.
P. O. O. post-office order.
pop., p. popular; population.
Port., Pg. Portugal; Portuguese.
poss. possession; possessive.
pp. past participle; [It. *pianissimo*], very softly:—**p. p.** past participle; postpaid.
p. p. c. [Fr. *pour prendre congé*], to take leave.
pph. pamphlet. [terest.]
p. p. i. policy proof of in-
p. pr., ppr. present participle.
P. Q. previous question; Province of Quebec.
pr. pair; present; price; prince; printer:—**Pr** praseodymium:—**Pr.** preferred (stock):—**P. R.** Porto Rico (official).
pref. preface; preferred; prefix. [tion.]
prep. preparatory; preposi-
pres. present; presidency:—**Pres.** President (also, **P.**); Presbyterian (also, **Presb.**).
pret. preterit.
prin. principal.
prob. probably; problem.
Prof. Professor.
prom. promontory
pron. pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
pros. prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
protec. protectorate.
pro tem. [Lat. *pro tempore*], for the time being; temporarily.
prov. proverbially; provincial; provisional:—**Prov.** Provençal; Proverbs; Province· Provost.
prox. [Lat. *proximo* (*mense*)], in the next, or coming, month.
Prus. Prussia; Prussian.
Ps. Psalms:—**P. S.** Public School; [Lat. *post scriptum*], postscript.
pseud. pseudonym.
psychol. psychologist; psychology.
pt. part; payment; pint (also, **p.**); point; port:—**Pt** platinum.
Pvt. Private.
pwt. pennyweight(s).
pxt., pinx., pnxt. [Lat. *pinxit*], he (or she) painted it.

Q

q. quart (also, **qt., qu.**); queen (also, **qu.**); query; (also, **qu., qy.**); question (also, **qu.**); quintal (also, **ql.**); quire (also, **qr.**); [Lat. *quadrans*], a farthing (also, **qr.**).
Q., Que. Quebec.
Q. E. D. [Lat. *quod erat demonstrandum*], which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E. F. [Lat. *quod erat faciendum*], which was to be done.
Q. F. quick-firing.
ql., q. quintal.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-General.
qr. quarter; quire (also, **q.**); [Lat. *quadrans*], a farthing (also, **q.**).
q. s., quant. suff. [Lat. *quantum sufficit*], a sufficient quantity.
qt. quantity; quart.
qu. quart; quarterly; queen (also, **q.**); query (also, **q., qy.**); question (also, **q.**).
Que., Q. Quebec. [see.]
q. v. [Lat. *quod vide*], which
qy., q., qu. query.

R

r. railroad; railway; rare; received (also, **rec., recd., rec'd**); rector; residence; resides; right; river; road; rod; royal; ruble; rupee (also, **re.**)·—**R.** Rabbi; Radical; Republican (also, **Rep., Repub.**); [Lat. *regina*] queen; [Lat. *rex*], king.
℞ [Lat. *recipe*], take.
Ra, Rd radium.
R. A. Rear Admiral; Royal Academy; Royal Artillery.
rall. [It. *rallentando*], gradually decreasing in tempo.
Rb rubidium.
R. B. A. Royal Society of British Artists.
R. C. Red Cross; Roman Catholic (also, **Rom. Cath.**). [in America.]
R. C. A. Reformed Church
R. C. Ch., R. C. C. Roman Catholic Church.
R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians (London).
R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons (London).
rd. rod:—**Rd.** road; rix-dollar:—**R. D.** refer to drawer; Rural Delivery.
re. [*pl.* rs.], rupee (also, **r.**):—**Re** rhenium:—**R. E.** Reformed Episcopal; Right Excellent; Royal Engineers; real estate; in football, right end.
rec. receipt (also, **rect., rec't**); received (also, **r., recd., rec'd**); recipe; record(ed).
rect. receipt; rector; rectory.
ref. referee; reference; referred; reformation; reformed; reformer.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
reg. regent (also, **regt.**); region; register(ed); registry; regular:—**Reg.** Registrar; Reginald; [Lat. *regina*], queen (also, **R.**).
regt. regent; regiment.
rel. relating; relative(ly); religion; religious.
rep. repeat; report; reporter; representative (also, **repr.**):—**Rep.** Republic; Republican (also, **R., Repub.**).
retd. returned.
rev. revenue; reverse; revise(d); revision; revolution; revolutionary:—**Rev.** Revelation; Reverend.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version (of the Bible).
rf. right field (in baseball):—**r. f.** rapid-fire:—**R. F.** radio-frequency; [Fr. *république française*], French Republic.
R. F. C. Royal Flying Corps.
R. F. D. Rural Free Delivery.
rg. right guard (in football).
R. G. S. Royal Geographical Society.
Rh rhodium:—**r. h.** right hand:—**R. H.** Royal Highlanders; Royal Highness.
rhet. rhetoric; rhetorical.
R. I. Rhode Island (official).
R. I. P. [Lat. *requiescat in pace*], may he (or she) rest in peace.

rit., ritard. [It. *ritardando*], gradually retarding.
riten. [It. *ritenuto*], abruptly slackened.
riv. river.
R. M. A. Royal Military Academy. [er.]
R. M. S. Royal Mail Steam-
Rn radon:—**R. N.** Registered Nurse; Royal Navy.
R. N. R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Robt. Robert.
rom. roman (type):—**Rom.** Roman(s); Romance.
Rom. Cath., R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. O. T. C. Reserve Officers' Training Camp (or Corps).
R. P. Reformed Presbyterian.
R. P. D. [Lat. *rerum politicarum doctor*], Doctor of Political Science.
R. P. E. Reformed Protestant Episcopal.
r. p. m. revolutions per minute. [Office.]
R. P. O. Railroad Post
R. R. railroad; Right Reverend.
rs. [*sing.* r., re.], rupees:—**R. S.** Recording Secretary; Revised Statutes.
R. S. F. S. R. Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.
R. S. V. P. [Fr. *répondez s'il vous plaît*], reply, if you please.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru ruthenium.
Rus., Russ. Russia(n).
R. V. Revised Version (of the Bible). [Order.]
R. V. O. Royal Victorian
R. W. Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.
Ry. railway.

S

s. section (also, **sec.**); see; series; shilling (also, **sh.**); signed; singular (also, **sing.**); son; soprano (also, **sop.**); substantive (also, **sb., subst.**); sun:—**S** sulphur:—**S.** Saint (usually **St.**); Saturday (also, **St., Sat.**); Saxon (also, **Sax.**); School; Senate (also, **Sen.**); September (also, **Sept.**); Signor; Socialist; Society (also, **Soc.**); South (also, **So.**); Southern; Sunday (also, **Sun.**): [Lat. *socius*], Fellow.
sa. sable:—**s. a.** [Lat. *secundum artem*], according to art or rule; [Lat. *sine anno*], without date:—**Sa** samarium (also, **Sm**):—**S. A.** Salvation Army; South Africa(n); South America(n); South Australia(n).
Sab. Sabbath.
S. Afr., S. A. South Africa; South African.
Salv. Salvador (official).
Sam. Samaritan (also, **Samar.**); Samuel (also, **Saml.**).
S. Am., S. A., S. Amer. South America; South American. [Sanskrit.]
Sans., Sansk., Skr., Skt.
Sar. Sardinia(n):—**S. A. R.** Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic. [cial).]
Sask. Saskatchewan (offi-
Sat. Saturday (also, **S., St.**); Saturn. [Training Corps.]
S. A. T. C. Students' Army
Sax. Saxon; Saxony.
sb. substantive (also, **s., subst.**):—**Sb** [Lat. *stibium*], antimony:—**S. B.** Bachelor of Science (also, **B. S.**); South Britain.
sc. scene; science; scruple; [Lat. *scilicet*], namely; to wit (also, **scil., ss.**); [Lat. *sculpsit*], he (or she) carved it (also, **sculp.**); —**s. c.** small capitals (also, **s. caps., sm. c., sm. caps.**):—**Sc** scandium:—**Sc.** Scotch; Scotland; Scottish:—**S. C.** Signal Corps; South Carolina (official); Staff Corps; Supreme Court (also, **Sup. C.**).
Scand., Scan. Scandinavia; Scandinavian.
sch. scholium; schooner.
sci. science: scientific.
scil., sc., ss. [Lat. *scilicet*], namely. [land; Scottish.]
Scot., Sc. Scotch; Scot-
scr. scruple.
Script. Scripture.
sculp. sculptor; sculpture; [Lat. *sculpsit*], he (or she) carved it (also, **sc.**).
s. d. [Lat. *sine die*], without day; indefinitely.
S. Dak. (official), **S. D.** South Dakota.
Se selenium:—**S. E.** southeast; southeastern.
sec secant:—**sec.** second; secretary (also, **secy., sec'y**); section.
sect., sec. section. [tary.]
secy., sec., sec'y secre-
sem. semicolon:—**Sem.** Seminary; Semitic.
Sen. Senate; Senator: Senior (also, **Sr.**).
sep. separate. [tuagint.]
Sep., Sept. September; Sep-
ser. series; sermon.
serg., sergt., sgt. sergeant.
sfz., sf. [It. *sforzando*], forced.
s. g., sp. gr. specific gravity.
S. G. Solicitor-general; Surgeon-general. [Major.]
Sgt. Maj., S. M. Sergeant
sh., s. share; shilling(s).
Sh. Shakespeare.
Si silicon:—**S. I.** Sandwich Islands; Staten Island.
Sib. Siberia; Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian; Sicily.
sing., s. singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court. [Sanskrit.]
Skr., Sans., Sansk, Skt.
S. Lat. south latitude.
Slav. Slavic; Slavonic.
Sm, Sa samarium.
S. M. senior magistrate; Sergeant Major (also, **Sgt. Maj.**); short meter; State Militia; [Fr. *sa majesté*], His (or Her) Majesty.
sm. c., s. c., sm. caps. small capitals.
Sn [Lat. *stannum*], tin.
So. South (also, **S.**):—**S. O.** seller's option; Signal Officer; special order.
soc. society (also, **S.**):—**S. O. C.** Society for Organizing Charity.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
sop., s. soprano.
S O S a signal call of distress consisting of the letters *s o s* (- - - — — — - - -) of the international Morse alphabet: used because these letters are easily and quickly transmitted and easily recognized.
sov. sovereign.
sp. seaport (also, **spt.**); species; specimen; spelling; spirit:—**s. p.** [Lat. *sine prole*], without issue:—**Sp.** Spain; Spaniard, Spanish (also, **Span.**).
S. P. C. A. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
specif. specifically.
sp. gr., s. g. specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. small profits, quick returns; [Lat. *senatus populusque romanus*], the Senate and People of Rome.
spt., sp. seaport.
sq. square: [Lat. *sequens*], the following one.
sq. in. square inch.
sq. m. square mile.
Sr strontium:—**Sr.** Senior (also, **Sen.**), Sir. [Corps.]
S. R. C. Signal Reserve
S. R. S. [Lat. *societatis regiæ socius*], Fellow of the Royal Society.
ss. [Lat. *scilicet*], namely

(also, **sc., scil.**); [Lat. *semis*], half:—**SS.** [Lat. *sancti*], Saints; [Lat. *sanctissimus*], most holy:—**S. S.** Secretary of State; simplified spelling; Statistical Society; Steamship; Sunday School.
S. S. E. south-southeast.
S. S. W. south-southwest.
st. stanza; state; stone; strait (also, **str.**); street; strophe; [Lat. *sit*], let it stand:—**s. t.** short ton:—**St.** Saint; Saturday (also, **S., Sat.**). [utes.]
stat. statuary; statue; statstat.
S. T. D. [Lat. *sacræ theologiæ doctor*], Doctor of Sacred Theology.
Ste. [Fr. *Sainte*], *fem.* Saint.
ster., stg. sterling. [er.]
str. strait (also, **st.**); steam-
stsm. statesman.
Sub. Subaltern.
subj. subject; subjective; subjunctive.
subst. substantive (also, **sb., sub.**); substitute.
suff. suffix.
Sun., S., Sund. Sunday.
sup. superior (also, **super.**); superlative (also, **superl.**); supine; supplement (also, **supp.**); supreme (also, **supr.**); [Lat. *supra*], above.
Sup. C. Superior Court; Supreme Court.
Supt. Superintendent.
surg. surgeon; surgery.
Surg. Gen., S. G. Surgeon-general.
surv. surveying; surveyor.
s. v. [Lat. *sub voce*], under the (specified) word:—[Lat. *sanctitas vestra*], Your Holiness. [ish.]
Sw., Swed. Sweden; Swed-
S. W. southwest; southwestern; Senior Warden.
Switz., Swit. Switzerland.
syn. synonym; synonymous.
Syr. Syria; Syriac.

T

t. temperature; tenor; time; tome; ton; town (also, **tn.**); township (also, **tp., twp.**); transitive (also, **tr., trans.**); [Lat. *tempore*] in the time (of):—**T.** Territory (also, **ter., terr.**); Testament; Tuesday (also, **Tu., Tues.**); Turkish; [Lat. *tomus*, or Fr. *tome*], volume
Ta tantalum.
tan tangent.
t. b. tubercle bacillus or tuberculosis:—**Tb** terbium (also, **Tr**):—**Tb.** Tiberius.
T. C. D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Te tellurium:—**T. E.** Topographical Engineer.
tech. technical(ly); technology (also, **technol.**).
tel. telegram; telegraph; telephone.
Tenn. Tennessee (official).
ter. terrace (also, **terr.**); territory (also, **T., terr.**):—**Ter.** Terence.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teuton; Teutonic.
Tex. Texan; Texas (official).
Th thorium:—**Th.** Thomas (also, **Tho., Thos.**); Thursday (also, **Thurs.**):—**T. H.** Territory of Hawaii.
Theo. Theodore; Theodosia.
theol. theological; theology.
theolog. theologian.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., Th., Thos. Thomas.
Thurs., Th. Thursday.
Ti titanium.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tl thallium.
Tm thulium:—**T. M.** trademark; true mean.
tn., t. town.
T. N. T. trinitrotoluene, or trinitrotoluol. [Office.]
T. O. turn over; Telegraph
tp. township (also, **t., twp.**):—**t. p.** title-page (also, **t.-p.**).
tr. transfer; transitive; translated; translation; translator; transpose; treasurer; trustee:—**Tr** terbium (also, **Tb**).
trans., t., tr. transitive.
trav. travel; traveler. [ury.]
treas., tr. treasurer; treas-
trib. tributary.
trig., trigon. trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.
Trin. Trinity.
trop. tropic; tropical.
T. S. F. S. R. Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.
T. T. telegraphic transfer.
T. U. Trade Union.
Tues., T., Tu. Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey; Turkish.
typ., typog. typographer; typographical; typography.
TZ. I. K. [Russ. *Tzelntralny Ispolnitelny Kommitet*], Central Executive Committee (of the Soviet Union).

U

U uranium:—**U.** Uncle; Union; Unionist; University (also, **Univ.**); upper.
u. c. upper case:—**U. C.** Upper Canada.
U. K. United Kingdom.
ult. ultimate(ly); [Lat. *ultimo*], in the month preceding the current month.
Unit. Unitarian.
univ. universal(ly):—**Univ.** Universalist; university (also, **U.**).
U. of S. A., U. of. S. Afr. Union of South Africa.
U. P. C. United Presbyterian Church.
Uru. Uruguay.
U. S. United States; also, Uncle Sam.
U. S. A. United States Army; United States of America. [Colombia.]
U. S. C. United States of
U. S. C. & G. S. United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. [Coast Guard.]
U. S. C. G. United States
U. S. G. S. United States Geodetic Survey; United States Geological Survey.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine. [Military Academy.]
U. S. M. A. United States
U. S. N. United States Navy. [Naval Academy.]
U. S. N. A. United States
U. S. N. G. United States National Guard.
U. S. P., U. S. Pharm. United States Pharmacopœia. [serves.]
U. S. R. United States Re-
U. S. S. United States Senate; United States Steamship (also, **U. S. S. S.**).
U. S. S. B. E. F. C. United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.
U. S. S. R. Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.
usu. usual; usually.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
Ut. Utah (official).

V

v. valence; valve; verb (also, **vb.**); verse (also, **ver.**); version; vicar; village (also, **vil.**); violin; vocative (also, **voc.**); volt; volume (also, **vol.**); [Lat. *versus*] against (also, **vs.**); [Lat. *verte*], turn over; [Lat. *vide*], see (also, **vid.**); [Ger. *von*], of:—**V** vanadium:—**V.** Venerable (also, **Ven.**); Vice; Victoria (also, **Vic.**); Viscount (also, **Vis., Visc.**); Volunteer (also, **Vol.**).
v. a. verb active; verbal adjective; [Lat. *annos vixit*], lived (so many) years:—**Va.** Virginia (official):—**V. A.** Vice Admiral.

var. variant; variation; variety; various.
var. lect. [Lat. *varia lectio*], different reading.
Vat. Vatican.
v. aux. verb auxiliary.
vb. verb; verbal (also, **v.**):—**vb. adj.** verbal adjective (also, **v. a.**):—**vb. intr.** verb intransitive (also, **v. i.**):—**vb. n.** verbal noun:—**vb. tr.** verb transitive (also, **v. t.**).
V. C. Vice Chairman; Vice Chancellor; Victoria Cross; Volunteer Corps.
Ven. Venerable (also, **V.**); Venetian; Venice.
Venez. Venezuela.
ver. verse: verses.
Vet., Veter. veterinarian; veterinary (surgeon).
v. g. [Lat. *verbi gratia*], for the sake of example.
v. i., vb. intr. verb intransitive.
Vic., V. Victoria.
vid., v. [Lat. *vide*], see.
vil., v. village.
Vis., Visc., V. Viscount.
viz. [Lat. *videlicet*], namely; to wit.
V. M. D. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
v. n. verb neuter.
voc., v. vocative.
vocab. vocabulary.
vol. volcano (also, **v.**); volcanic; volume (also, **v.**); volunteer (also, **v.**).
V. P. Vice President.
v. r. verb reflexive:—**V. R.** [Lat. *Victoria regina*], Queen Victoria.
V. R. et I., V. R. I. [Lat. *Victoria regina* et *imperatrix*], Victoria Queen and Empress.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
vs. [Lat. *versus*], against (also, **v.**):—**v. s.** [Lat. *vide supra*], see above:—**V. S.** Veterinary Surgeon.
v. t. verb transitive:—**Vt.** Vermont (official).
V. TZ. I. K., VTZIK [Russ. *Vserossiisky Tzentralny Ispolnitelny Kommitet*], All-Russian Central Executive Committee.
vul., vulg. vulgar(ly):—**Vul., Vulg.** Vulgate.
V. V. vice versa.

W

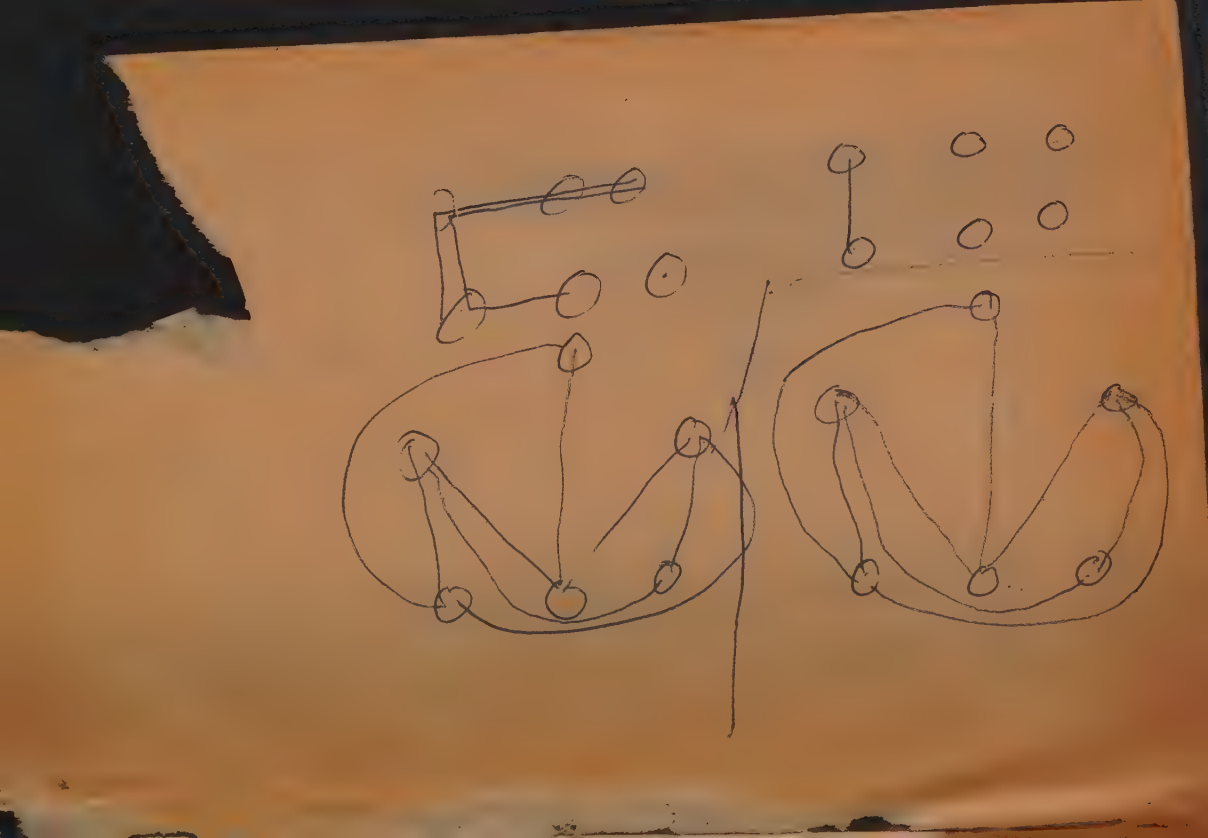
w. wanting; week (also, **wk.**); wide; wife; with:—**W** watt; [Mod. Lat. *wolframium*], tungsten:—**W.** Wales; Warden; Wednesday (also, **Wed.**); Welsh; West; Western.
W. A. West Africa; Western Australia.
W. A. A. C., Waac Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (British Army).
Wash. Washington (official).
W. C. T. U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed., W. Wednesday.
w. f. wrong font.
w. g. wire gauge:—**W. G.** Worthy Grand.
W. G. M. Worthy Grand Master.
W. I., W. Ind. West Indies; West Indians. [consin.
Wis. (official), **Wisc.** Wis-
wk., w. week.
w. l. wave length.
W. long. west longitude.
Wm. William:—**W. M.** Worshipful Master.
W. N. W. west-northwest.
W. R. S. S. R. White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic.
W. S. W. west-southwest.
wt. weight.
W. Va. West Virginia (official). [oming.
Wyo. (official), **Wy.** Wy-

X

X xenon (usually, **Xe**); [for Gk. *chi* (X), first letter in *Khristos*], Christ (also, **Xt.**); Christian.
Xe, X xenon.
Xmas. Christmas.
Xn., X. Christian.
Xnty., Xty. Christianity.

Y

y. yard (also, **yd.**); year (also, **yr.**):—**Y** yttrium (also, **Yt**):—**Y.** short for Y. M. (or W.) C. A.
Yb ytterbium:—**yd.** yard.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Y. M. H. A. Young Men's Hebrew Association.
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. [your.
yr. year (also, **y.**); younger;
yt that: also written **yt**:—**Yt** yttrium (also, **Y**).
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.
Y. W. C. T. U. Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Y. W. H. A. Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Z

Zach. Zacharias; Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zn zinc. [zoölogy.
zoöl. zoölogical; **zoölogist;**
Zr zirconium.